THE

NORFOLK TOUR:

OR,

Traveller's Pocket Companion.

BEING

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL TOWNS,

NOBLEMENS AND GENTLEMENS SEATS,

And other REMARKABLE PLACES.

IN THE

COUNTY of NORFOLK.

Compiled from the moſt authentic Hiſtorians and modern Travellers, and corrected to the preſent Time.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

An INDEX VILLARIS for the COUNTY,

AND A

Short Account of the chief Towns in SUFFOLK.

The Fifth EDITION, greatly enlarged and improved.

Neſcio qua natale ſolum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non ſinit eſſe ſui.

NORWICH:
Printed and Sold by R. BEATNIFFE, in Cockey-Lane,
M.DCC.XCV.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

PREFACE.

THE Hiſtories of Norfolk, and its principal Towns, are compriſed in ſo many folios, quartos, and books of all ſizes, as collectively are too voluminous and expenſive, and ſeveral of them too ſcarce, to be eaſily procured. Theſe, amongſt other reaſons, have induced me to compreſs into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, to be uſeful to a Gentleman Traveller, an epitome of what ſeemed worthy of particular notice in the county; compiled from the labours of Camden, Spelman, Blomefield, Parkin, Swinden, Mackrell, Browne, Martin, and others of leſs conſequence. In this edition much has been added to the former deſcriptions of Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, and almoſt every other place in the county. The diſtances in meaſured miles, of every town in the county from Norwich, has been corrected in more than two hundred and fifty places, and with the

Poſt

Poſt Roads, to many of the principal cities, and manufacturing towns in England, will, I am perſuaded, prove extenſively uſeful, and very exact. The Parochial Liſt of the inhabitants at different periods, and the Tables of Baptiſms and Burials in Norwich, from 1719 to 1743 and 1784 to 1794, have been extracted from manuſcript papers, and regular returns for the laſt eleven years. The Liſts of Knights of the Shire, and Repreſentatives for the City, from the Reſtoration to the preſent time, with the ſtate of the poll at each conteſted Election, have in part been taken from different MS. copies, compared with each other, and I believe are not to be found complete in any other printed book. The Biography has been conſiderably enlarged; and in ſhort, from the new materials interſperſed through almoſt every part, ſince the publication of the Fourth Edition, in 1786, THIS may perhaps more properly be called a new work, than the reviſal of an old one.

If in making theſe numerous additions, corrections and emendations, and endeavouring to notice thoſe changes which the deſtroying

deſtroying hand of Time, or the improvement of modern Ingenuity daily occaſion, it ſhould be thought that I have ſelected ſome things which might as well have been omitted, and neglected others of greater importance, I plead in excuſe, that I do not flatter myſelf ſo far as to imagine, that out of ſuch an heterogeneous maſs of materials as I have turned over, I can have choſen thoſe parts only which will be approved of by every reader; I know 'tis impoſſible; but having exerted my beſt endeavours to compile an uſeful, and in ſome inſtances, an entertaining Book, I am perſuaded that the ſmaller defects, of inelegance of expreſſion, or literal error, will be cheerfully overlooked, and that the NORFOLK TOUR will merit a continuance of that favourable reception which the former editions have ſo amply experienced.

THE EDITOR.

NORWICH,
MARCH 25,
1795.

ERRATA.

Page 22. line 14. for ſall, *read* ſail.—p. 70. l. 16. for Oct. 21, *r.* Oct. 17.—p. 77. l. 14. for 33,00, *r.* 33,000.—p. 119. l. 8. *dele*, of.---p. 124. l. 22. after *eſt*, add *præſul*.—p. 143. for indiſputable, *r.* indiſputably.—p. 151. l. 4. for proſſeſſions, *r.* proceſſions, and l. 17. for, rode on horſeback in a ſailor's habit, *r.* rode in a Phaeton drawn by 4 horſes.—p. 250. l. 16. for contraſt, *r.* contract.—p. 290. l. 14 for PHALRIS, *r.* PHALARIS; l. 20. for SETACCA, *r.* SETACEA; and l. 31. for HOLESTEUM, *r.* HOLOSTEUM.—p. 292. l. 21. for HYPOPIYHYS, *r.* HYPOPITHYS.—p. 294. l. 4. for CREPJS, *r.* CREPIS.

Page 26. line 13 *for*, Sir Edmund, *read*, John.

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Extracts from a Port folio
Describing the pictures at Houg
in Norfolk. borrowed of Mr. Eldri
and Compared with the Norfolk T.

N.B. The pictures are almost
mentioned in that Tour - the follow
mem^s - are Singular Notes, not inse
in that Tour. -

Norfolk tour page 175 -

In a Small Breakfast Room -
No. 3. The prodigal Son - This p
belonged to George Villiers the Gr^t. Du
Buckingham - No. 4 & 5. The horse's
and the Greyhounds head by Old Wyck
was Wootton's master,) being sold f
ought not to be printed on this page in

Sr. Edward Walpole - Grdfr. t
Robt. was made a Knt. of the Bath a
Coronation of K. Chs. the Second he ma
Susan D^r. to Sr. Robt. Crane he wrote
poetic lines on her death - (here Copied)
are now in his [redacted] Bible in the Church h
he is buried in Houghton ch with this pl
Epitaph - "Here lies Sr. Edwd. Walpole
Cætera si quæras, narrabit fama Sup
mention of his Conduct in parliament & W
the poets motion to have him sent to the T

Robert Walpole Son of the above
father to Sr. Robt. - Was member for Ca
Rising from the first of Wm. & Mary till
death in 1700. his wife was Mary onl
to Sr. Jeffery Burrell by her he had 19

In the Supping Parlour -
Sold for £150 - The battle of Constan
and Maxentius was a
done by Julio Romano from the (original)
picture in the Vatican done by Raph

Hunting Hall

Two dogs here mentioned p 175 last w
are not in the portfolio list -
The hunting piece - is Copied Verbatim

The Coffee Room

pictures — Horatio Walpole Uncle to Jo Rob
d Lady Ann Osborn Dr. of Thos. the first Duke
ds & widow of Robt Coke Esqr of Holkham
d — Galfridus Walpole yr. brother to Sir
t was Captain of the Lion in Q. Ann's War
ttacked by 5 French Ships on the Coast of Italy
glish Ships in his Compy deserted him, yet he
t off his own after fighting bravely & having his
shot off. Neither of these two pictures
counted for in the Norfolk tour.

— The Common Parlour.

Wm as page 176 in tour — a copy is at Hamp. Ct.
George 1st — Its Compn. horse new painted by Wootton
he Nativity by Carlo Cignani Sold £250
he Light of the picture flows from the body
Child — it is a Thought borrowed by painters
the famous Notte of Corregio at Modena.
ny last acct of New Coll. Oxford — R.W.)
d £200 — Sr. Thos. Chaloner
in 1615 — & was buried at Chiswick
Note at bottom in the portfolio — Says
ewrote a Treatise on the Virtue of Nitre
at London 1584. he discovered the Allom
s at Gisboro in Yorks, (where he had an
te) towd the End of Q. E.s reign, but they
adjudgd to be Mines [illegible] little benefit
d to his fam. tho the long parliament restored
to his Sons who were from this Cause Engagd
arlt side, & Thomas & Jas. two of them Sat
dges on King Chas. the first — James wrote a
tise on the Isle of Man and made Sevl
tions of Antiquities he poisond himself in 1660
order being out To take him into Custody —
mas — had been a Witness against ABp Laud.
d in Exile at Middleburg in Zeland in 1661 —
t other Things — He wrote — A True & Exact
tion of finding the Tomb of Moses nr. Mount
— Thomas — his Grdfr was a Celebrated Wit
Warrior he servd agt Algier undr Chas the fifth
hipwreckd he swam till his arms failed him
held a Cable with his teeth & saved himself
afterd Qs. E. ambassr. to the Emperor &c
in 1565 & had a Grd funeral in St. Pauls —

The Drawing Room — p. 177 —

£400 — King Chas. the first in Armour
length by Vandyke (p. 183) — By a mistake
he Gauntlets are drawn for the Right hand

in a Note at bottom is mention of Tac
suppose the Oldbookseller) having
— Archbishop Laud —
No mention in Norfolk tour of w
of this original portrait of him, 3/
— The Oxford University offered the Wharf

Saloon

Sold £500 — The Stoning of Sa
by a rem, Anachronism co
Rom. Catholics — The Saint is habit
dress of a modern priest at high
Sold £1600. The holy family by
twice sold for £1400 & since then,
house of Orange. Is 7 feet 1 —

The Cabinet —

The Adoration of the Magi by
Sold. £100. The Ideas are a lit
the Ethiopian King is
Surplus, with Boots and Spu
for a present a Gold model of a
Sold. Head of Innocent the I
mention of his family and the
Sister in Law Donna Olimpia
he was reckoned the Ugliest Ma
was raised to the papacy by her I
Note is mention of his attempting
& Scarse book in a Library he wa
Sold £100 — a Small whole Leng
by Holbein. It belonged
Collection, & upon the dispersion
pictures was sold into portugal, wh
Tyrawley bought it & gave it to
Sold — The holy family —
a very fine picture done by
Ponzoni — a most uncommon
It is mentiond as the only one of hi
except a head in Lord Burlington
Sold — £50 — St Christ
has, for an Error common among
a Hermit in a distant Landskip —
the Virgin at the time that St Chr
yet a Child. At Bologna is an
of the Salutation in which the
the Virgin Mary praying before a
the Officium beatæ Virginis
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p. 180.
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Archbishop Laud — page 3 —

No mention in Norfolk tour of what is become of this original portrait of him, 3/4 by Vandyke — The Oxford University offered the Wharton Fam^y £400 for it

Saloon

Sold £500 — The Stoning of Saint Stephen by a rem^t Anachronism com^n amongst the Rom. Catholics — The Saint is habited in the rich dress of a modern priest at high mass —

Sold £1600. The holy Familey by Vandyke. it was twice sold for £1400 & since then, it belonged to the house of Orange. Is 7 feet 1 — by 9 Feet 1 3/4 —

The Cabinet — p 185 —

The Adoration of the Magi by Velvet Brughel.

Sold. £100. The Ideas are a little Dutch for the Ethiopian King is drest in a Surplus, with Boots and Spurs on, & he brings for a present a Gold model of a modern Ship.

Sold. Head of Innocent the Tenth — £60 — mention of his Familey and that he had his Sister in Law Donna Olimpia for his mistress. he was reckoned the Ugliest man of his time & was raised to the papacy by her Intrigues. In a Note is mention of his attempting to Steal a Small & Scarse book in a Library he was taken to Visit;

Sold £100 — a Small whole Length of Ed. the 6th by Holbein. It belonged to the Royal Collection, & upon the dispersion of King Charles's pictures was sold into portugal, where Lord Tyrawley bought it & gave it to Lord Orford.

Sold — The holy Familey — £160 — a very fine picture done by Matteo Ponzoni — a most uncommon hand. } It is mentiond as the only one of his in England, except a head in Lord Burlington's possession.

Sold — £50 — St Christopher has, for an Error common amongst Cath^c painters a Hermit in a distant Landskip — & an Oratory of the Virgin at the time that S^t Ch^r is carrying Jesus yet a Child. at Bologna is an old picture of the Salutation in which the Angel finds the Virgin mary praying before a Crucifix with the Officium beatæ Virginis, in her hand.

~~itin~~

The Long Gallery —

In addition to what is said in Norfolk tour p. 180. after Downing Street — add — That house (in Downing St) belonged to the Crown. King George the first gave it to — Baron Bothmar the Hanoverian Minister for Life. On his death the present King (G. 2nd) offered it to Sir Robt. Walpole — but he would only accept it for his Office of first Lord of the Treasury to which post he got it annexd for ever.

The finest picture in this Collection is The Doctors consulting on the Immaculateness of the Virgin — by Guido — Pope Innocent the 13th thought it too fine to be let go out of Rome. Sold for £3500 to the Empress of Russia —

Q. what would pope Innocent have thought of it now, had he been living & seen so many more of the finest pictures in Rome, swept away by the besom of Republicanism &c. Rev.

Sold — Meleager and Atalanta £300

all the weapons are in the Left hand, = it being designd for Tapestry. — is a Cartoon —

£600 — The Continence of Scipio —

The Story told by Livy in book 26 Chap 50. here follows, 34 lines in poetry being a version of the prose which we read in "Elegant Extracts" —

Sold Moses striking the Rock £900 —

(It is faulty) — It was bought of a French Nobleman in the beging of the last war between France & the Emperor Charles 6th — he declared he sold it to pay for his Camp Equipage. ! —

Sold — The last Supper by Raphael. £500

It was in the Arundel Collection & is printed in that Catalogue is in fine preservation — [is but 1 foot 8 I. — by 2 ft 8½ wide.] —

Sold Solomons Idolatry — £250 —

Is painted on black & Gold marble which is left untouchd in many places for the Ground.

Sold — The Joconda a Smiths Wife £100 —

She was reckoned the handsomest Woman of her time. Francis the first King of France took her to be his mistress. Mezeray says her —

husband was so enraged at the King's taking her, that he purposely caught a very violent Distemper which, through her, was communicated to the King, who never recovered it. The same story is told of Lord Southesk and our Jas. 2nd when Duke of York —.

[N.B. Mezeray calls her La Ferrioniere. I suppose that means The Farrieress — as Ferrers fam.y at Okeham in Rutland Rd.]

She would often sit half naked with music for sev.l hours tog.r to be drawn by the painter, who was Lionardo Da Vinci. An.r of these were in Mr. Richardson's possession —

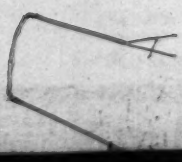
Finis

Memorandum

Bilney Norfolk. —

One of this name cuts a Distinguished figure in the life of Bp Latimer — Mr. Thos. Bilney was a protestant Clergyman, friend to Bp Latimer — he preached in Norfolk boldly against the Errors of popery and was burnt at Norwich abt. 1540 — See —

Thoresby's Leis.r Vol 4. P. 44.



THE NORFOLK TOUR.

THE moſt uſual Route taken by travellers, intending to make the Tour of Norfolk from the Metropolis for pleaſure, is by way of Chelmsford, Witham and Colcheſter, in Eſſex; Ipſwich, Woodbridge, Saxmundham, Yoxford and Loweſtoft, in Suffolk, to

YARMOUTH.

THE Saxon name of this town was *Jiermud*, that is the mouth of the River Garienis or Yare: the preciſe time of its being firſt built, and whether it was the ancient Garianonum of the Romans, where the Stableſian Horſe lay in garriſon, to protect the coaſt from the predatory incurſions of the Northern pirates, has employed the pens of our moſt reſpectable topographical hiſtorians, without ſatisfying candid inquiry.

The Romans after remaining in poſſeſſion of England near 400 years, were in the year 420 withdrawn from theſe and other diſtant provinces, to the more

immediate defence of Italy and Rome, againſt the furious incurſions of thoſe barbarians, who under the various names of Goths, Vandals, Hunns and Normans, in prodigious ſwarms, iſſued from the foreſts of the uncultivated frozen regions of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, now ſo thinly inhabited; over-ran the moſt civilized States of Europe, and with ſavage barbarity deſtroyed thoſe monuments of antiquity, which the riches and elegant taſte of an enlightened people had been collecting for a thouſand years.

The Britons and Romans after living together in the ſame iſland for near four hundred years, had ſo far aſſimilated as in a great meaſure to become one people, and accordingly, it has been ſaid, that when the Roman Legions were withdrawn from theſe diſtant, and perhaps unprofitable poſſeſſions, many of the younger and moſt valuable natives accompanied them. England thus deprived of its beſt defenders, preſented a fair and inviting field of plunder to every bold and neceſſitous adventurer. Foremoſt of perſons of this deſcription ſtood CERDICK, called the war-like Saxon, who with his ſon Cenrick, and as many of their forces as could be brought over in five ſhips, landed in the county of Norfolk, then conſtituting a part of the province of the ICENI, and ſubduing its inhabitants, ſet ſail from Yarmouth for the Weſt, where they founded the kingdom of the Weſt Saxons, and returning from this expedition about the year 495, inſtead of ſettling at Garianonum, (Burgh Caſtle according to Camden) built a new town upon the moiſt and watery field on the weſt ſide of the river Garienis, and called it Jiermud, or Yarmouth, but the

the ſituation proving unwholeſome, the inhabitants removed to the oppoſite ſide of the river, then from the ſame Cerdick, called Cerdick-ſand, and there built the preſent Yarmouth, wherein according to *Domeſday-book, there were ſeventy Burgeſſes who were Merchants and Traders at ſea, in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, i. e. between the years 1042 and 1066.

The ſtory preſerved by Sir Henry Spelman, in the *Icenia*, reſpecting Lothbrock, being by a ſudden tempeſt driven from the coaſt of Denmark, in a boat by himſelf; his entering the Yare; his paſſing by the place where Yarmouth now ſtands, and landing at Reedham, where the court of Edmund King of the Eaſt Angles then was kept, is well known. But the concluſion

* The ancient Notitia of England, called Domeſday-book was begun in 1081, and finiſhed in 1086; it contains an exact ſurvey of all the cities, towns and villages in the ſeveral counties, except Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancaſhire, which it is ſaid were never ſurveyed. It does not only account for the ſeveral Baronies, knights' fees and plough lands, but gives all the number of families, men, ſoldiers, huſbandmen, ſervants and cattle; how much meadow, paſture, woods, tillage, common heath, maſh, &c. every one poſſeſſed. In the front of each county ſtands a liſt of tbe Lords of the ſoil; that is the King and a few of his Nobles. In the year 1785 this book was handſomely printed in two volumes, royal folio, with a FAC SIMILE type; and, a copy being given to each Member of both Houſes of Parliament and the principal Officers of State, there is no longer any danger of its being loſt or deſtroyed. The ſecond volume contains Eſſex, Norfolk and Suffolk, the firſt comprehending the remaining counties. thirty-three in number.

concluſion drawn from this apparently fabulous tale, does not ſeem warranted by the premiſes, for granting that he entered the Yare and paſſed by the place where Yarmouth now ſtands, undiſcovered, it does not neceſſarily follow that no ſuch town then exiſted: for, the breadth of the river, or æſtuary, as it then was, joined to the darkneſs of a night; or the tempeſtuous agitation of the winds and waves, may eaſily be ſuppoſed ſufficient impediments to his being heard, whatever efforts he might make.

Swinden moderniſing Sir Henry Spelman's Hiſtory of Yarmouth, as given in the Icenia, compared with manuſcript authorities in the Town, ſays, "All the "Records of Yarmouth univerſally agree, that the "place where Yarmouth now ſtands was originally a "ſand in the ſea, which by degrees appeared above "water and became dry land; that Fiſhermen from "different parts of England, eſpecially the Cinque "Ports, reſorted here annually during the Herring "Fiſhery, and finding the place very convenient for "their buſineſs, they erected temporary Booths or "Tents; and he thinks this to have been the ſtate "of Yarmouth at, or ſoon after the arrival of Cerdick the Saxon, and his companions, in five ſhips, "in the year 495. That after this it became famous for the reſort of Fiſhermen from Norway, "Holland, France, &c. That the firſt Settlement "or appearance of a Town was upon the weſtern "bank of the River Yare, whence they removed "becauſe it was unhealthy and perhaps inconvenient, and began to build houſes on Cerdick-ſand, "but the time of this removal is not preciſely aſcer-

"tained

" tained. The firſt houſes are ſaid to have been " built upon Fuller's Hill, near where St. Nicholas " Church now ſtands, proceeding northerly towards " the Haven at Caiſter. About the year 1066, the " Yare at Caiſter began to be choaked up with ſand, " which induced the inhabitants to remove towards " the South Channel, near Burgh-Caſtle, the preſent " harbour, by which means the Northern became in " a great meaſure deſerted." This the ſame author ſays, " happened at the time when Biſhop Herbert " began to build St. Nicholas Church, that is, about " the year 1123; that upon the entire ſtoppage " of the North Haven, the town increaſed very ra- " pidly towards the South, and had not the incloſing " it with a wall (began about 1284 and finiſhed " 1338) preſcribed the limits, in all probability, St. " Nicholas Church would have been at this time " ſtanding alone."

In the 9th year of the reign of King John, that is 1208, leave was given to the Burgeſſes to chooſe a Provoſt or chief Magiſtrate from amongſt themſelves, but to be approved of by the King, and was made a Free Borough upon paying to the King, 55l.* per annum, in lieu of cuſtoms ariſing from the Port of Yarmouth. The date of this Charter may properly be ſtiled the grand Æra of Yarmouth, as hence, by gradual degrees,

* In conſequence of Kerkeley Road being added to the bounds of Yarmouth; (in the 44th Year of the Reign of Edward III. 1370) it now pays 60l. annually into the Exchequer, except the Land-tax.

grees, it has become one of the first Sea-ports in the Kingdom.

Nashe, a native of Lowestoft, published a pamphlet in 1599, entitled "Nashe's Lenten Stuff, containing "the description and first Procreation of the Town "of Great Yarmouth, with a new Play of the Praise "of Red Herrings." In his account of what he calls the first *Procreation* of the Town, there is nothing but what is more fully detailed in the two preceding paragraphs: In noticing the Haven, he says, 'in the last 'Fishing season (1598), when I was there, 600 barks 'and vessels of good burden, and of various nations, 'were at once in the harbour between the bridge and 'the south gate.'

YARMOUTH is a pleasant Sea-port town, at the Eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, built in the form of an oblong quadrangle of 133 acres, on a peninsula; it is encompassed on the South and East by the sea, on the North by the continent, and on the West by the Yare, over which there is a handsome draw-bridge,* (re-built in 1785 at the expence of 2,150l.) which divides it from Suffolk. It extends rather more than a mile [1770 yards] along the river from North to South, and is near three furlongs in breadth [603 yards] from East to West, stands near two miles from the Haven's mouth to the S. and about half a mile from the sea Eastward, has four principal streets running from North to South, and 156 narrow lanes

* The first bridge was built in 1427, before which there had been a ferry boat only. In 1553 the first draw-bridge was built.

lanes or *rows*, interſecting them in the oppoſite direction; is encompaſſed with a wall on the Eaſt, North, and South ſides, 2,240 yards in length, having ten gates and ſixteen towers; extends along the Eaſt bank of the river 2,030 yards, the whole circuit being 4,270 yards, or two miles and 75 yards; is ſaid to contain 16000 inhabitants, and formerly to have been one of the Cinque-ports. It is 123 miles N. E. of London, and 22 miles E. of Norwich, long. 1, 42 W. lat. 52, 46, N.

Queen Anne by charter dated March 11, 1702, being the 25th granted to this town, ſettled the form of government as it continues to this day, that is, in a Mayor annually elected out of the 18 Aldermen, on the 29th of Auguſt, and ſworn into office September 29th, upon which day an elegant entertainment is given at the Hall, on the Quay, to the Corporation, and the Mayor's particular friends.

The Corporation conſiſts of a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, Sub-ſteward, 18 Aldermen, including the Mayor, and 36 Common Councilmen, with a Town Clerk, 2 Chamberlains, a Water Bailiff, and other inferior officers. The Mayor, High-ſteward, Recorder, Sub-ſteward, and ſuch of the Aldermen as have ſerved the office of Mayor, are Juſtices of Peace for the Borough, during their continuance in their reſpective offices.

The ſingularity of the mode of electing the Mayor of this place ſeems to merit a ſhort deſcription. An Inqueſt of twelve perſons, choſen out of the Common-Councilmen,

Councilmen, are ſhut up cloſe in a room in the Town Hall, without meat, drink, fire or candle, till there be a majority of one mind. On theſe occaſions a variety of ſhifts have been frequently practiſed by the contending parties, to ſtarve or tire out their opponents.

Yarmouth ſent repreſentatives to parliament in the reign of Edward I, (Ed. reigned from 1271 to 1307) which is as early as Norwich and Lynn: they are choſen by the Freemen, in number about 800, who are free by inheritance, ſervitude or purchaſe, and the returning officer is the Mayor. The arms are, *per pale gules and argent, three demy lions empaling three herrings tails.* The corporation has particular and extenſive privileges; here is a Court of Record and Admiralty, and the Mayor and Magiſtrates are conſervators of the Waveney to St. Olave's Bridge, 10 miles; the Yare to Hardley-croſs, 10 miles; and the Bure to Weybridge, 10 miles; within which limits the laws of diſtreſs and attachment can be executed by their officers only: Up to one of theſe boundaries, there is a grand aquatic proceſſion in July every year, when it is uſual particularly to drink to the Gentleman who it is intended ſhould ſerve the office of mayor for the enſuing year. A fair is annually held here on Friday and Saturday in Eaſter week. The markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, are plentifully ſupplied, particularly with fruits and vegetables, which are remarkably good. The polite amuſements of the Theatre, Aſſembly-room, and Concerts, during the bathing ſeaſon, render the reſidence of ſtrangers perfectly agreeable; and thoſe who are fond of fiſhing, ſhooting,

ſhooting, ſailing or bowling, will find ample opportunities of gratifying thoſe inclinations.

The herrings come by the North Eaſt off Scotland in prodigious ſhoals, and arrive on the coaſt of Yarmouth about the 20th of September,* at which time the fiſhing fair begins, and continues till the 22d of November; when the herrings are no longer fit for merchandiſe, at leaſt not thoſe that are taken hereabouts. Every veſſel that comes to fiſh for the merchants, from any part of England, is allowed to catch, bring in, and ſell their fiſh, free of all duty or toll. The average value of the Yarmouth fiſhing boats completely fitted for the ſea, may be eſtimated at 600l. each, ſome of the largeſt coſt near 1000l. A ſingle boat has been known to bring in 12 laſt of herrings at one time; a laſt is 10 barrels, or 10,000 herrings, and when cured, are worth about 16l. In the year 1784 fifty-five boats were fitted out from Yarmouth, forty from Loweſtoft, fifty from Whitby, Scarborough, &c. and ſixty-two came from Holland. In 1788 eighty-ſeven Dutch Schuyts came to this fiſhery. Each boat carries eleven hands.

To thoſe who take delight in ſeeing others pleaſed, without themſelves being particularly intereſted in what is going forward, it muſt give much pleaſure to behold the cheerful activity of the fiſhermen on the beach, when landing and carrying off the herrings. In 1580 two thouſand laſt of herrings were brought into the Haven

* The Dutch are obliged to be at Sea, and wet their Nets on the 21ſt of September. The Yarmouth Fiſhermen ſeldom go out before the 26th.

Haven in one tide ; and in 1593 the fiſhing nets were valued at 50,000l.

The veſſels fitted out by the Merchants of Yarmouth for the Herring Fiſhery, are decked boats of 40 or 50 tons burden; thoſe which come from Scarborough, Whitby, and other Northern Ports, and engage to fiſh for the Yarmouth Merchants and Tradeſmen, during the ſeaſon, are open boats called Cobles, of about 20 tons burden, and generally bring in two or three laſts of herrings every trip. Some years back ſeveral veſſels called Barks uſed to come to this fiſhery from the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, but they have not lately appeared.

About one hundred and fifty veſſels, are employed in this fiſhery, and between 30 and 40 in the exportation ; and when it is conſidered what numbers of people are always buſy on ſhore, in ſalting, drying and packing in the time of the fiſhery, as alſo the employment it occaſions during great part of the year to the coopers and ſhip-wrights, it may eaſily be imagined that this Fiſhery is of the firſt conſequence to the town of Yarmouth. In the beginning of the reign of King Charles II. Yarmouth employed 155 boats and barks, *communibus annis*, in the North Sea and Iceland Fiſheries. Fifty thouſand barrels or 5000 laſts, containing 50,000,000 of herrings are generally taken and cured here in one year. Theſe herrings are for the moſt part exported by the Merchants of Yarmouth, the reſt by thoſe of London, to Italy and Spain.

Mackrel

*Mackrel arrive upon the Yarmouth coaſt the latter end of April and beginning of May, where they continue about ſix weeks, during which time large quantities are caught and ſent principally to the London and Norwich markets, where they meet with a ready ſale.

Theſe fiſheries, together with another to the North Seas for white fiſh, called North Sea Cod, a briſk trade to Holland, France, Norway and the Baltic, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all other naval ſtores; the exportation of corn, malt, and flour which often amounts to † three hundred and 33 thouſand quarters a year; the ſhipping of the greater part of the ſtuffs manufactured at Norwich for foreign markets; the importation of coals, which is allowed to amount to 70,000 chaldrons annually, with other articles of merchandiſe from the North, and the heavy goods from London, conſigned to Norwich, Bungay, Beccles, &c. all together occaſion much buſineſs, and employ abundance of hands and ſhipping.

Beſides fiſhing veſſels, upwards of 300 ſhips belong to this port; and the ſeamen, as well maſters as mariners, are juſtly eſteemed amongſt the ableſt and moſt expert navigators in England.

The ſituation of this town is very commodious for trade, the river Yare being navigable hence to Norwich, which is 32 miles, for keels of fifty tons burden; beſides, there is a navigation by the Waveney

* A Mackrel ſent from Yarmouth in 1792, meaſured 17 inches from the ſnout to the tip point of the tail, 8 inches 1-half round the thickeſt part, and weighed 25 ounces. This is to be conſidered as one of the largeſt ſize.

† The average export of the years 1791, 1792 and 1793 was 267,378 quarters; value 446,796l. 11s.

to Bungay, the South parts of Norfolk, and the North of Suffolk.

After viewing the Church, St. George's Chapel, the Quay, Aſſembly-houſe, the Fort and Batteries, with perhaps a fleet of 50 or 60 merchant ſhips under ſail, in various directions; which is not at all an uncommon proſpect; there is nothing in the town more worthy of notice than Mr. BOULTER's Muſeum in the Market-place, who by great induſtry, with much taſte, and at a conſiderable expence, has collected a curious aſſortment of Engliſh and foreign birds, ſhells, corals, corallines and ſea fans; an aſſortment of ſpars, fluors, chryſtals, agates, onyxes, ſardonyxes, porphyries, and other beautiful ſtones; petrified ſhells, corals, woods, ferns and other antediluvian remains; many ſpecimens of ores, metals, ſulphers, ſalts and foſſils; fiſh dried and in ſpirits. Britiſh, Roman, Saxon and Engliſh coins and medals in gold, ſilver and copper; antique bronzes; carvings in wood, ſtone and ivory; old ſeals, rings, amulets, fibulas, keys and ſpurs; old paintings on ivory, copper, wood and canvas; ancient weapons of war, and warlike habiliments; antique illuminations on vellum and paper: pieces of ancient ſtained glaſs; braſs figures and inſcriptions; Britiſh celts, Roman urns, pateras and lachrymatories, many warlike inſtruments, dreſſes, fiſhing tackle, &c. brought from Otaheite and other iſlands in the great South Seas by the ſhips who went that voyage under the command of Captain Cook. The whole commodiouſly diſpoſed in a convenient room for view: and his ſhop may perhaps, not inaptly be called, a neat magazine of modern niceties.

Mr.

Mr. J. D. Downes has a large collection of valuable Pigeons, and other Birds, well worth the notice of the curious.

A traveller wiſhing to ſee this town to advantage, with reſpect to amuſement, ſhould make it a viſit in the bathing ſeaſon, during the months of July, Auguſt or September, when a great deal of genteel company from London, moſt parts of the county, and Suffolk, aſſemble here, either for the purpoſe of health or pleaſure.

A cart of a ſingular conſtruction, adapted to the narrowneſs of the *rows* of this place, and uſed in no other town in England, merits a ſhort deſcription; eſpecially as it is ſaid that more work may be done with it, and at leſs expence, than with any other carriage, in the ſame ſpace of time. The length from the tip of the ſhafts, or ſtrings, to the extreme of the ſeat is twelve feet, the breath three feet and a half; the wheels being two feet nine inches high, are ſometimes made of one ſolid piece of poplar or aſh, five inches thick, without tire; but theſe are not ſo much in uſe as formerly: they are now generally made with ſpokes and fellies; ſhod with tire, the ſpokes being mortiſed into the axletree, which is a cylindrical piece of oak twelve inches thick, having an iron pin of about an inch diameter, drove through the whole length, and projecting about four inches at each end; theſe work in two ſtrong ſtaples fixed into the under part of the ſtrings or ſhafts behind. Over the wheels the ſeat is placed, upon which the company ride for pleaſure. The driver, with a ſhort whip, ſtanding

before upon the croſs ſtaves of the cart, guides the horſe with a rein. Theſe carriages are never drawn by more than one horſe, the ſhafts being faſtened to a collar on the top of his ſhoulders, the horſe having a cart-ſaddle on his back, over which goes the back-band. There are a number of theſe carts daily employed in carrying goods to and from the ſhipping, and about the town; they are variouſly conſtructed according to the ſeveral purpoſes of pleaſure and buſineſs, the brewers having them of greater length, and thoſe uſed for pleaſure being lighter than the common work carts, which have two iron pins ſtanding upright through the ſeat, about nine inches long for the conveniency of faſtening goods to; upon the ſeat and croſs ſtaves at the bottom, the whole about ſix feet in length, all kinds of goods are placed. In Summer, and particularly during the bathing ſeaſon, a number of theſe vehicles, which the people of Yarmouth dignify by the name of *coaches*, are let out to company who viſit the town, and chuſe an excurſion to the Fort, an airing upon the Denes, or a jaunt into the country. The carriages for theſe purpoſes are generally painted red, green or blue, and may be had for a few hours for two ſhillings, horſe and driver included. The Horſes uſed here are remarkable good trotters; but from the uncouth conſtruction of the carriage, they ſeem to go thundering and blundering down the narrow rows, which the carts ſo exactly fit as not to be overturned, and along the ſtreets, in a very diſagreeable manner. In excurſions to the Fort, you are drove over the Denes nearly all the way, from whence

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earch
ations

Memorandums taken from a
plan of Grt. Yarmouth seen at a
public house there 179 oct.r 28

Walls. — North Gate — St. Nich.s Church
King Henry's tower N. E. Corner Ch. yd
— Priory — pudding Walls — pudding Gate —
market Gate goes out to North well —
— Theatre, Steel Gate is just beyond it S. E.
& leads to middle Well — Chapel Gate —
St. Georges Chapel — Chapel mount
Little mount Gate — Rope makers Gate
South Well is outside S. E — Garden Gate —
Friars Lane is at bottom of middle Gate
by S. Gate — (New Jetty 1708) —
Old Jetty is near the fort — pier heads —
up old broad Row to market Row —
— Goal or middlegate Street —
old Dutch Chapel is amongst Trees —
— Guildhall is by the Church Yard —
The Hall is that on the Quay
S. town — West Town — Cobholm or
Cobham Island — Ext. Y. mem —
"In this town is a very laudable thing
"no Ecclesiastic was ever publickly detected
"of the Crime of Carnality". as in book p 21 —
at Mr. Ramey's on the Quay are
Drawings of Mrs. Ramey's execution
with a hot poker after Capital masters

Danes — Dane side is the ~~wall~~
wall S. E. of the Chapel —
— price of map £ 3/6 —
Mr. Henry Swinden died Jany.
the 11 1772 aged 55 Ys. — This plan
was done by Mostyn Jno. Armstrong
1779

Norwich — oct 30 plan
chapel field is nearly — ▱
Bridewell is in Blk frs Street, not far
from Cockey lane. Wymer St goes out of
Blkfriers St — Charing X is top Wymer St
Dukes palace — Nr. Brid St
Charing X turn Rt thro Westwick Street
to Higham Gate —
Red Well St goes up from
Tombland to London lane and
"Back of the Inns" —

whence there is a moſt charming proſpect of the Sea. For a company to have been at Yarmouth, and not to have rode in one of theſe carts, to the haven's mouth, the bath and the whole length of the quay, is to loſe perhaps one of the greateſt pleaſures this town is able to afford. Upon the whole the Yarmouth cart-coach is the moſt convenient, uſeful and whimſical carriage uſed in the kingdom.

The Quay is allowed to be the longeſt and handſomeſt in Europe, that of Seville in Spain only excepted, being 1014 yards from the South gate to the bridge, above which, for ſmaller veſſels, it extends 1016 yards, i. e. the whole length is one mile 270 yards, and in ſome places it is 150 yards in breadth; from the bridge to the South gate, it is decorated by a handſome range of buildings, amongſt which the Aſſembly-houſe makes an elegant appearance; add to this, that active ſpirit of induſtry ſo eminently conſpicuous amongſt all ranks, but eſpecially the mercantile people of Yarmouth upon the quay, and its being almoſt the only agreeable walk in or near the place, render it infinitely the pleaſanteſt part of the town, and the beſt ſituation for trade.

The market-place is a handſome area, and if the houſes ſituated upon the Eaſt ſide were improved, it would be inferior to few in the kingdom; there alſo wants a convenient fiſh market, and it is ſhocking to ſee butchers daily ſlaughtering calves, ſheep, &c. in the centre of ſuch an opulent town, reſorted to by crowds of genteel company from almoſt every part of England.

The Theatre erected in 1778 at an expence of 1500l. is a neat building, well adapted to the intended purpoſe; it ſtands on the ſcite of a chapel formerly belonging to the Dutch congregation. The Norwich company of comedians perform here for the ſpace of ſix weeks in the winter ſeaſon, and a ſhort time in the ſummer.

The Bowling-greeu is pleaſantly ſituated upon the Eaſt bank of the river, and the aſſembly-room being open two nights in every week during the bathing ſeaſon, agreeable entertainment can ſeldom be wanting.

The Bath-houſe was built in 1759, and coſt near 2000l. It ſtands upon the beach, at about three furlongs diſtance from St. George's Chapel. You enter a neat room 18 feet by 20 having two windows fronting the town and three next the ſea, upon the right of the entrance are four cloſets, having each a door into the bath-room. The Bath is 15 feet in length by 8 feet wide; this is the gentlemens apartment, and that appropriated to the uſe of the ladies is ſo much like it, that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The ſea water is raiſed every tide by the aſſiſtance of a horſe-mill into a reſervoir, at about 50 yards diſtance from Baths, into which it is conveyed by ſeparate pipes. In ſhort here is every conveniency to be deſired by the Valetudinarian; good accommodation, neatneſs and civility, without being, "*Too civil by half.*" The Angel and Wreſtlers are good inns, and for thoſe who prefer private lodgings, there are plenty in the town, neat, and to be had on reaſonable terms, but in point

of

of pleaſantneſs, thoſe in the market-place have a decided preference.

A handſome public-room was built adjoining to the north end of the bath-houſe in 1788; it is 45 feet long, 27 wide, and 15 high, having 5 large windows in a ſemicircular form fronting the Sea; here the company are accommodated with tea and coffee every morning and afternoon, a public breakfaſting every Tueſday and Friday, and occaſional concerts during the bathing ſeaſon: the London and Country Newſpapers are provided; and, there being no Coffee-room in the town, it is an excellent lounging place, well calculated agreeably to fill up that tedious vacuity, which too often obtrudes upon a ſtate of mere amuſement, at a watering-place. The Subſcription is 5s for each Gentleman, and 2s. 6d. for a Lady, during the ſeaſon, to go to the room whenever they pleaſe; and 9d. for tea, 1s. tea and coffee, and 2s. 6d. each concert, to occaſional viſitors.

The Jetty cloſe to the bath-houſe is 110 paces in length and 24 feet broad at the head, (where there is a crane) gradually decreaſing to 7 feet on the land ſide; the ſea breezes keep it cool, and the lively ſcene of ſhips almoſt perpetually under ſail, in various directions, render it a moſt deſirable walk after bathing.

St. Nicholas Church was founded by Herbert de Lozinga the firſt Biſhop of Norwich, about the year 1113, greatly enlarged in 1250, and the following year dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of fiſher-

men. It conſiſts of three ailes; the middle remarkably the leaſt both in height and breadth, but in length it extends further towards the Eaſt than the other two, being 250 feet from Eaſt to Weſt. The breadth of the three ailes together is 108 feet. It is a ſpacious but not very neat church. The ſpire appears crooked in every direction, and with the tower is 186 feet high, ſerving for a very good ſea-mark. At the Eaſt end of the middle aile ſtands the communion table, where before the Reformation ſtood the great or high altar, and over it, a loft or perch called the Rood-loft, which ſupported a large crucifix, behind which was a veſtry. The Rood-loft, was erected by Roger de Haddeſco, prior of St. Olave's in 1370, and ornamented with curious decorations and devices, at his own expence; it was calléd, "*Opus pre-*"*tioſum circa magnum altare,*" i. e. "the precious or "coſtly work about the great altar," and when lighted by lamps and candles, (according to ancient cuſtom) muſt have appeared exceedingly ſplendid and ſolemn. Our pious anceſtors ſhewed great zeal in ſupporting the expences incurred by theſe lights, which were kept continually burning before the ſhrines of the crucifixes, or thoſe of their favourite ſaints; for beſides certain annual rents collected by the wardens, whoſe buſineſs it was to take care of ſuch decorations, legacies were frequently bequeathed to churches for the ſame purpoſes.

There formerly was a chronological table of remarkable events relating to Yarmouth, hanging in the South aile of this Church, with the following whimſical and

and ſingular obſervation. "*There never was in it* "*(Yarmouth) an Eccleſiaſtic publickly detected of the* "*crime of carnality.*"

There is an excellent *Organ in this church, eſteemed to be inferior only to one at Haerlem in Holland. To this church there once belonged 6000 perſons of an age able to communicate, i. e. of 16 years and upwards.

In the North Weſt corner of the North aile is a chamber veſtry, containing a library of ancient books of about 200 volumes, moſtly folios, bnt of little value. In this room there is a deſk of ſingular conſtruction, in which are ſeven ſhelves ſo conſtructed as to revolve and preſent the books on either to your hand, without deranging thoſe on the other ſhelves.

St. Nicholas is a curacy in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and was the only place of worſhip, for thoſe of the eſtabliſhed religion, in this populous place, till the year 1716, when a beautiful chapel was built nearer the centre of the town, and dedicated to St. George.

In

* The firſt mention of an Organ which we find, (in our Northern Hiſtories at leaſt) is in the annals of 757, when Conſtantine Copronimus, Emperor of the Eaſt, ſent to Pepin K. of France, among other rich preſents, a muſical machine, which the French writers deſcribe to have been compoſed of pipes and large tubes of tin, and to have imitated ſometimes the roaring of thunder, and ſometimes the warbling of a flute.

In reading monumental inſcriptions, we cannot but regret that we become acquainted with many virtues only when it is too late to enjoy them, and are introduced to excellent parents, huſbands, children and friends but to lament their departure, and to bewail their loſs. We inſert the following Epitaph, upon a Sailor, which is in the Church-yard, for its ſingularity.

Tho' *Boreas* blow, and Neptune's waves
Have toſt me to and fro,
By GOD's decree, you plainly ſee,
I'm harbour'd here below:
Where I muſt at anchor lye
With many of our fleet;
But once again we muſt ſet ſail,
Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

The Inhabitants of Yarmouth have experienced infinite trouble, and been at great expence in maintaining the Haven. The preſent coſt 4,273l. 6s. 8d. and is the ſeventh which has been made; it was begun in the year 1528, and is in or near the place where it had been about 30 years before; it met with ſeveral obſtructions, ſometimes from the difference of opinion, as to the place moſt proper for the purpoſe, but principally from the great expence attending the enterprize, and nothing very material was effected before 1559, ſince which it has been annually ſupported at ſo great an expence, that in the year 1667 the town was 9,400l. in debt, had ſold lands and tenements to the yearly value of 400l. beſides having had various ſupplies from government, and other aids on this diſtreſſing occaſion. It appears by Swinden's hiſtory, that the expences incurred on this account from 1567

to 1770, that is 204 years, amounted to 241,578l. 9s. 11d. and by dividing this into two periods of 102 years each, we obſerve, that the firſt 102 years, from 1567 to 1668, coſt 65,296l. 18s. 2d. or little more than 640l. per annum, whilſt the ſecond 102 years, from 1669 to 1770 amounted to 176,281l. 11s. 9d. or 1,728l. per annum. The annual expences now are about 2000l.

There have been eleven different acts of parliament, the laſt being obtained in the year 1785, by which it is enacted, that all ſhips unlading in the haven of Yarmouth or in Yarmouth road, extending from the South part of the town of Scratby in Norfolk, to the N. part of the town of Corton in Suffolk, ſhall pay for every Chaldron of coals (Wincheſter meaſure) laſt of wheat, rye, barley, malt, or other grain, and for every weigh of ſalt and every ton of any other goods or merchandize whatſoever, (fiſh only excepted) a ſum not exceeding one ſhilling, to the Collector, to be appointed by the town of Yarmouth; the money ſo raiſed to be applied towards the repair of the piers of Yarmouth and depthening Brayden; the river running by Norwich from the New-mills to Hardley Croſs, &c. depthening the river Waveney, Yare and Bure, and repairing the Bridge and public Quays at Yarmouth.

Thirteen ſhips are employed in the carrying trade, between London and Yarmouth, ſix from Dice Quay and ſeven from Symond's Wharf, one from each Wharf ſailing every Saturday. The expence of freight is about 20s. per ton, except hogſheads of ſugar, and other heavy articles for the grocers, which

are

are brought at a much cheaper rate. The keel freight and other expences upon goods consigned to Norwich, is about half as much as the ſhip freight.

Four ſhips are employed in the Hull trade, which go and come alternately.

A Stage coach paſſes three times a week between Yarmouth and London. The Mail coach once every day, and a machine from Yarmouth to Norwich twice every day, during the ſummer ſeaſon, and once every day in the winter. The Barge comes from Norwich every Monday and Thurſday, and returns the next days, in which there are good accommodations for paſſengers, who may by this means take a moſt agreeable trip in fine weather, at a ſmall expence.

In 1340 John Perebourne, a Burgeſs of this town, was made Admiral of the King's northern fleet, and meeting with a French ſquadron of 400 ſail off Sluys, Naſhe ſays, "he ſo ſlaſhed and ſliced them, and bat-"tered them, with his ſtone darting engines, no ord-"nance being then invented, that their beſt mercy "was fire and water, which hath no mercy."

In 1337 the Yarmouth navy conſiſting of 20 men of war, convoyed King Edward the Third's plenipotentiaries to the court of Hainault, from Dort to Yarmouth. In 1342 the King embarked on board their fleet, on his expedition in to Brittany, but while he lay entrenched before Vannes, Prince Lewis of Spain diſperſed the Yarmouth fleet, by which Edward was driven to great ſtreights for want of proviſions. Edward returning to England in March 1343, ſummoned the Captains

to

to appear at Weſtminſter, to account for their behaviour, but the iſſue of this inquiry is not known.

In 1346 at the taking of Calais, Yarmouth aſſiſted the King with 43 ſhips, on board of which were 1075 mariners. It appears by the Roll of the high fleet of Edward III. before Calais, that there were 706 ſhips and 14,151 mariners employed upon that memorable occaſion, and that Great Yarmouth then ſupplied the King with more ſailors than any ſea-port in England, London not excepted.

Tho' a little extraneous to the intention of this publication, we hope it may amuſe ſome of our readers to be informed, that the Navy of England was at this time, and for more than two centuries after, fitted out ſomething in the manner that the militia is now; every ſea-port, and other conſiderable town, being obliged to furniſh its quota. On K. Edward's invaſion of Brittany, there were eighty-two towns thus aſſeſſed in proportion to their trading importance. The King on the part of government furniſhing 25 ſhips. The ſcale of importance of the different towns of that day, (445 years ago) when compared with what they are now, affords a moſt ſtriking proof of the viciſſitudes to which commercial places are liable. Fowey, in Cornwall then ſent near twice as many ſhips as London did; and the names of many towns which ſtood pretty high on the liſt, are now nearly forgotten.

The following is part of the Liſt:

Fowey, 47; Yarmouth, 43; Dartmouth, 31; Plymouth, 26; Shoreham, 26; London, 25; Briſtol, 24; Sandwich, 22; Dover, 21; Southampton, 21; Winchelſea,

chelſea, 21; Weymouth, 20; Looe, 20; Newcaſtle, 17; Boſton, 17; Hull, 16. The ſhips carried from 16 to 30 men, and the average might be about 25 to 30 each. *MS. in the Cottonian Library.*

The above mode of raiſing a naval force was firſt practiſed in 1007, when an invaſion was expected from the Danes, with this difference, the aſſeſſment was then laid upon lands in general. To oppoſe the Spaniſh Armada, in 1578, which pride, vanity and folly had chriſtened Invincible, a ſimilar aſſeſſment took place upon the principal towns. But this illegal and arbitrary tax, under the name of ſhip-money, was deſtined to be oppoſed by Sir Edmund Hambden,* in the reign of the ill-adviſed and unfortunate Charles I. The iſſue of Hambden's trial, and the conſequences reſulting from it, are ſufficiently known — No man can aſcertain the ſecret motives of another's actions—but every Engliſhman ought to rejoice that his country has at all times produced thoſe bold ſpirits, who have reſolutely and ſucceſsfully oppoſed the depreſſion of its *real* liberties.

In 1352 the Corporation of Great Yarmouth gave to the College of Windſor, a laſt of red herrings, to be delivered yearly for ever, at Yarmouth: One of the reaſons aſſigned for this gift was, becauſe King Edward III. had been baptized at that College. The grant was further confirmed till the 17th of Henry VI. 1439 The herrings were ſometimes delivered in kind, and at others a compoſition in money was

* Hambden had been aſſeſſed 20s. for an Eſtate which he poſſeſſed in the county of Buckingham.

was paid. In the 12th of Henry VII. the Chamberlains were allowed in their accounts 4l. by them paid to the Deacon of Windſor, according to ancient cuſtom; this allowance continued till the 13th of Elizabeth, when they were again delivered in kind. Many diſputes aroſe about the delivery of theſe herrings, which were often ſaid to be of the worſt quality, and as ſuch had been refuſed by the deputies of Windſor. In 1661 the town was three years in arrear on this account, which they then unwillingly ſettled. In 1718 the cauſe of the diſpute was removed by the town agreeing to pay 9l. for that year and 8l. for the future, which is ſtill continued to be paid to the Dean and Canons of Windſor in lieu of the laſt of herrings.

There was an ancient cuſtom in this town for the Prior and Monks, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter, or their farmer of the parſonage, to provide a breakfaſt for the inhabitants on Chriſtmas day in every year, which continued till the 21ſt of Elizabeth, [1579] when a dreadful peſtilence carrying of 2000 of the inhabitants, the cuſtom ceaſed for ſome time, and 5l. was paid yearly to the Churchwardens inſtead of the entertainment, but it was again revived, and continued till the reign of King James, when by an agreement between the farmer, Mr. Goſling, and the Bailiffs, it was ſettled to pay them 10l. in lieu of the breakfaſt.

A ſand-bank of near a mile ſquare, was thrown up oppoſite to Scratby, four miles to the North of Yarmouth, which becoming dry and firm land about the

year 1578 was ſo much elevated above high water mark that graſs grew there, and ſea fowls built their neſts upon it. To this place many of the inhabitants of Yarmouth frequently went in the ſummer ſeaſon for recreation, and on the 2d of Auguſt 1580 an elegant entertainment was given by the Bailiffs of Yarmouth to a ſelect company of gentlemen, and imagining that it would accumulate and become of importance to the town, formal poſſeſſion of it was taken by the name of Yarmouth Iſland, but they were oppoſed by Sir Edward Clere, of Ormeſby, Knt. who claimed it as a parcel of the manor of Scratby, and erected a frame of timber upon it, as a teſtimony of his right. It was the more eagerly contended for on account of the many valuable goods caſt aſhore upon it from the ſhips loſt on the coaſt, particularly in the year 1,82, when ſeveral parcels of ſilk and other valuable articles were found there and carried to Yarmouth, as had been uſual, and applied to the uſe of the town. The conteſt however between Yarmouth and Sir Edward Clere was of ſhort duration, for what neither law or equity had been able to accompliſh, or perhaps would have ſettled for many years, the elements eaſily and expeditiouſly determined, for in the very ſame year, a ſtrong eaſterly wind and a boiſterous ſea, in a ſingle day ſwept away the Iſland, "leaving not a wreck "behind."

In the year 1549 a body of the Inſurgents belonging to the Rebel Kett, being denied admittance into Yarmouth, by the town's-people, who alſo refuſing to ſupply his camp with beer, or pay any reſpect to his orders,

orders, Kett determined to ſtorm the place; for this purpoſe a large body of his people, having made themſelves maſters of Lothingland, procured ſix pieces of ordnance from Loweſtoft, and brought them to a cloſe at the North end of Gorleſton, intending to batter the town from thence; which being perceived, a party of town's-men were detached to ſet fire to a large ſtack of hay, on the Weſt ſide of the Haven, and the wind being Northerly, it drove the ſmoke directly upon the face of the enemy, and prevented their ſeeing the approach of the Yarmouth-men, who by this ſtratagem ſurprized the Rebels, killing ſeveral, and taking 30 priſoners, with the ſix pieces of cannon, all which were ſafely conveyed into the town. The rebels exceedingly irritated by this diſaſter, approached the walls, and deſtroyed great part of the materials provided for the Haven, they then marched acroſs the Denes to the South gate, but being repulſed by the fire of the cannon from the walls and mounts, they fled and never more returned.

In 1348—Seven thouſand and fifty people died here of the Plague.——In 1579 it carried off about 2000: and in 1664, 2,500 died of the like peſtilence.

Though Yarmouth Roads, on the Eaſt-ſide of the town, are very ſafe, and the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcaſtle and London, and other merchantmen, which are conſtantly paſſing and repaſſing, ſtill the coaſt is particularly noted for being one of the moſt dangerous and moſt fatal to ſailors in all Britain, a melancholy inſtance of which happened

about the year 1692, when a fleet of 200 ſail of light colliers went out of Yarmouth Roads, with a fair wind, to purſue their voyage, and were taken ſhort with a ſtorm of wind at North-eaſt. After they paſſed Wintertonneſs a few leagues, ſome of them, whoſe maſters were more experienced ſeamen, or who were not ſo far out as the reſt, tacked and put back in time, and got ſafe into the Roads; but the reſt puſhing on, in hopes to keep out to ſea and weather it, were by the violence of the ſtorm driven back, when they were too far embayed to weather Wintertonneſs, and ſo were forced to run Weſt, all ſhifting for themſelves as well as they could: ſome ran away for Lynn-Deeps, but few of them (the night being dark) could find their way thither; ſome, but very few, rid it out at a diſtance; the reſt being above 140 ſail, were all driven on ſhore and daſhed to pieces, and very few of the people on board were ſaved. At the very ſame unhappy juncture, a fleet of loaded ſhips coming from the North and juſt croſſing the ſame bay, were forcibly driven into it, not able to weather the Neſs, and were involved in the ſame ruin that the light fleet was; alſo ſome coaſting veſſels laden with corn from Lynn and Wells, and bound for Holland, were, with the ſame unhappy luck, juſt come out to begin their voyage, and ſome of them lay at anchor: theſe alſo met with the ſame misfortune; ſo that in the whole above 200 ſail of ſhips and above 1000 people, were loſt in the diſaſter of that one miſerable night. A misfortune ſomewhat ſimilar, happened in 1790.

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In this town was born Arthur Wilſon, Eſq. who wrote the life and reign of King James I. [printed 1653] with ſo much freedom, that inſtead of a hiſtory, he is ſaid to have written a paſquinade. He was an attendant for many years upon Robert D'Evereux, Earl of Eſſex, and afterwards ſteward to Robert Earl of Warwick, who are much favoured in his hiſtory, now almoſt forgotten. He died at Felſtead in Eſſex, 1652.

Dr. Thomas Soame was born in Yarmouth: He was the ſon of a fiſherman, but deſcended of an eminent family of that name; his couſin, John Soame, being a man of ſo great an eſtate, that in 1648 he paid a compoſition of 1430l. for it, and was then dwelling at Burnham, in this county. After paſſing through his ſchool education, he was bred up in academic learning in Peter-houſe, Cambridge, where his uncle, Robert Soame, was Maſter, and being admitted into holy orders, became Miniſter of Staines, in Middleſex, and Prebendary of Windſor. He was, in the times of rebellion, a firm loyaliſt, and ſo much compaſſionated his Majeſty's want in his war with the Parliament, that he was not mindful of his own; for he ſent all he had to the King; ſo that when the Rebels came to plunder him, they found nothing to take but himſelf; which they accordingly did, and impriſoned him firſt in Ely-houſe, and then in Newgate and in the Fleet. He died not long before the reſtoration of Charles II.

A Mrs. Cromwel lived many years in this town, and died here at an advanced age, about the year 1750, unmarried:—She boasted of being lineally descended from Oliver Cromwel, whom she is said not less to have resembled, in the hard forbidding, and shrewd cast of her features, than in that daring and resolute promptness of spirit which subdues the greatest difficulties. She conducted the Salt-works, as might be expected from such a character, with vigor and proportionate success. Henry Cromwel, no relation to Oliver, being High Steward of this place, in 1659, it is very probable she was descended from him, but such innocent vanity, if vanity it be, is very excusable, and it may be doubted which of the two Gentlemen it was the greater honor to claim affinity to—an honest High Steward of Yarmouth, or a successful Usurper of the government of England—and the terror of all surrounding nations.

In the reign of King Charles II. Sir Robert Paston, of Paston, in this county, was from this place created Viscount, and afterwards Earl of Yarmouth; this title becoming extinct, Amelia Sophia de Walmoden, who came into England in 1739, was advanced to the dignity of Baroness and Countess of Yarmouth, by King George II.

During the civil war in the reign of King Charles I. Yarmouth, as well as the whole county of Norfolk, was in the possession of the parliament. Oliver Cromwel died September 3, 1658, and at an assembly of the Corporation of this Borough in November follow-

ing, a committee was ordered to draw up an addreſs to Richard Cromwel, who it was expected would ſucceed to the protectorſhip of the kingdom. In this addreſs Oliver was called the "*Good*" and the "*Great man*," it lamented that "*The Captain of* "*the Lord's Hoſt was fallen in Iſrael*," and the oppreſſed loyaliſts were ſtigmatized by the names of "*Sons of* "*Belial*," and "*children of darkneſs*," who had endeavored to cut off this "*Captain of the Lord's Hoſt*." before his time, that he might not go down to his grave in peace. But this fulſome fanatical cant, and the flattering expectations entertained by thoſe who drew up the addreſs, were but of ſhort duration, for upon the reſtoration in 1660, the town (having no doubt choſen another committee) thought proper to ſend a congratulatory addreſs to Charles II. to return the Fee-farm purchaſed of the parliament, with the arrears due; and further to ingratiate themſelves with the King, they preſented him with 500l. as a mark of their loyalty. And on the 3d of January following it was ordered that the name of Henry Cromwel, as High Steward of Yarmouth, ſhould be defaced and eraſed out of the Records of the town; that the addreſs to Richard Cromwel, the late *pretended Protector*, be utterly diſclaimed, obliterated and made void, and the ordinance made for the preſenting thereof, be defaced to all intents and purpoſes. By theſe means the addreſſers to Richard Cromwel, ſeem to have purchaſed the favors of Charles II. for in 1663 he granted the Corporation a new Charter, with more extenſive privileges than formerly.

An

An Account of the Plants growing on the Beach at YARMOUTH.

THE Study of Botany offers no ſpeculation more curious than *the attachment of plants, and the vegetable ſocieties*, as they may be called, formed by the means of this connection.

The ſea-coaſt of Yarmouth, for about two miles each way, is nearly a level common, elevated between two and three yards above high-water mark. From the verdant edge of this common to the ſea is a gentle ſlope, compoſed of a deep fine ſand, intermixed with great quantities of looſe pebbles called *ſhingle*. As the tides are here uncommonly low, the higheſt not riſing ſix feet, the diſtance from high to low water-mark is but a few yards. From high water to the turf of the common is ſomewhat further; and it is this apparently deſart ſlip of ground to which the preſent botanical obſervations are confined. The beach to the Southward of the town is principally our field, as being the moſt regular formed.

BUNIAS CAKILE, *Sea Rocket*, in many places approaches neareſt to the water, ſtriking its fibrous roots into the looſe ſand, and harbouring between the ſtones. Its purpliſh flowers, reſembling thoſe of the ſmall kind of ſtock, enliven the bare ſpot on which it grows.

SALSOLA KALI, *Prickly Glaſſwort*, is here but ſparingly found, accompanying the former. It grows more

more plentifully on the banks of the river Yare, near its mouth.

ARUNDO ARENARIA, *Sea Reed-Graſs* or *Marrum*, grows ſomewhat higher, in ſcattered tufts, forming little hillocks of ſand. It is this property of binding the ſand by its deep matted roots, which renders it ſo valuable on the coaſts of England and Holland, which are protected from the ocean by ranges of ſand-hills. At Caiſter, two miles North of Yarmouth, begins a line of theſe hills, of conſiderable height, on which this graſs grows abundantly.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES, *Sea Chick-weed*, remarkable for the depth and length to which it runs its roots, is found firſt ſparingly, but afterwards in ſuch plenty, that its broad ſtiff leaves make their chief verdure of the ſandy beach near its junction with the turf of the common.

ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM, *Eryngo*, or *Sea Holly*. This ſingular and beautiful plant grows in an irregular ſcattered manner on the beach, and alſo ſtrays higher on the common, where it is moſt naked and ſandy.

CAREX ARENARIA, *Sea-Carex*. This where it begins forms a regular line at an equal diſtance from the ſea, firſt thinly covering the ſand, but growing thicker and thicker as one proceeds higher. Its horizontal creeping roots, and frequent ſhoots, bind the ſand in the manner of the Reed-graſs.

CONVOLVULUS SOLDANELLA, *Sea Bind-weed* or *Scottiſh Scurvy-graſs*, grows moſt plentifully at the edge

edge of the junction of the beach with the common, or upon the bareſt ſpots of the latter, laying its large and beautiful flowers upon the naked ſand. It is really ſurpriſing to ſee ſo fine a flower growing abundantly upon ſo expoſed and barren a ſoil.

ONONIS REPENS, *Creeping Reſtharrow.* This grows thinly on the beach, but copiouſly on the ſandy parts of the common, running its ſtrong roots very far into the looſe ſoil.

GALIUM VERUM, *Ladies Bed-ſtraw.* This appears thin and ſcattered about the junction of the beach with the common, but afterwards becomes ſo plentiful as to form the chief covering of the ſandieſt ſide of the common, ſcenting the air with its ſtrong perfume when it flower.

Theſe are plants which may be conſidered as properly belonging to the ſandy ſlope of land, from high-water mark to the level of the verdant common, here called the *Denes.* Some others occaſionally ſtray into it, among which have been found the *Hypochæris radicata, Long-rooted Hawkweed,* and *Ceraſtium arvenſe, Corn Mouſe-ear Chickweed*; but theſe are to be conſidered as caſual gueſts. It is obſervable, that of thoſe above enumerated, only the two firſt are annuals; the reſt are all furniſhed with very ſtrong running roots, peculiarly adapted to the ſituation, and ſerving a moſt uſeful purpoſe in confining the looſe ſoil, which would elſe be torn away by the violence of the wind and waves.

Obſervations

Obſervations on the Annual Paſſage of Herrings.

THE herrings are found on the Eaſt ſide of the Atlantic, or rather in the North ſea, in the favourable month of June, about the Iſlands of Shetland, whence they proceed down the Orkneys, and then dividing, they ſurround the Britiſh Iſlands, and unite again off the land's end in September; the united ſhoal then ſteers in a ſouth weſt direction acroſs the Atlantic. They arrive off Georgia and Carolina about the latter end of January, and in Virginia about February; coaſting thence, Eaſtward to New England, they divide, and go into all the bays, river, creeks and even ſmall ſtreams of water, in amazing quantities, and continue ſpawning in the freſh water until the latter end of April, when the old fiſh return into the ſea where they ſteer northward, and arrive at Newfoundland in May, whence they proceed in a north-weſt direction, again acroſs the Atlantic, and re-viſit the Shetland Iſlands in June—It has been obſerved, that their going ſooner or later up the American Rivers depends upon the warmth or coolneſs of the ſeaſon; that if a few warm days invite them up, and cool weather ſucceeds, it totally checks their paſſage, until more warm weather returns. From all theſe circumſtances, it is thought, that a certain degree of warmth is peculiarly agreeable to them, which they endeavour to enjoy by changing their latitude according to the diſtance of the Sun. Thus they are found in the Britiſh

Britiſh Channel in the moderately warm month of September, but leave it when the Sun is at too great a diſtance, and puſh forward to a more agreeable climate: When the weather in America becomes too warm in May, they ſteer a courſe to the cooler northern ſeas, and by a prudent change of place, perpetually enjoy that temperature of climate which is beſt adapted to their nature.

American Philoſophical Society.—vol. 2. 1786.

The manner of fiſhing for and curing Herrings, at Yarmouth.

THE Merchants fit out pretty large decked boats or veſſels, uſually from 40 to 50 tons burden, each of which has a maſter, mate, hawſeman, waleman, netropeman, and netſtowerman, beſides 5 or 6 labourers, called capſternmen, who all engage to ſerve the whole fiſhing Seaſon, viz. from about the 20th of September to the 22d of November, at certain wages, beſides a reward of ſo much per laſt, to the maſter, mate, hawſeman, and waleman for every laſt of Herrings caught during the ſeaſon; and the boat being victualled and having ſeveral tons of ſalt on board, proceeds, ſometimes a few, at other times 10 or 12 leagues from the ſhore, and about the cloſe of day they ſtrike or take down two of her maſts, and put out the nets, which are all faſtened to ropes called warropes, near the thickneſs of a man's wriſt, joined one at the end of another, to the length of about 700 fathoms,

fathoms, or 1400 yards, and faſtened to the boat's bow or head, which (while the nets are out) is always againſt the wind, and the veſſel being gently driven by the wind and tide aſtern, or backwards, the war-ropes, with the nets thereto fixed, are kept ſtraight out the full length of the war-ropes, and hindered from entangling or driving together, and the weight of the nets and ropes in the water keep the veſſel's head to windward, and while ſhe thus ſlowly drives aſtern, the war-ropes and nets, ſo faſtened to her bow, are very ſlowly drawn after her, and the herrings getting their heads through the meſhes of the nets, ſtick by the gills, and can neither thruſt their bodies through, or get their heads back (1); after the nets have laid in the ſea the greater part of the night, they are hauled in, and when a conſiderable quantity is caught, the boat returns to Yarmouth Roads and delivers them at the Beach, and taking in a further ſupply of proviſions goes to ſea again, and ſo continues during the whole fiſhing ſeaſon.

If the boatmaſter has not an opportunity of returning to Yarmouth the following day, to deliver his herrings, they are ſalted on board, and perhaps kept a week or ten days before they are landed, when they are taken to the fiſh-houſes and again ſlightly ſalted, (2) and after lying about 24 hours upon the fiſh-houſe

(1) The Mackrel are caught in a ſimilar manner, tho' a fleet of Mackrel nets extends much more than twice the length of a fleet of Herring nets.

(2) A ton of ſalt cures about 4 laſts of Herrings.

houſe floor they are well waſhed, by the Towers, (3) in large vatts filled with freſh water; they are then ſpitted through the head upon ſpits about four feet long, and the ſize of a man's thumb, by the Rivers, and hung up by the Towers, in the fiſh-houſe, generally a large lofty building from 40 to 50 feet high, fitted up with baulks and ſplines (called loves) at proper diſtances from each other to receive the ends of the ſpits, which are placed acroſs the ſame in regular order, one above another, from the very top of the building down to within about ſeven feet of the floor. As ſoon as this is completed, many wood fires are made under them, and continued day and night, with ſome little intermiſſions, for about a month, by which time the herrings are properly ſmoaked and dried for foreign markets, when they are taken down and packed in barrels, of 10,000 each, for exportation or home conſumption.

This branch of trade is of great importance to the nation, for when in a flouriſhing ſtate it employed more than 200 fiſhing veſſels, and in ſome ſucceſsful years 70,000 barrels have been exported, excluſive of the home conſumption, which may be averaged at 15,000 yearly. This fiſhery gives bread to ſome for the whole, to others for a great part of the year, to about 2,000 Fiſhermen and 4,000 Braiders, Beetſters, (4) Towers, Rivers, Ferry-men, Carpenters, Caulkers, Spinners, &c. including Seamen to tranſport the

(3) Towers. Men employed in the Fiſh-houſe to cure and hang them.

(4) Beetſters, Women employed to mend the nets:

the herrings chiefly to Italy, and produces in a ſucceſsful year, at a moderate computation (excluſive of a very large ſum paid for freights at foreign ports to our ſhips) a clear gain to the nation of upwards of 70,000l. beſides, the 15,000 barrels conſumed at home, are ſo much gain to the nation, as they add to the ſtock of proviſions.

A letter from Aberdeen dated June 10, 1788 ſays; 'Laſt week was caught by the Fiſhermen near Don 'mouth, a herring of a moſt uncommon ſize, it mea-'ſured from the ſnout to the tip point of the tail two 'feet, round the thickeſt part of the body 15 inches, 'immediately above the tail 4 inches 1-half, and 'weighed 5 pounds 4 ounces.'—Thoſe of the largeſt ſize caught near Yarmouth, do not meaſure more than 12 inches in length, 6 inches 1-half round, and weigh 9 ounces: But Mr. Herriot a celebrated Mathematician, aſſures us, that in the months of February, March, April and May, Herrings on the coaſts of Virginia, are caught 18, 20 and even 24 inches long.

The Dutch fix their entering on the Herring Fiſhery upon their own coaſts to A. D. 1163. In the old Chronicle of John Francis le Petit, there is a very diſtinct account of this matter. It is there ſaid, that the inhabitants of Ziriczee, in the Iſle of Zealand, were the firſt who barrelled Herring, and that afterwards the people of Biervliet found the method of preſerving them more effectually, by taking ſome ſmall bones out of their heads, which operation they call *Kaken*, i. e. gilling, or jawing the Herring.

William Beackels John, a Swede, who died in 1397 has been ſuppoſed to have invented the art of pickling herrings. But profeſſor Springel has ſhewn that herrings were caught at *Gernemve*, i. e. Yarmouth, ſo early as the year 1283; nay, in Leland's Collect. vol. 3. p. 173, we meet with a proof, that pickled herrings were ſold in 1273; and there are extant German Records which ſpeak of them in 1236.

Naſhe, a cotemporary writer with, and an imitator of the more celebrated Tom Coriat of peregrinating memory, in enumerating the excellencies of Herrings ſays, a red herring is wholeſome in a froſty morning; it is moſt precious fiſh merchandiſe, becauſe it can be carried through all Europe; no where are they ſo well cured as at Yarmouth. The poorer ſort make it three parts of their ſuſtenance. It is every man's money from the King to the Peaſant. The fiſhery is a great nurſery for ſeamen. The round or cob dried and beaten to powder is a cure for the ſtone. Rub a quart pot or any meaſure round about the mouth with a red herring, the beer ſhall never foam or froth in it. A herring drawn on the ground, will lead hounds a falſe ſcent. A broiled herring is good for the rheumatiſm. The fiſhery brings more ſhips to Yarmouth than aſſembled at Troy to fetch back Helen. He adds, Wiſe men of Greece, in the mean while to ſwagger ſo about a W---e! At the end of what he calls his play in Praiſe of Red Herrings, he boaſts of being the firſt author who had wrote in the praiſe of fiſh or fiſhermen. Of the latter he wittily and ſarcaſtically ſays, "For "your ſeeing wonders in the deep, you may be the

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" ſons and heirs of the Prophet Jonas;— you are all " Cavaliers and Gentlemen, ſince the King of fiſhes " choſe you for his ſubjects;—for your ſelling ſmoke " you may be Courtiers;—for your keeping faſting " days Friar Obſervants; and laſtly,—look in what " town there is the ſign of the three Mariners, the " huff-capped drink in that houſe you ſhall be ſure of " always."

This very ſcarce Pamphlet is re-printed in the 6th vol. of the Harleian Miſcellany.

CAISTER, next YARMOUTH.

IN the celebrated Notitia Imperii, or ſurvey of the Roman Empire, publiſhed by Pancirollus in 1593, it appears that the commander of the Stableſian Horſe, under the * Count of the Saxon ſhore in Britain, was ſtationed at a place called *Garianonum*, (that is the Mouth of the Garienis or Yare) but where that ancient Fortreſs was ſituated, authors are not agreed. The venerable Camden places it at Burgh-Caſtle, in Suffolk, and ſays that Yarmouth roſe out of its ruins, but

* The Count of the Saxon ſhore, had in all under his command 2,200 foot and 200 horſe, ſtationed at different places on the coaſts of Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex and Kent. The Roman troops in Britain conſiſted of 5 legions, which with their auxiliaries, amounted to about 14,000 horſe. and 72,000 foot; theſe were diſtributed into near 150 fortreſſes.---This great military eſtabliſhment ſeems to indicate, either that the Romans eſteemed England to be a very valuable part of their unweildy Empire, or the natives did not patiently bear the Roman yoke.

but Sir Henry Spelman contends for its having been at Caiſter. Where Camden and Spelman differ in opinion on a topographical ſubject, who ſhall decide?—There can be no doubt of the Romans having occupied both ſtations, though very probably at different times, as each haven became more or leſs navigable. Thoſe who contend for the greater antiquity of Burgh-Caſtle remark, that parts of anchors and other pieces of iron, which could have been in uſe for maritime purpoſes only, have at various times been found in the marſhes adjoining, and even in the walls of the Caſtle, but ſurely ſuch evidences by no means warrant this concluſion, as they tend but to ſtrengthen an opinion generally admitted, that an arm of the ſea which formerly overflowed the marſhes between Yarmouth and Norwich, muſt nearly have reached Burgh-Caſtle: and as the coins frequently dug up at Caiſter, in a place called the Eaſt-field Bloody furlong, are acknowledged to be of more ancient date, than thoſe found at Burgh-Caſtle, it may be inferred, ſo far as the evidence of coins are admitted, that Caiſter was really the *ancient Garianonum*. It is the generally received opinion, that the Yare formerly had two channels by which it entered the Britiſh ocean, one to the North, at Cockle-water or Grubb's-haven by Caiſter, the other to the South near Gorleſton. The channel by Caiſter was in the infancy of Yarmouth, eſteemed to be the beſt harbour, and the inhabitants accordingly built the town further to the North than it now ſtands; but the North-eaſt winds prevailing upon this part of the coaſt, formed a ſand-bank, which choak-

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ing up the channel at Caiſter, reached along the ſhore nearly to Gorleſton, and in proceſs of time becoming firm land, the inhabitants deſerted the ruined channel at Caiſter, and removed to the Southern one near Gorleſton, at which time it is moſt probable that Burgh-Caſtle was built and became the *new Garianonum* of the Romans. Theſe two ſtations were extremely well ſituated on each ſide of the river, upon fine eminences in the ſight of each other, and admirably well calculated to defend the ſhore againſt the predatory deſcents of the Saxons, who upon the decline of the Roman Empire, became very bold and dexterous pirates, paying frequent and moſt unwelcome viſits to the inhabitants of Norfolk, Suffolk, Eſſex and Kent; the the coaſts of which were called the Saxon-ſhore, from being oppoſite to the people of Germany called Saxons.

Caiſter was the ancient ſeat of the family of Faſtolff, Captain Groſe took a view of this place in 1771 and obſerves, that from the materials, which are Engliſh brick, it cannot be older than the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. [1449] when that manor belonged to Sir John Faſtolff a General and Knight of the Garter. The Manor of Caiſter had been in the family ever ſince the 9th of Edward II. [1305] and it is more than probable, ſome houſe or caſtle might then be ſtanding. Tanner mentions one as early as Edward I. [1274].

William de Botoner, alias de Worceſter, in his Itinerary relates, that this caſtle was beſieged twice in the

the reign of Edward IV. (between 1469 and 1483) the firſt time (1469) by Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and the ſecond by Lord Scales. In the account of theſe tranſactions, the foundation of the preſent Caſtle is mentioned as being directed by the laſt will of Sir John Faſtolff. During the time of theſe ſieges, it belonged to John Paſton, Eſq. who was one of the executors by the will of Sir John Faſtolff.

In the collection of letters publiſhed by Sir John Fenn, of tranſactions during this dark period of Engliſh Hiſtory, he has preſerved one dated Sept. 1469, relating to the firſt of theſe ſieges; it is from John Paſton, Eſq. to Sir John Paſton, Knight, and is thus expreſſed, "We were ſore lack of victuals (and) "gunpowder, men's hearts lack of ſurety of reſ-"cue, (were) driven thereto to take appoint-"ment!"

The caſtellated manſion of Caiſter, tradition ſays was finiſhed by Sir John Faſtolff with a part of the money which he received for the ranſom of John II. Duke of Alençon, whom he took priſoner at the battle of *Verneuil, in 1429, called the battle of Herrings, becauſe, it being the time of Lent, great part of the convoy which Sir John was conducting to the army, then beſieging Orleans, conſiſted of Herrings. In this battle Sir John with about 2,500 Engliſh, defeated

* The French forces at this battle have been variouſly repreſented by the French writers, ſome calling them 4,000, and others between nine and ten thouſand.

ſeated near ten thouſand French and Scots, of whom 2,500 were killed, and many perſons of diſtinction, with others, taken priſoners, without the loſs of one Engliſhman of eminence. Tradition ſays, that after the battle the Engliſh marched twice round the walls of Orleans, inſultingly crying, *freſh herrings to ſell*, which provoked the French to make two deſperate ſallies, and proving ſucceſsful, they were inſpired with ſuch a new ſpirit of confidence and reſolution, as afterwards turned the fortune of war in their favor. But the enthuſiaſm and military exploits, of the famous Joan of Arc, who at this time made her appearance, had undoubtedly a more powerful effect upon the lively minds of Frenchmen, than any ſilly taunt that could be uſed by the Engliſh ſoldiery.

The ruins of Caiſter ſhew it to have been both capacious and ſtrong. It was moated round, but the moat is now filled up, except on the Weſt, which was the grand entrance. The houſe formed a rectangled parallelogram, the South and North ſides longer than the Eaſt and Weſt, the ſtables in the front, the beſt rooms on the right hand of the ſquare, under which was a noble vault, and over it probably the great hall. The embattled brick tower at the North Weſt corner is ſtanding above 100 feet high, and on an arch over a bow window in the inſide of the ruins, was the *Arms of Sir J. Faſtolff ſurrounded with the garter, neatly

* They were taken down a few years ago, and depoſited in the Library of his Excellency the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, at Blickling.

neatly carved in ſtone. To the tower adjoins a dining parlour 59 feet long and 28 broad. The great fire-place of which is ſtill to be ſeen. At preſent only the Weſt and North walls are remaining, together with the tower. The South and Eaſt ſides are nearly levelled with the ground.

Eaſt from the Caſtle ſtood the * College, forming three ſides of a ſquare larger than the former, with two round towers; the whole now converted into barns and ſtables. The Caſtle moat is ſaid to have communicated with a creek which was navigable to the ocean; and, adjoining to the farm-houſe is a ſmall building, called the barge-houſe, now uſed as a ſtable, in which is ſhewn the crown of a large arch of about 8 feet diameter, which muſt have been capable of receiving a boat of conſiderable burden.

FASTOLFF (John) Knight and Knight Banneret, a valiant and renowned General, Governor and Nobleman in France, during our conqueſts in that kingdom, under King Henry IV. V. and VI. of England, and Knight Companion of the moſt noble order of the Garter, was the ſon of John Faſtolff Eſq. and Mary the daughter of Nicholas Park, Eſq. his wife. He was deſcended of an ancient and famous Engliſh family in the county of Norfolk; which had flouriſhed there, and in other parts of the kingdom, in very honourable diſtinction before the conqueſt: and from a train of illuſtrious anceſtors, many of them dignified with

* This College is ſaid to have been founded by John Paſton, ſen. Eſq. in 1464.

with the honour of knighthood, inveſted with very eminent employments, and poſſeſſed of extenſive patrimonies. Sir John the ſubject of this account was born in the year 1377, either at Caiſter, or in Yarmouth, at the former of which he died Nov. 6, 1459, aged 82, and was buried at the Abbey church of St. Bennet in the Holme.

The firſt honourable public employment in which Sir John ſeems to have been engaged, was his attendance upon Thomas of Lancaſter, afterwards Duke of Clarence, and ſecond ſon of King Henry IV. when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1401, at which time Sir John was in the 25th year of his age. In 1408 he was married in Ireland to a rich young widow of quality, named Melicent, Lady Caſtlecomb, daughter of Robert Lord Tibitot, and relict of Sir Stephen Scrope, Knight. This connection we may reaſonably believe engaged his ſettlement in that kingdom, or upon his eſtate in Norfolk, till his appointment to a command of ſome forces, or to a place of truſt under the Regency in France, where he continued, according to the teſtimony of Caxton, the firſt Engliſh Printer, 'to ſignalize his military abilities for forty years,' great part of the time under John Plantagenet, the Great Duke of Bedford, and Regent in France, during which he was made Knight Banneret in the field of battle, Baron of France, Knight of the Garter in England, Steward or Marſhall of the Regent's houſehold, the King's Lieutenant of Normandy for one year, and after Governor of Anjou and Maine, for many years, Captain of the city of Mans, and the towns

towns of Alençon, Mayn, Freſney, in Vicont, for 14 years, likewiſe Caen, Verneuil and Harfleur, ſome years, the laſt of which places he valiantly and ſucceſsfully defended when beſieged by the French: And when finally ſettled at home, he was conſtantly exerciſed in acts of hoſpitality, munificence and charity, a founder of religious buildings and other ſtately edifices, a generous patron of worthy and learned men, and a public benefactor to the pious and the poor.

Mr. Hume obſerves, that there is no part of the Engliſh Hiſtory ſince the Conqueſt ſo obſcure, ſo uncertain, ſo little authentic, or conſiſtent, as that of the wars between the two Roſes, and it is remarkable that this profound darkneſs falls upon us juſt on the eve of the reſtoration of Letters, and when the art of printing was already known in Europe (but not in England). It was in theſe turbulent and unenlightened times that Sir John Faſtolff lived, and it cannot be a matter of much ſurpriſe, that his real character has been misunderſtood or miſrepreſented, when we know ſo little of our general hiſtory.

At the time when Prince Henry is ſaid to have commited many exceſſes unbecoming his high ſtation, our hero was honourably employed in France. In the play, Sir John Falſtaff is a man of mean, neceſſitous, ſhifting circumſtances throughout, Faſtolff in record was richly poſſeſſed of lands and eſtates in ſeveral places, from his youth, Falſtaff in the poet's account was near three-ſcore before the battle of Shrewſbury,

Faſtolff

Faſtolff in hiſtory, not above twenty-ſix. The theatrical Falſtaff ends his life ſoon after his princely companion aſcends the throne, and before he goes into France; but the hiſtorical Faſtolff demonſtratively ſurvived King Henry V. no leſs than thirty-ſeven years.

Drayton in his Poly-Olbion, on comparing Sir John Faſtolff with Sir Philip Hall, ſays

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Strong Faſtolff with this man compare we may;
By Sals'bury who, oft being ſeriouſly employ'd,
In many a brave attempt the gen'ral foe annoy'd;
With excellent ſucceſs in Maine, and Anjou fought,
And many a Bulwark there into our keeping brought;
And choſen to go forth with Vaudemont in war,
Moſt reſolutely took proud *Renate Duke of Barre.

In one of Mr. Aſhmole's choice old volumes of MSS. there is a conciſe character of our hero, written in the reign of King Henry VII. by Sir Thomas Wriotheſley, then King of Arms, wherein he is called, 'a rich knight and a grete bilder; having bilded 'Caſter-hall in Norfolk, a royal palace in Southwork, 'and another in Yermouth; and a ſpeciall goode 'maiſter to the officers of armes.'

There is not a character throughout Shakſpeare's Plays that has afforded ſo much ſatisfaction and delight,

* Renate, after the ſiege of Orleans brought ſuccours to Charles VII. the young King of France.

light, both on the ſtage and in the cloſet, as that of *Sir John Falſtaff*, nor one that has occaſioned ſo much controverſy to identify the real perſon of this dramatic hero: Whether it was originally drawn for Sir John Oldcaſtle, Lord Cobham, (the firſt Martyr to the Proteſtant cauſe in England) or not, ſeems foreign to the preſent inquiry, which attempts only to prove, from the beſt authorities extant, that in no one circumſtance do the poetical character of Falſtaff, as drawn by Shakſpeare, and the hiſtorical character of Sir John Faſtolff, of Caiſter, agree, or that would lead an ignorant reader to confound them. but a little quibble which makes ſome conformity in their names.

Every one has ſeen upon the ſtage *Sir John Falſtaff* exhibited in the various characters of an old humorous, vapouring, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken and neceſſitous debauchee about Prince Henry's court. But hiſtory informs us, from the various *legacies which Sir John Faſtolff left by his laſt will, that he died immenſely rich; to enumerate them would too much extend this article, and we ſhall obſerve only, that he left 4000l. in the hands of Thomas Howes, his confeſſor, to lay out in repairs of churches and collegiate houſes, and his executors ſold 3033 ounces of ſilver—— That he lived in great ſplendor and magnificence, is evident from the many houſes he built and occupied—that he was ſincerely pious and benevolent, may be admitted from his donations to religious inſtitutions, and his attention to the poor, during his life and at his death—that he was valiant is demonſtrative from

* At this time money was ſeven times its preſent value.

from the whole tenor of his military conduct for forty years, and the teſtimony of the beſt judges, his cotemporaries — and that his character and abilities as an accompliſhed Gentleman were held in high eſtimation, need no other evidence than the certainty of his poſſeſſing a great ſhare of confidence and favor from three ſucceeding Kings. If theſe inferences are fairly drawn from the hiſtory of the life of John Faſtolff, it will no longer be believed that Shakſpeare's character of his fat Knight, had any reference or bore any reſemblance to Sir John Faſtolff, of Norfolk. But as light ridicule frequently ſticks cloſer to character than the moſt honourable truths, it has been the fate of our Knight to be remembered for imputed follies and crimes which he never committed, and forgotten for thoſe meritorious actions which hiſtory has truly recorded of him.

The theatrical character of *Falſtaff*, has been thus elegantly and forcibly drawn by Dr. Johnſon. Falſtaff unimitated, unimitable Falſtaff, how ſhall I deſcribe thee? thou compound of ſenſe and vice; of ſenſe which may be admired, but not eſteemed; of vice which may be deſpiſed, but hardly deteſted: Falſtaff is a character loaded with faults, and with thoſe faults which naturally produce contempt. He is a thief and a glutton, a coward and a boaſter, always ready to cheat the weak, and prey upon the poor, to terrify the timerous, and inſult the defenceleſs. At once obſequious and malignant, he ſatirizes in their abſence thoſe whom he lives by flattering. He is familiar with the

Prince only as an agent of vice, but of this familiarity he is ſo proud, as not only to be ſupercilious and haughty with common men, but to think his intereſt of importance to the Duke of Lancaſter. Yet the man thus corrupt, thus deſpicable, makes himſelf neceſſary to the Prince that deſpiſes him, by the moſt pleaſing of all qualities, perpetual gaiety; by an unfailing power of exciting laughter, which is the more freely indulged, as his wit is not of the ſplendid or ambitious kind, but conſiſts in eaſy ſcapes and ſallies of levity, which make ſport but raiſe no envy. It muſt be obſerved, that he is ſtained with no enormous or ſanguinary crimes, ſo that his licentiouſneſs is not ſo offenſive but that it may be borne for his mirth.

Of the Comedy of the Merry Wives of Windſor, Mr. Rowe has preſerved a tradition, that it was written at the command of Queen Elizabeth, who was ſo delighted with the character of Falſtaff, that ſhe wiſhed it to be diffuſed through more plays; but ſuſpecting that it might pall by continued uniformity, directed the poet to diverſify his manner, by ſhewing him in love. No taſk is harder than that of writing to the ideas of another. Shakſpeare knew what the Queen, if the ſtory be true, ſeems not to have known, that by any real paſſion of tenderneſs, the ſelfiſh craft, the careleſs jollity, and the lazy luxury of Falſtaff muſt have ſuffered ſo much abatement, that little of his former caſt could have remained. Falſtaff could not love, but by ceaſing to be Falſtaff. He could only *counterfeit* love, and his profeſſions could

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be prompted, not by the hope of pleaſure but of money.

This Comedy is remarkable for the variety and number of the perſonages, who exhibit more characters appropriated and diſcriminated, than can be found in any other play, and its general power, by which all works of genius ſhall finally be tried, is ſuch, that perhaps it never yet had reader or ſpectator who did not think it too ſoon at an end.

BURGH-CASTLE

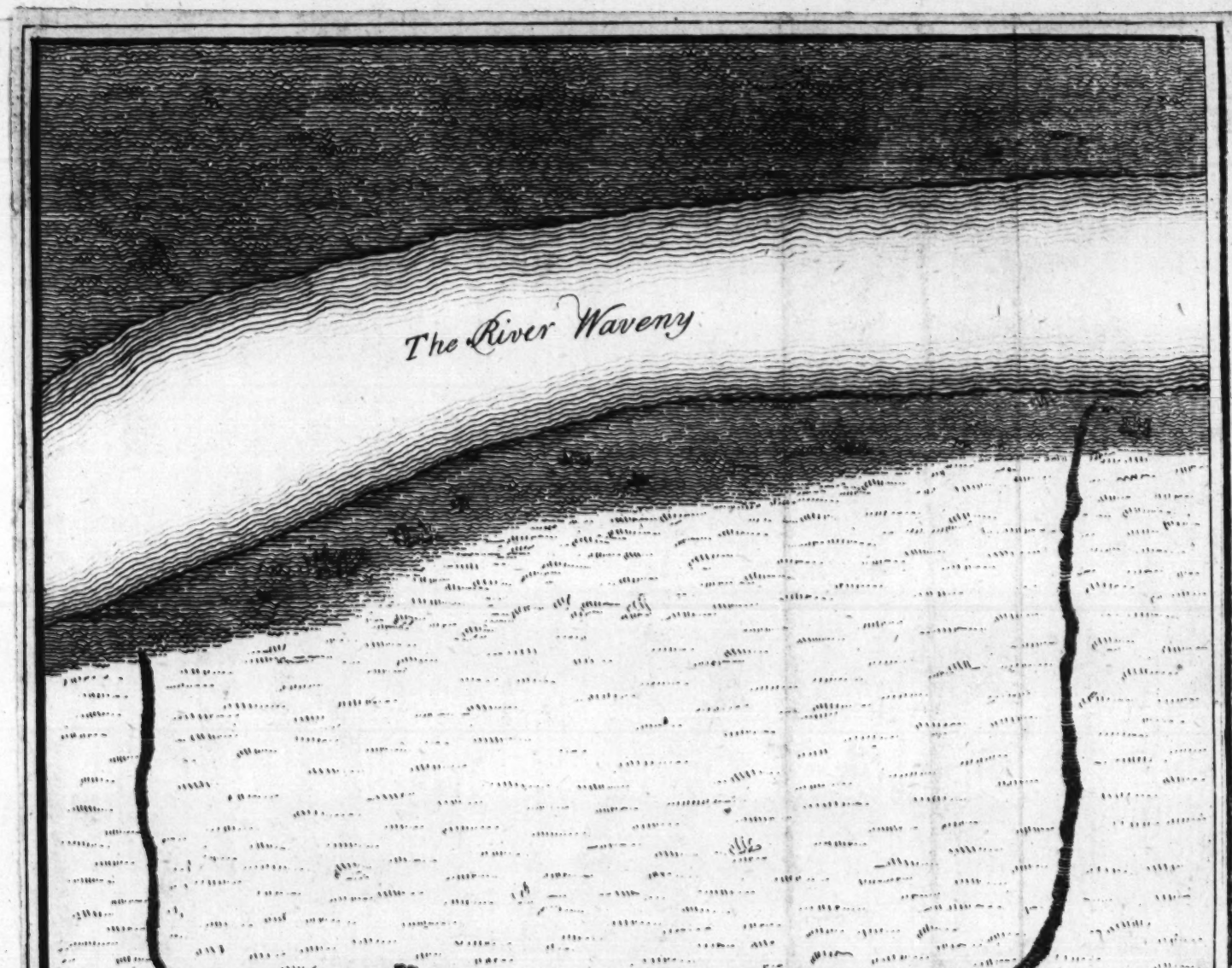
IS in the county of Suffolk, at the diſtance of three miles S. Weſt of Yarmouth, and ſtands upon a hill adjoining the South bank of the *Waveney, near the junction of that river with the Thyrn and Wenſum. Its elevated ſituation commands an extenſive view of the hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt Flegg, as far as Acle on the Weſt; an extent of coaſt of about twelve miles from North to South, and ſeems to have been admirably choſen to alarm and defend this part of the country, from the ſudden invaſions of the pirates of ancient times, as well as againſt the warlike Iceni, who reluctantly ſubmitted to the dominion of the Romans, and often by force of arms attempted in vain to expel

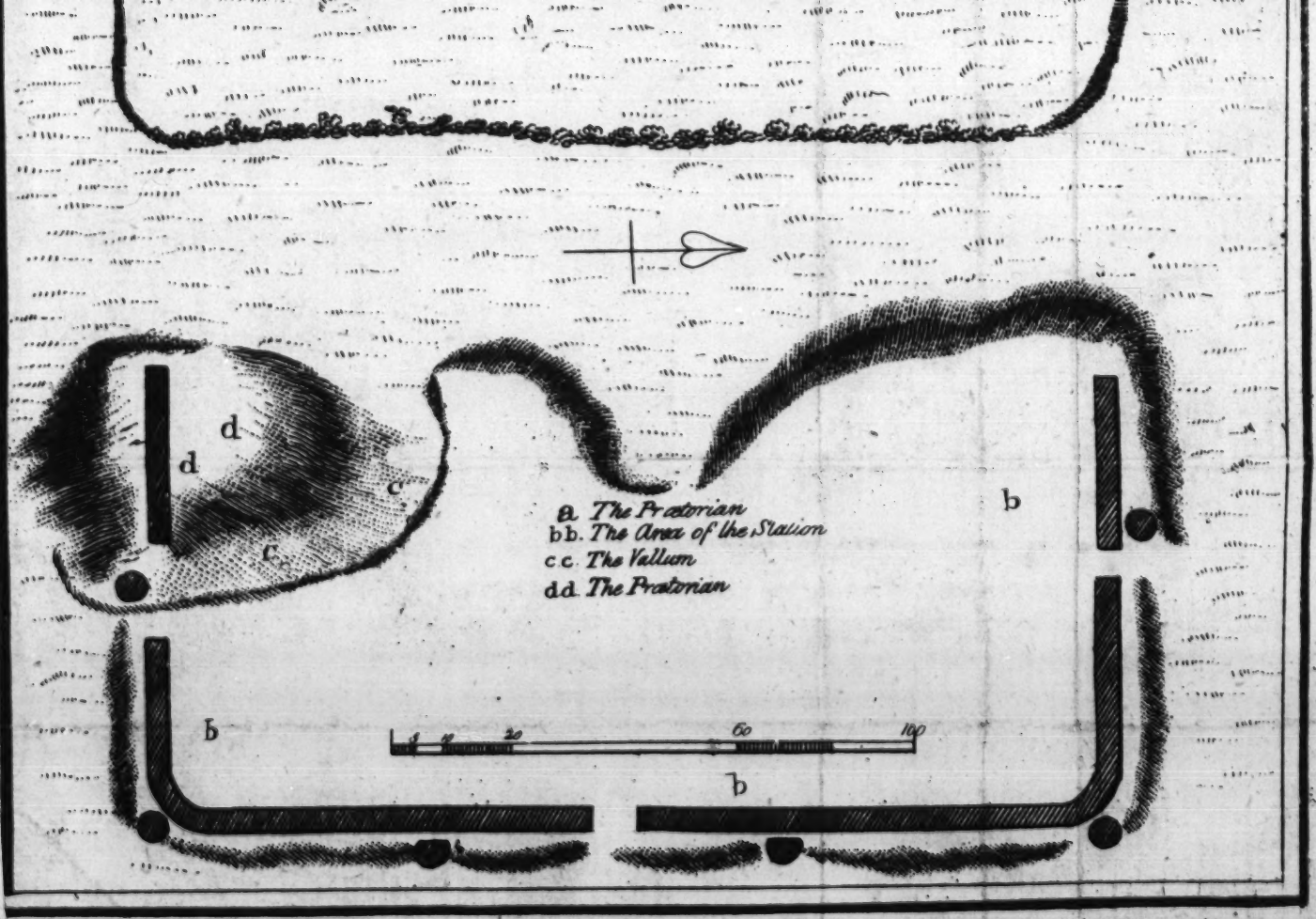
* Its ſtanding upon the South bank of the Waveney, not the Yare, ſpoils the Etymology, and thence leads us to imagine, that it never could have been the ancient Garianonum of the Romans, though there is no doubt of its having been a Roman fortreſs.

expel them. It is a four-ſided oblong pitched camp, crowned with a wall incloſing an area of 4 acres, 2 roods, and, including the walls, 6 A. 2 R. 20 P. The walls, compoſed of rows of brick and flint alternately, are nine feet in thickneſs and fourteen feet high: The Eaſt ſide is the moſt perfect, and has four flanking towers, now in part ſtanding, the two neareſt each end, being 55 yards from each other, and the two intermediate ones 110 yards aſunder. The North and South ſides are each 107 yards.

The country from Caiſter to Burgh-caſtle, is one continued plain for three miles in length; within this ſpace lies Breydon-water (Breydon is a Saxon word ſignifying broad-water) and the whole level carries evident marks of having been covered by the ocean, the mouth of the Yare, at that time being an Æſtuary, or arm of the ſea. This is the traditional account, in ſupport of which, Mr. Ives publiſhed a hiſtory of Burgh-caſtle, with an ancient map of the country as it is *ſuppoſed* to have appeared in the year one thouſand. And a manuſcript copied by him, ſays, that about the time of Edward the Confeſſor [1040] the ſea retreated from the ſand, at the mouth of the Æſtuary, on which Yarmouth now ſtands, and the whole level of the fens from Yarmouth to Norwich, was then an arm of the ſea, entering by the mouth of the Hierus.

CASTOR at preſent an inconſiderable village, ſituated about four miles South weſt of Norwich, upon the little river Teſſe; according to Camden and other reſpectable


The River Waveny



PLAN of BURGH CASTLE, in SUFFOLK.

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reſpectable hiſtorians, was formerly the * *Venta Icenorum*, the moſt flouriſhing city, or principal ſtation of the Romans in the country of the Iceni, called afterwards Eaſt Anglia. We need not wonder ſays Camden, that of the three Venta in Britain, this ſhould have loſt its name, when it has loſt its very being, for now, ſetting aſide the broken walls, the remains of four gates and two towers, which were viſible in the year 1749, and the Roman coins, which are at this day frequently dug up, there are not any traces of its ancient magnificence left: The deſcription of this place agrees exactly with thoſe given by Polybius, Vegetius and others, concerning the ancient way of encampment among the Romans; the places alſo for the four gates, are ſtill manifeſtly to be ſeen. The Porta Pretoria looked towards the Eaſt, oppoſite to which (without the Porta Decumana, and cloſe by the river ſide) there ſtill remains ſome ruins of a tower. The walls incloſing the camp were of flint and very large brick.

Skinner ſays in his Etymologicon: "*Caſtor in Com. Norf. olim.* VENTA ICENORUM: *ex cujus Ruinis orta eſt Norwich civitas:*" however, except ſome few ruins of the camp, there is not now (1794) the leaſt trace of any thing remarkable remaining. The camp lies near a furlong S. W. from the town of Caſtor, and leads you by a gentle deſcent down to the little river Teſſe, which at the time of the eſtabliſhment of the Roman Camp here, and when the ſea, it is thought, overflowed all the level land now between Yarmouth and Norwich, was very probably a river of

* Blomefield was of opinion that the Venta Icenorum was at North Elmham.

conſiderable breadth, and that it was not called the Teſſe until it approached the Roman Camp at Taſeburgh, three or four miles higher.

The figure of the Camp is a parallelogram, whoſe two longeſt ſides are each 440 yards, and its ends, or two ſhorter ſides, 360 yards each, without-ſide the rampart and ditch, on the inſide of which it is but 392 yards in length, and the breadth 264. The breadth of the foſſe and rampart is in ſome places 48 yards, and in others not above 30. The whole ground taken up including the foſſe and rampart being 32 acres, 2 rood and 36 poles. The area within the ditch and rampart is 21 acres, 1 rood and 21 poles. The ruins of the two old towers, one on the North ſide, and the other at the weſt end, were remaining in 1749. They were built in a manner perhaps peculiar to the Romans *at that time*. They began firſt with a layer of bricks laid flat as in pavements: on that they placed a layer of clay and marle mixed together, and of the ſame thickneſs as the bricks; then a layer of bricks, afterwards of clay and marle, then of bricks again, making in the whole three layers of bricks and two of clay: over this were placed bricks and lime 29 inches, the outſide being faced with bricks cut in ſquares, then bricks and clay again, *ſtratum ſuper ſtratum*, as high as the old ruins now remain ſtanding.

The mortar is ſtill extremely hard: It is a compoſition of lime, ſand and aſhes. The Roman bricks were made of two different ſorts of clay mixt; when burnt one appeared red the other white, and when Mr. Arderon

Arderon examined them in 1749 were exceedingly hard and ſolid, and he ſays, very little worſe than when they were laid down. They meaſured 18 inches by 12, and 2 inches thick. Philos. Tranſactions, 1749, No. 493.

The Emperor Claudius Cæſar, in the 46th year of the chriſtian æra, gained conſiderable footing in this part of Britain, and his Lieutenant Oſtorius having ſubdued the Iceni, the invaders ſettled here, raiſed camps, appointed colonies, and fixed ſtations, principally upon the banks of rivers, to defend their conqueſts againſt foreign invaſion, and the attempts of the natives to regain their freedom. Thus landing at the mouth of the river Yare, they built a ſtrong caſtle upon the firſt elevated ſituation, on the South ſide, placed a garriſon of Stableſian horſe there, and named it *Garianonum*, (from its ſituation on the Garienis or Yare) ſome remains of which are ſtill very perfect: the town that belonged to it aſſuming the Saxon name Burgh, from this fortification, and is at this day called Burgh Caſtle. Oppoſite to this, on the Northern ſide of the Garienis, they erected another fortification, and called it Caiſter: And following the courſe of the river till it divided into two ſtreams, they turned with that on the Southern ſide, and at the firſt ſtreight, where the paſſage could eaſily be defended, fixed this camp, which for its dimenſions and ſtrength was named Caſtrum, or *The Camp*, by way of eminence.

It was about the year 418 after Chriſt, that the Romans in general quitted Britain; but having afterwards

wards ſent ſome ſmall detachments of troops to aſſiſt in repelling the incurſions of the Picts, and the predatory invaſions of the Northern pirates, they cannot be ſaid to have finally withdrawn themſelves till the year 446, * when, thoſe who remained, and the natives joining together, became one people; Caſtor being then in a great meaſure deſerted, fell rapidly into decay, and the inhabitants fixing upon the place where Norwich now ſtands, on account of its being higher ground, on a better ſtream, and more convenient for fiſhing, it ſuddenly roſe to great maturity, out of the ruins of Caſtor, then no longer regarded but as a place of defence, and as ſuch was afterwards held by the Saxon, Engliſh and Daniſh Kings, till Edward the Confeſſor gave it to the Monaſtery of St. Edmund's Bury, where it continued with little variation till the Conqueſt.

The CITY *of* NORWICH.

THE riſe of great towns is owing to ſuch a variety of cauſes, that it is often difficult ſatisfactorily to point out the principal one, but with reſpect to Norwich, there is every reaſon for believing that the foundation of its preſent magnitude and opulence is in a great meaſure to be aſcribed to its affording an aſylum

* In General Roy's military antiquities, it is ſaid, that the FINAL departure of the Romans from Britain was in the year 420, and the arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449.

lum to the (a) Dutch and Flemings, who, from the bad policy of the Spaniſh Court, and the cruelty of the Duke of Alva, were obliged to forſake their native country about the year 1565. Theſe unhappy people, perſecuted at home for their religious opinions, found in a foreign country, that to be peaceable citizens is the only teſt of fidelity required for protection amongſt an enlightened people, and in return they introduced the manufacture of bombazines and a variety of worſted ſtuffs, by which ſo many families in Norwich have ſince been enriched, and the population increaſed, from about (b) 14,840, to 41,051.

It has been ſaid that the city in ancient times was much more populous than it is at preſent, and that in the year 1348, more than fifty-ſeven thouſand perſons died here of the Plague; but, as the walls of Norwich then preſcribed its extent, there ſeems to be ſufficient reaſon for believing this accouut to be much exaggerated; perhaps it might be true if applied to the city and county of Norfolk. There having been 58 or 60 churches in Norwich, and now only 35, has alſo been urged as a proof of its former great population,

(a) The number of theſe People at firſt permitted to ſettle here was 330, but in a very ſhort time they amounted to 3925.

(b) In 1377 the inhabitants of ſeveral great towns in England were enumerated, when Norwich was found to contain 5,300 people. The muſter-roll delivered to government, of men capable of bearing arms in Norwich in 1575, contains 2,120 names. The uſual calculation is, that one perſon in every ſix, or at leaſt in every ſeven, in any kingdom or diſtrict, is ſo qualified: whence we are inclined to believe that Norwich at that time did not contain above 14,840 people;

tion, but the decay of churches does not prove the people of former times to have been more numerous, but to have been more devout, or that the inhabitants have changed the modes of their religious worſhip.

Mr. Hearne ſays, he believes the city of Norwich was either repaired after ſome devaſtation, or elſe ſome additions were made to it by Alfred the Great, (i. e. between the years 872 and 899) for, on one of his coins, publiſhed by Sir Andrew Fountaine, there is a Monogram, which Mr. Ed. Thevaites, in his notes upon theſe coins, has ingeniouſly gueſſed to be *Civitas Northvicum*.—The inſcription is ÆLFRED RE: This reading is certainly *ingenious*, but they who have an opportunity of examining the plate of the coin will find it very difficult to make out, *Civitas Northvicum*, in the Monogram.

An old vulgar diſtich, handed down to us by tradition, ſays,

Caſtor was a City when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built with Caſtor ſtone.

PASSING by thoſe accounts of the origin of this city, which ſeem calculated rather to amuſe the credulous than ſatisfy candid and rational inveſtigation, we ſhall quote Camden's opinion on this ſubject, who obſerves, that, "ſo far is the city of Norwich from "having been built either by Cæſar, or Guiteline "the Briton, as ſome fabulous authors aſſert, that "the word Norwich is not any where to be found be-"fore the Daniſh wars."

The

The city was burnt and deſtroyed in 1004 by * Swain, the Dane, who returned a ſecond time in 1010, when many of his followers ſettled here, and it increaſed ſo rapidly, that from the Domeſday-book of Edward the Confeſſor, it appears to have contained 1,320 Burgeſſes, and *it is ſaid*, 25 parochial churches. It continued to increaſe till 1075, when Ralph de Waiet, Earl of Norfolk, rebelling againſt William the Conqueror, the caſtle was beſieged and taken, and great part of the city deſtroyed; but ſoon recovering from theſe misfortunes, it again began to flouriſh, and at the time of making the Domeſday-book of the Conqueror in 1086, only eighty-two years after its having been deſtroyed by the Danes, it contained 738 houſes, which at the rate of five perſons to a family, makes 3,690 inhabitants. Upon the Conqueror's death, Roger Bigod held the caſtle for Robert Curthoſe, Duke of Normandy, elder brother of Ruſus; waſting the city and county, and plundering all thoſe who refuſed to join with him. This diſpute was compromiſed, and Roger Bigod remained in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and held it peaceably

* Swain, with his whole fleet, is ſaid to have ſailed quite up to the caſtle, the marſhes between it and the ground on which Yarmouth now ſtands, being then covered with water, forming a large arm of the ſea. When the ſmall ſize of the ſhips of thoſe days is conſidered, there is nothing improbable in this relation; which ſeems to acquire conſiderable ſtrength by its being well known, that in the reign of Canute, Norwich was a Fiſhing Town, and it was not likely that Fiſhermen ſhould fix upon a place for their reſidence, which was thirty miles diſtant from the ocean.

ably during this King's reign. The city being once more freed from the evils attending the factious contentions of the Nobles, Herbert de Loſinga, then Biſhop of Thetford, removed the See hither, after having made many unſucceſsful attempts to fix it at the rich abbey at Bury. This event took place April 9, 1094, from which time the city has been daily increaſing in wealth, trade, and buildings: And to encourage its growing greatneſs, King Henry I. granted to the citizens the ſame liberties and privileges as the citizens of London enjoyed.

In the reign of King Stephen (1172) it was made a corporation, to be governed by bailiffs, in the room of a port-reeve, under which government it had been from the Saxon time; and in the year 1403, the citizens obtained a charter from King Henry IV. for the election of a Mayor, and two Sheriffs yearly, inſtead of the bailiffs.

The cities appear by Domeſday-book, to have been at the Conqueſt, little better than the midling market towns of the preſent time; York itſelf, though it was always the ſecond, at leaſt the third city in England, and the capital of a great province, which was never thoroughly united with the reſt, contained then but 1,418 families. Norwich 738, Exeter 315, Ipſwich 538, Northampton 60, Hertford 146, Canterbury 262, Bath 64, Southampton 84, Warwick 113. Theſe were amongſt the moſt conſiderable in England, and hence it appears, that Norwich was next to York in ſize.

The

The firſt predatory incurſions of the Danes into Britain were in 789, but their invaſion of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, of which Norfolk was a part, did not take place till 886; when the natives being more anxious for their preſent intereſt than for the common ſafety, entered into a ſeparate treaty with the enemy; and furniſhed them with horſes, which enabled them to make an irruption by land into the kingdom of Northumberland, where they ſeized the city of York. Hume's Hiſt. vol. 1.

From this time the Danes were firmly eſtabliſhed in Norfolk, particularly the Eaſtern part of it, and very probably built a Caſtle, or repaired one, which had been built by the Saxons, when the Roman ſtation at Caſtor was deſerted ſoon after the year 446. Several reaſons are aſſigned for the Daniſh invaſion,—to revenge themſelves for ſome pretended injuries, or national affronts; though the true motive probably was; England, divided againſt itſelf; ſituated in a happier climate; much richer and in every reſpect preferable to their own dreary and inhoſpitable country, preſented an inviting proſpect to the lawleſs deſires of uncivilized plunderers—When a rich nation loſes the power of protecting itſelf againſt both internal and external enemies, it will not be long before the former promote its downfall by inteſtine diviſions, and the latter profit by their ingratitude.—It is idle to expect, and moſt dangerous to depend upon the honour and the law of nations, without the means of inforcing the obſervance of them.

Were we not aſſured that the ancient Danes were more numerous upon the ſea than on land, we could not read the hiſtory of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries without obſerving with ſurpriſe, the ſea covered with their numerous fleets, (ſometimes of 700 ſail) and from one end of Europe to the other, the coaſts of thoſe countries, now the moſt powerful, a prey to their depredations. During two hundred years they almoſt inceſſantly ravaged England, and at length ſubdued it. Alfred the Great, about the year 900 having expelled or ſubjugated the Danes who had invaded England, with ſome of the more peaceable of them colonized Norfolk, then forming a part of East Anglia, which though their countrymen had made deſert, they by peace and induſtry ſoon reſtored to a flouriſhing condition. The ancient inhabitants had been extirpated, and this Daniſh colony may be looked up to as the original people, or parent ſtock, of the preſent race of Norfolk men. At the time when the Danes deſolated England, the profeſſion of piracy was ſo far from appearing diſhonourable to them, that it was in their eyes the certain, and perhaps the only road, to honours and fortune; for it was wiſely contrived, that the word honour, to which ſo many different ideas are annexed, was among them ſolely confined to a diſregard of danger; and to be the moſt renowned Pirate of the North was ſynonymous with being the greateſt man in Europe.

The Saxons gave the name to the Caſtle of Norwich by which the city has ever ſince been called: They wrote it Nordwic, or, their *d* being pronounced like our *th*, Northwic,

Northwic, ſignifying a Northern Caſtle, as the Caſtle of Norwich is with reſpect to the Roman ſtation at Caſtor. After all the reſearches of the moſt eminent Antiquarians on this ſubject, it muſt be acknowledged the evidence amounts to this only, that as the city derives its name from the Caſtle, it certainly muſt be of leſs antiquity, but as the time when the *firſt* Caſtle was built cannot be aſcertained, it is in vain to attempt fixing the age of the city.

Norwich on account of its trade, wealth, beauty, extent, populouſneſs, the ſalubrity of the air, the goodneſs of its markets, and the induſtry of its inhabitants, is deſervedly ranked amongſt the moſt conſiderable cities in Britain. Its Latitude, according to Sir Henry Spelman is 52 degrees 45 minutes, North. Longitude 1. 19 Eaſt of the royal obſervatory at Greenwich. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a hill, ſtretching from North to South, on the banks of the river Wenſum. It is 108 miles from London by Newmarket, 110 by Colcheſter, 114 by Bury St. Edmund's; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, that Norwich, Bury and Lynn form an equilateral triangle, each ſide meaſuring 42 miles. It is alſo 43 miles from Ipſwich; and 22 from Yarmouth by land, and 30 by water. It ſtands upon more ground than any other city in England, being rather more than one mile and a half in length, from King-ſtreet gate to Magdalen-gate, and one mile and a quarter broad from Biſhop-gate to St. Benedict's-gate: towards the South it gradually contracts like a cone, containing little more than King-ſtreet and Ber-ſtreet, both of them being very

long aud populous. It has thirty four churches beſides the cathedral, and is encompaſſed by a ditch and the remains of a flint-ſtone (a) wall, which was flanked with forty towers, in the ancient method of fortification, and had twelve gates for entrance on all ſides, except the Eaſt, which is defended by the river Wenſum, after running through the city from Eaſt to Weſt, and over which there are five ſtone bridges, Coſlany, Black-friars, Fye-bridge, White-friars, and Biſhop-gate.—Such walls towers and gates as encloſed Norwich, being built before the invention of (b) gunpowder, they have long ceaſed to be uſeful in a defenſive view, or perhaps to be at all uſeful; and becomcoming burdenſome to the people to keep in repair, have been ſuffered to decay, eight of the gates, in the years 1792, 1793 and 1794 were taken down, and two conſiderable openings made in the walls, one between Ber-ſtreet gate and Brazen-doors, the other cloſe to Chapel-field. Theſe additional avenues have undoubtedly their uſe. And to gentlemen diſpoſed to venerate whatever is antique, let it be hinted, that however obnoxious to their feelings modern improvements may be, nothing on earth is calculated to ſtand for ever: And that which is now modern, will like the ancients whom they have diſplaced, in time themſelves become antiques. The city is plentifully ſupplied with

(a) Begun in 1294 and finiſhed in 1310.

(b) The diſcovery of gunpowder is generally attributed to Schwartz, a Monk of Cologne, but the Engliſh Friar, Roger Bacon, was the real diſcoverer of it ſome years before, but his humane philoſophy prevented him from making the proceſs public.

with freſh water, conveyed through pipes to all parts of it, from the water works at the New-Mills, firſt erected in 1430, improved in 1695, but not brought to their preſent perfection before 1720.

Norwich is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, two ſheriffs, twenty-four aldermen, (of which the mayor is one) and ſixty common council-men, a town-clerk, chamberlain, and ſword-bearer, attended by officers ſuitable to the dignity of the city: The mayor is elected by the freemen, on the firſt day of May, and ſworn into his office on the guild-day, which is always the Tueſday before midſummer-day, except when midſummer-day falls on a Wedneſday, and then the guild is kept on the Tueſday ſe'nnight before midſummer-day; he is choſen from among the aldermen, is juſtice of the quorum during his mayoralty, and afterwards juſtice of the peace during life, unleſs he is lawfully removed from his office of Alderman.

One of the ſheriffs is choſen by a letter from the court of Aldermen, ſent out about the 7th of July, and returnable, if a full aſſembly can be made, within fourteen days, upon paying a fine of eighty pounds to the corporation, till the 10th of Auguſt; on which day, whoever holds it muſt ſerve the office: The other ſheriff is elected by the freemen on the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt, and they are ſworn into office on Michaelmas-day. No diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed church, no attorney, or profeſſional man, nor any other perſon who will take an oath of not being worth three thouſand pounds, can be *compelled* to ſerve.

It is ſaid that a perſon worth 2,000l. is liable to ſerve, or to pay 50l. but there is no inſtance of enforcing ſuch a law.

The common council-men are elected by the freemen, dwelling in each of the four great wards ſeparately, for Conisford great ward on the Monday, Mancroft on the Tueſday, Wymer on the Wedneſday, and the Ward beyond the water, (or Northern ward) on the Thurſday before Paſſion week.

The mayor, with the ſheriffs, hold courts every Wedneſday and Saturday, to hear complaints, and to do every other act tending to the peaceable government of the city.

The recorder, who muſt be a barriſter, aſſiſts in the mayor's court as chief judge, is always juſtice of the quorum, and one of the council for the city. The ſteward who muſt alſo be a barriſter, aſſiſts in the ſheriffs' court as chief judge, is likewiſe juſtice of the quorum, and the other council for the city.

The twenty-four aldermen are choſen for the twelve ſmaller wards, two for each ward, whoſe office it is to keep the peace in their ſeveral diviſions, and upon the death or reſignation of any one of them, the freemen of the great ward, in which the ſmaller ward is included, muſt elect another in his room, within five days of the death or reſignation of his predeceſſor.

The quarterly aſſemblies are held on February 24, May 3, the day before the Guild-day, and September 21.

The

The city is divided into four great wards, and theſe are again ſub-divided into twelve ſmaller wards, chooſing two aldermen each.

I. Conisford ward, contains South-Conisford, North-Conisford, Ber-ſtreet, and takes in the Hamlets of Lakenham, Trowſe - Milgate, Bracondale, and Carrowe, and elects twelve common council-men.

II. Mancroft ward, contains St. Stephen's St. Peter of Mancroft, St. Giles, and the Hamlet of Eaton, and chooſes ſixteen common council-men.

III. Wymer ward, contains Eaſt Wymer, Middle-Wymer, Weſt-Wymer, with the Hamlets of Heigham and Earlham, and chooſes twenty common council-men.

IV. The Northern ward, or the long ward, contains Coſlany, Colgate, Fyebridge, with the Hamlet of Pockthorpe, and chooſes twelve common council-men.

The arms are Gules, a Caſtle tripple towered, Argent; in baſe a Lion of England, paſſant gardent.

The city ſends two members to parliament choſen by the freeholders and others being free by inheritance, purchaſe or ſervitude, in number about 3000, and the returning officers are the ſheriffs. The freemen muſt have been admitted to their freedom twelve months before they are enabled to vote. The firſt Summons was in the 25th year of the reign of Edward I. (1296) but it is not known who were then returned.

By

By an act obtained by the city in the year 1756, called the Tonage Act, a duty of 4d. per ton is laid upon all goods brought up the river higher than Thorpe-hall: the duties to be applied towards rebuilding and repairing the walls, bridges, gates, waſhes, ſtaithes, and ſtreets. The increaſed expences of ſuch works having of late years made the income very inadequate to *all* theſe purpoſes, the gates have been taken down, and the walls ſuffered to decay, by which the tonage revenue will better be enabled to fulfil the remaining objects of its original deſignation.

The Markets are on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; the latter is remarkable for every good quality belonging to a market; plenty, variety, goodneſs, cheapneſs and neatneſs. There are four fairs, on the day before Good Friday; St. Faith's, October 21; The Tueſday after St. Michael; And Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen.

The liberties of the city and county of Norwich, as confirmed by Mary I. in the third year of her reign (1556) comprehends a circuit of about fourteen miles, containing nearly ſix thouſand ſix hundred and thirty acres.

From the Guild-hall, in the Market-place,

	M.	F.
To Mile-croſs on the north, is - - -	1	6
Thorpe, eaſt - - -	1	4
Harford bridges, ſouth - -	2	2
Earlham bounds, weſt - - -	2	4

By Charter, dated the 5th year of Henry IV. (1403) the citizens of Norwich were empowered to chooſe a

Mayor, together with twenty-three other Aldermen, as part of the body corporate, from which time until the preſent æra there has never been a period at which all the twenty-four then living had been elected into the office of Chief Magiſtrate.

Before the year 1786, various methods had been adopted for numbering the inhabitants of Norwich, but being founded on principles of calculation, generally admitted on ſuch occaſions, without an exact enumeration, they had tended rather to perplex than ſatisfy candid inquiry; and whilſt ſome contended for their being 48,000 people, others eſtimated them at but 36,000: To clear up ſuch doubts, and for other and more material reaſons, an exact account from houſe to houſe was taken in May 1786, and may be ſeen in the firſt column of the Parochial Liſt in the next page. It is to be obſerved, that the inhabitants within the precinct of the Cathedral, and the ſoldiers quartered in the city are not included in the preſent liſt, and we think it cannot be any exaggeration to eſtimate them at one thouſand, making the total 41,051, which, ſuppoſing the account taken in 1752 to have been tolerably correct, we find to be an increaſe of near 5000 people; and, when it is conſidered, that Norwich furniſhed the army and navy with 4000 recruits during the late war, not many of whom returned, it muſt be admitted, that if the ſtrength of a nation, or the conſequence of a town, is to be eſtimated by the number of its inhabitants, Norwich has ſomething to boaſt of, and nothing to fear.

THE PAROCHIAL LIST.

	No. Souls in 1786.	Houſes in 1752.	No. Souls in 1752.	No. Souls in 1693.
St. Peter Southgate	507	72	425	470
St. Ethelbert	264	57	247	243
St. Julian	846	126	595	593
St. Peter Permountergate	1362	327	1408	1376
St. John Sepulchre	1114	158	1004	781
St. Michael at Thorn	1442	273	1127	865
St. John Timberhill	975	200	890	668
All Saints	825	106	578	425
St. Stephen	2360	402	2314	1769
St. Peter Mancroft	2299	420	2288	1953
St. Giles	1117	195	961	910
St. Benedict	990	127	715	652
St. Swithin	643	141	751	496
St. Margaret	859	223	856	664
St. Lawrence	1018	176	952	668
St. Gregory	1113	248	1202	772
St. John Maddermarket	1571	135	1107	657
St. Andrew	1773	236	1334	935
St. Michael at Plea	502	113	482	479
St. Peter Hungate	394	99	341	267
St. Simon and Jude	443	84	420	362
St. George of Tombland	720	164	797	722
St. Martin at Palace	1109	167	1083	819
St. Helen	446	80	386	338
St. Michael Coſlany	1185	244	1046	1026
St. Mary	1202	236	1178	949
St. Martin at Oak	2153	351	1698	1243
St. Auguſtin	1899	466	2226	850
St. George of Colgate	1272	259	1295	1154
St. Clement	800	123	816	593
St. Edmund	531	108	520	379
St. Saviour	593	162	810	701
St. Paul	1681	292	1461	988
St. James	608	166	696	416
Precinct of the Cloſe		129	700	650
Pokthorpe ſub.	1292	137	1176	732
Heigham ſub.	923	164	653	544
HAMLETS.				
Lakenham	486	35	265	221
Eaton	260	39	226	153
Earlham	66	9	68	50
Helleſdon	108	12	70	65
Thorpe	82	5	36	69
Trowſe, Carrowe, Braconſdale.	348	85	386	258
	40,051	7,131	36,169	28,881

A Table of Baptiſms and Burials in Norwich for 23 years.

Year.	Baptized.	Buried.
1719	993	1266
20	814	1260
21	827	1026
22	889	728
23	949	1004
24	988	1078
25	921	932
26	931	823
27	865	1165
28	774	1417
29	843	1731
30	877	1136
31	938	854
32	933	1011
33	937	981
34	955	1104
35	807	885
36	896	896
37	889	1405
38	996	1078
39	949	974
40	916	1173
41	851	1456
	20,738	25,383

The number of people in Norwich in 1693, 1752, and 1786, being *known* by the Parochial liſt & page 72, the average annual increaſe between each period is eaſily aſcertained, and if added to the ſurvey, will nearly give the number living in any particular year. Many other obſervations preſent themſelves to an inquiſitive mind, but we will finiſh this article by inferring from what has been ſtated, that *Norwich* is not inferiour to any place of the ſame ſize in England, in point of healthineſs; and we hope to be pardoned for adding, pleaſantneſs, plenty, and whatever elſe (if we are well diſpoſed) contributes toward rendering life comfortable.

By this Table the annual average number of Births, is 901, 2-thirds, and Burials, 1,103, 2-thirds.

A Table of Baptiſms and Burials in Norwich for 11 years:

Year.	Baptized.	Buried.	Buried under 10 years old.
1784	1164	1180	568
85	1227	1041	459
86	1185	1368	650
87	1151	1063	461
88	1154	1192	461
89	1050	1138	425
90	1055	1219	656
91	1096	1112	518
92	1166	973	328
93	1094	1161	573
94	963	1064	508
	12,305	12,511	5,607

In 1786 the inhabitants were found by a ſurvey to amount to 41,050. It is evident from the ſecond Table, that the annual average number of burials in Norwich for the laſt eleven years, is 1,137, 4-elevenths, or rather leſs than one thirty-ſixth of its inhabitants, for 1,137 4-elevenths multiplied by 36 is 40,936. This table exhibits a very ſingular fact: In *great* towns where the burials conſiderably exceed the births, it has been ſtated by the moſt reſpectable political arithmeticians, that the number of deaths for any ten years being aſcertained, and the annual average multiplied by 27, or at the utmoſt, by 28, the product will be the number of inhabitants it contains. The deaths in Norwich being not full 1-thirty-ſixth of the number of inhabitants, proves, either ſome error in the computations of thoſe who have written on the ſubject, or that the place is at this time ſingularly favourable to longevity. Dr. Price has informed us, that half the number of children born in Norwich, die under *ſix* years of age, and of 1,185 perſons dying here within the year, 664 are children below the age of *ten:* But by the third and fourth columns of this table it appears, that out of 1,137 who died annually in the laſt 11 years, 509 only, have been under 10 years old. Within the ſame period, 6,372 males, and 5,933 females were born, which is in the proportion of 20 to 19.

The males born have exceeded the females by 40 on an annual average.

A particular of the Inhabitants in 1786.

Belonging to the city - -	29,200
Aliens - - - -	10,851
Precinct of the Cathedral, and Soldiers -	1,000
Total	41,051

It appears that the number of houſes in 1752 was 7,139, and the inhabitants 36,169, that is 5 1-fifteenth perſons to each houſe; ſince that time a great many of the ſmaller houſes within the gates have been pulled down, and larger ones erected upon their ſite; the city by this means has been rendered more healthy and beautiful, and to make up for the deficiency of houſes within the walls, a great many have been built without the gates, and the whole may now be reckoned at 7,500; which, allowing 5 1-half people to each houſe, makes 41,250, a number ſufficiently near to warrant the concluſion of there being 7,500 houſes.

It may further be obſerved, that from the year 1693 in which the firſt enumeration that we know of was taken, to 1752, a period of 59 years, the inhabitants of Norwich had increaſed 7,288, or rather more than 123 annually. From 1752 to 1786, that is 34 years, the increaſe was 4,882, or rather more than 143, communibus annis. Again: From 1693 to 1786, a ſpace of 93 years, the increaſe was 12,170, or near 131 annually.

If

If we ſuppoſe one perſon at man's eſtate to dwell in each houſe, Norwich will be able, on any emergency, to furniſh 7,500 men able to bear arms.

Finally, admitting the uſual computation to be right, that, at a medium, the proportion of males to females, is as 14 to 13, Norwich has at this time 22,047 males, and 19,004 females.

The combers employ ſpinners all the country round; and the manufacturers uſe many thouſand packs of yarn ſpun in other counties, even as far as Yorkſhire and Weſtmoreland, as well as conſiderable quantities of Iriſh yarn, which is imported from Dublin and Cork, by way of Yarmouth.

From the moſt accurate calculation lately made it appears, that 12,000 looms are employed in the manufacture, and allowing ſix perſons in the whole to each loom, there are conſequently 72,000 people employed; but this is to be underſtood as a calculation for the whole county, and not for Norwich alone, where it is acknowledged there are little better than half of the people ſaid to be employed. It is a common idea in Norwich, to ſuppoſe each loom, with its attendants, to work 100l. per annum; this makes the total amount 1,200,000l. a very large ſum for one manufacture to produce in a year, and what ſome intelligent gentlemen engaged in the manufactory have controverted, whilſt others no leſs exact, and from their extenſive buſineſs, acknowledged to be competent judges, are ſtill of opinion, that this calculation comes very near the truth.

The

The general amount of the Norwich manufacture, has alſo been calculated thus:

To Rotterdam by ſhipping every ſix weeks, goods to the value of per ann.	150,000l.
Ten tons by broad wheel'd waggons, weekly to London at 600l. per ton on an average,	312,000l.
By occaſional ſhips to Oſtend, Hamburg, the Baltic, Spain and Italy,	738,000l.
	1,200,000l.

Other modes of calculation have been adopted, but the two preceding ſo exactly agree in the ſum total, and differ ſo little from the reſt, that it is unneceſſary to add any more on the ſubject here. Nor, conciſe as we wiſh to be on this occaſion, ought we to omit obſerving, that in the ſeventy years laſt paſt, the manufacture has increaſed as from four to twelve.

The ſtaple manufactures are crapes, *bombazeens, and camblets; beſides which they make in great abundance damaſks, ſattins, alopeens, &c. &c. &c. They work up the Leiceſterſhire and Lincolnſhire wool chiefly, which is brought here for combing and ſpinning, whilſt the Norfolk wool goes to Yorkſhire for carding and cloths. And within a few years it has been diſcovered, that the Norfolk ſheep yield

* Bombazeens were invented in 1575, by the Dutch ſettled here, to whom the Corporation granted an excluſive privilege for manufacturing them.

yield a wool about their necks and ſhoulders, equal to the beſt from Spain; and is in price to the reſt as 20 to 7. The earnings of the manufacturers are various, dyers and hot-preſſers about 15s. a week, combers about 12s; ſome of the beſt weavers from 14s. to a guinea, weavers in general, on an average, not more than ſix ſhillings, but then many women can earn as much, and children by ſpinning pipe-filling and tyre-drawing, earn from 9d. to 2s. 6d. a week each. It is a well aſcertained fact, that where the induſtrious man with his family earn from 10 to 12s. a week, they live happy and comfortable, and ſeldom want employment, whilſt, they who can earn from 14s. to a guinea a week, too often ſpend that in idleneſs which can be procured with ſo much eaſe, and work two or three days only inſtead of ſix.

If 72,000 people as has been ſtated do work to the value of 1,200,000l. annually, it is between 16 and 17l. for each perſon's wages. The materials are ſaid to coſt one tenth of the total manufucture, or 120,000l. This leaves the amount of labour 1,080,000l. in which is included the profit of the maſter manufacturer, and if that is ſtated at 14 per cent. and deducted accordingly, it reduces the earnings to about 11l. 11s. a year for every perſon employed. And it may be ſtated as no contemptable fact, that the ſame number of people employed in any manufacture, will earn one million a year; for the variations of earnings in any general given number of people is not very great, let the *manufacture be what it may*, few of them work more than to live.

To

To the principal Manufacture of that variety of ſtuffs, which for ſome centuries has been carried on with great ſucceſs in Norwich, both for foreign markets and home conſumption, we have the ſatisfaction to announce the late introduction of the Cotton Manufacture to an extenſive degree, and of ſhawls and a variety of fancy goods of the ſame kind, for dreſs and furniture, which in taſte and elegancy ſurpaſs any thing of the kind hitherto made in England. The Woollen Cloth Manufacture is alſo carried on to a conſiderable extent, and the Iron Foundry finds employment for a number of hands.

In the year 1738, when Norwich did not in all probability contain more than 33,00 people, it was ſaid, in wealth, trade, buildings and population, not to be exceeded by any city or town in England, except London and Briſtol; but ſuch are the rapid changes which commerce effects, that in ſome of theſe particulars it is now far ſurpaſſed by Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Newcaſtle and Bath; and from being the third place of importance in the kingdom, is become the eighth, as Norfolk, in magnitude, is about the eighth county. It is not hence to be inferred that the general trade of the city has declined, for whatever viciſſitude the principal manufactures for foreign markets may have experienced, the home-trade, there is reaſon for believing, has continued to flouriſh: In evidence of which it ſeems ſufficient to ſtate, that in the year 1738 there were but thirty-ſeven common carriers who came weekly to the city;

in 1794 they amount to one hundred and twenty-four; and the ſtage coaches have increaſed in a ſtill greater proportion.

Norwich adds much to the trade of Yarmouth, by the importation of coals, Iriſh-yarn, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, which come to it from thence by the river Yare, and the exportation of its manufactures to Ruſſia, Germany, Holland, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Flanders, &c. The goods thus now exported, went formerly through the medium of the London merchants, but ſince the introduction of *foreign riders, the manufacturer is alſo the merchant.

During the laſt and the preſent war, Norwich has ſupplied the army and navy with above ſix thouſand recruits, without feeling any inconvenience from ſo large a drain of its active inhabitants; but the really induſtrious ſeldom enliſt.

A LIST of the MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT for the CITY of NORWICH, from the year 1700 to the preſent time, with the STATE of the POLL at each CONTESTED ELECTION.

November 19, 1701.

EDWARD Clarke Eſq; 1142
Peter Thacker, Alderman 1041
Rt. Davy, Eſq; Recorder 1042
Thomas Blofield Eſq; 759

N. B. Mr. Sheriff Nall alone returned Mr. Clarke and Mr. Davy, (the other Sheriff, Mr. Havers, diſſenting) and, after an Hearing and Scrutiny before the Committee of Elections, the Houſe of Commons declared them duly elected.

1702

* Perſons employed by the Manufacturers to procure orders abroad.

1702.

Robert Davy, Eſq;	1318
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;	1260
Edward Clark, Eſq;	953
Charles Lord Paſton	933

1703.

Capt. Thomas Palgrave, VICE Mr. Davy, DECEASED

1705.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1281
John Chambers, Eſq;	1267
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;	1136
Captain Thomas Palgrave	1074

N. B. Mr. Bacon and Mr. Chambers not being Freemen, but only Freeholders, the Sheriffs made a double Return; bnt on the ſitting of the Parliament, the two firſt were declared duly elected.

May 19, 1708.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1521
John Chambers, Eſq;	1412
Thomas Blofield, Eſq;	1139
James Brogden, Eſq;	239

October 18, 1710.

Robert Bene, Eſq; Mayor	1315
Rd. Berney, Eſq; Steward	1298
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1107
S. Gardiner Eſq; Recorder	1078

Aug. or Sept. 1713.

Robert Bene, Eſq;	1282
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1272
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1141
Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1107

Feb. 2, 1715.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1662
Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1652
Robert Bene, Eſq;	1326
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1319

1722.

Waller Bacon, Eſq;
Robert Britiffe, Eſq;

Aug. 30, 1727.

Robert Britiffe, Eſq;	1626
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1542
Miles Branthwayte, Eſ;	1265
Richard Berney, Eſq;	1188

May 15, 1734.

Horatio Walpole, Eſq;	1785
Waller Bacon, Eſq;	1749
Sir Edward Ward, Bart.	1621
Miles Branthwayte, Eſq;	1567

Feb. 19, 1735.

Thomas Vere, Eſq; VICE W. Bacon, DECEASED 1820

Miles Branthwayte, Eſq; 1486

May 6, 1741.

Horatio Walpole, Eſq;	1771
Thomas Vere, Eſq;	1621
William Clarke, Eſq;	829

1747.

Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole
Rt. Hon. John Lord Hobart

April 15, 1754.

Rt. Hon. Horatio Walpole
Rt. Hon. John Lord Hobart

June

June 25, 1756.

Edward Bacon, Esq; vice H. Walpole, created a Peer

Dec. 8, 1756.

Harbord Harbord, Esq; now Ld. Suffield, vice Ld. Hobart. who succeeded his Father as Earl of Buckinghamshire, Sept. 22

Jan. 2, 1760.

Edward Bacon, Esq; having accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of Trade, RE-ELECTED.

March 27, 1761.

Harbord Harbord, Esq;	1729
Edward Bacon, Esq;	1507
Nockold Tompson, Esq;	718
Robert Harvey, Esq;	499

March 18, 1768.

Harbord Harbord, Esq;	1812
Edward Bacon, Esq;	1596
Thomas Beevor, Esq;	1136

Oct. 1774.

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.
Edward Bacon, Esq.

Sept. 11, 1780.

Sir Harbord, Harbord, Bt.	1382
Edward Bacon, Esq;	1199
William Windham, Esq;	1069
John Thurlow, Esq;	1103

April 5, 1784.

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bt.	2305
Wm. Windham, Esq;	1297
The Hon. Henry Hobart	1233

Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart. called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Suffield.

Sept. 15 & 16, 1786.

The Hon. Henry Hobart	1450
Sir Thomas Beevor Bart.	1383
Robert John Buxton, Esq;	10

A select Committee of the House of Commons, determined this to be a void election, March 9, 1787.

March 15, 1787.

The Hon. Henry Hobart	1393
Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.	1313

June 18, 1790.

The Hon. Henry Hobart	1492
William Windham, Esq;	1371
Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.	656

Mr. Windham having vacated his seat by accepting the office of Secretary at War, an Election took place,

July 12, 1794.

The Hon. Wm. Windham	1236
James Mingay, Esq;	770

THE

By a private act of parliament paſſed the 3d. of Geo. II. for regulating Elections for members of parliament to repreſent the city of Norwich, it is ordered, that every freeman before he polls, "ſhall ſwear, he "has been admitted a freeman of the city for twelve "calendar months laſt paſt, and has not before polled "at that election."—The right of election is in the Freeholders, and ſuch Freemen only of the city as are entered in the books, *and do not receive alms or charity*. The latter part of this clauſe is ſufficiently plain, but it is evaded, or has never been enforced.

THE CASTLE.

NEVER belonged to the city, but always was, and now is, a part of the county of Norfolk. It is ſuppoſed to have been *firſt* built by Uffa King of the Eaſt Angles, about the year 575. In 642 it became a royal caſtle, and one of the ſeats of King Anna. In the Daniſh wars it often changed maſters, and after Alfred the Great had overcome that people, he is ſuppoſed to have erected *the firſt building of brick or ſtone*, about the year 872, which was deſtroyed by Swain the Dane 1004, and re-built by his ſon Canute 1018. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, is ſuppoſed to have pulled this down, and to have erected the preſent building on its ſite, which was afterwards repaired and beautified by Thomas Brotherton, in the reign of Edward II. Before the year 1135, it was appointed a place of confinement for the King's priſoners. In 1189 Richard I. made

made Roger, ſon of Hugh Bigod, conſtable of this caſtle, but he having joined the rebellious Barons, was diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1212, but reinſtated on his ſubmitting to the King, and died conſtable in 1220. In 1240 the cuſtody of the caſtle was committed to the ſheriff of the county. In 1312 Thomas de Brotherton was appointed conſtable, who adorned and crowned it with battlements as it now appears. In 1325 the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Norfolk, were ordered to be held in the Shire-houſe, erected within the limits of the caſtle, in the pariſh of St. John Timberhill, a little on the left of the grand entrance. In 1339 it was granted to the ſheriff for a public gaol for the county, as it ſtill remains. In 1381, the cuſtody of the caſtle or king's gaol, was granted to John de Grey for life, with the annual ſtipend of twenty pounds payable at the Exchequer, being the allowance formerly made to the conſtable of the ſaid caſtle, and afterward to the ſheriff of Norfolk.

The Caſtle, was originally defended by a wall ſurrounding it on the brow of the hill on which it ſtands, and by three ditches, over which there were as many bridges: The firſt has been immemorially deſtroyed, the ruins of the ſecond remained till the ditches were levelled in 1738; the third now ſtanding, is a handſome bridge of but one arch, of 41 feet diameter. The outermoſt ditch extended on the Weſt to the edge of the preſent market-place, on the North it encompaſſed London Lane, on the Eaſt it nearly reached King's Street, and on the South to the Golden Ball Lane. The poſtern or back entrance into the caſtle, was on the

the North-eaſt, having a communication with the Earl's palace, then occupying the whole ſpace between the outer ditch and Tombland. The grand entrance was, as it now is, on the South. The caſtle is ſquare, and has within its court a Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, which being a royal free chapel, is exempt from all epiſcopal juriſdiction. The chaplain is appointed by the juſtices of peace for the county, with a ſalary of thirty pounds a year. From the ſummit of the hill, which appears to have been raiſed by art, with incredible labour, and ſtands almoſt in the middle of the city, there is a moſt agreeable view of the ſurrounding buildings, interſperſed with gardens which, together with the adjacent country and river, compoſe a moſt delightful landſcape. From this intermixture of buildings with gardens, Norwich has been compared to "A City in an Orchard."

The SHIRE-HOUSE, adjoining to the caſtle on the North ſide, in which the Summer Aſſizes and Quarter Seſſions are held, and other county buſineſs tranſacted, was built by Mr. Brettingham on the ſite of that burnt down, on the 30th of September 1746. It has two courts of juſtice, a large grand jury chamber, and other convenient apartments; particularly a large room on the Weſt ſide, erected in the year 1784, having a communication with each court, by which means the Judges are relieved from the diſagreeable apprehenſion of ſqueezing through thoſe elbowing crowds which too often block up the avenues to our courts of juſtice.

The

The Caſtle-hill was repaired and the ditch and ſides of the hill planted with ſhrubs and a variety of trees, and a bank thrown up within the boundary, at a conſiderable expence to the county in the year 1774; but there being none to guard, what was intended both for uſe and ornament, the bank ſoon fell into decay, and it appeared that the money had been expended to very little purpoſe; this probably ſuggeſted the idea of dividing the ditch between the bank and the bottom of the hill, into various allotments, which were given to ſuch perſons as choſe to accept of them, and keep up the fences. By this means the hill is kept in good repair, the plantations upon the ſides are in a flouriſhing ſtate, and the bottom is laid out into gardens according to the fancy of each poſſeſſor.—Stangers have acknowledged the view from the ſummit to be ſuperior to any thing of the kind in Europe.

As whatever regards the caſtle may be eſteemed of conſequence by the antiquarian, we have taken ſome pains to abridge the ingenious account given of it by Edw. King, Eſq. in his obſervations on ancient caſtles, publiſhed in 1782.

Mr. King obſerves, that an high artificial mount, with a *round* keep at the top covering nearly the *whole* ſurface, are the characteriſtic marks of Norman Caſtles, whereas ſuch prior Saxon caſtles as were built, like Norwich caſtle, on great mounts, or ancient barrows of ſtill earlier date, cover but a *ſmall part* of the reſpective hills on which they were built.

There

There is indeed a tradition, of the caſtle's having been built in its preſent form (a ſquare) by Roger Bigod, about the time of William Rufus; and finally compleated by Thomas de Brotherton, even ſo late as the time of Edward II. but this ſeems to be a miſtake, for though it may be true, of the portal, (a) ſtair-caſe, outworks, and the many great buildings formerly incloſed within it's limits and outward walls; yet, as the Keep or maſter tower (the only conſiderable part now remaining) in the ſtile of its (b) architecture is in many reſpects ſo different from that of the towers erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry I. and II. and the ornaments vary ſo much from thoſe uſed in the reign of Edward II. that Mr. King thinks this building of much greater antiquity, and compleatly Saxon; for though King Canute was himſelf a Dane, he undoubtedly made uſe of many Saxon architects; as the far greater number of his ſubjects were Saxons: nor is there any *authentic* account whatever of the deſtruction of the caſtle built in his time, either by war or by accident; or of its being

(a) The arms of Thomas de Brotherton are ſtill to be ſeen in part of the wall of the ſtair-caſe.

(b) The reſemblance which the deviſes, and the mode of fortification, both in this Saxon caſtle, and in that at Colcheſter, have to thoſe built even in the more improved Norman times, ſeem to indicate, that the general plan was taken from ſtructures of ſtill earlier date than either. Eſpecially as the deſcription given by Joſephus of the tower of Antonia at Jeruſalem, may lead us to ſuſpect this mode of building to be very ancient indeed, and to have been known, and introduced even before the age in which he lived.

being taken down, in order to erect the preſent ſtructure: certain it is, that all it's *ornaments are in the true Saxon ſtile; ſo that it is to be conſidered as one of the moſt compleat Saxon remains in England: as the bridge leading to it is unqueſtionably one of the nobleſt and moſt perfect Saxon arches now extant.

The inſide of the caſtle, inſtead of containing an open yard, as it now does, was filled up with floors of moſt magnificent and ſpacious apartments. And although the timbers are at preſent removed, yet traces of the original diſpoſition of the whole may plainly be obſerved by any perſon accuſtomed to examine theſe kinds of buildings: and there are ſtill viſible the marks of the ſtrong partition-wall, running acroſs from Eaſt to Weſt.

It appears alſo, that the apartments on the ground-floor of this caſtle were vaulted over with ſtone; for a great part of the old vault ſtill remains, and alſo the great ſtone arches of the buttreſſes, and a ſtone vaulting where the preſent chapel is. The ancient chapel, mentioned in old records, was, moſt probably, on a level with the principal floor, and ſtate apartments; and not here, where there was neither light nor a convenient approach.

At the extremity of the remaining part of the partition wall on the Weſt ſide, may be ſeen a part rounded

* That the Saxons ornamented many of their buildings very richly, is manifeſt from the church at Barfriſton, in Kent; from the well-known tower at St. Edmund's Bury; and from two church towers at Dover and Sandwich, which are both richly adorned with pilaſters, and ſmall round arches, as this caſtle is.

ed off, and now caſed with brick, having the appearance of a round tower: and in the middle of this a deep, circular cavity of ſtone work, like the pipe of a well, which has been filled up in the memory of perſons now living. Here therefore was in all probability, the original well in the wall of the caſtle; as at Rocheſter and Canterbury. And it appears that there was alſo a paſſage to it from one of the galleries, through the wall, the entrance to which is now bricked up, but ſtill viſible.

As to the galleries themſelves, a part of them ſtill remains, and it is manifeſt, that there were two; one nearly level with the ſtate apartments, and another ſtill higher up in the building.

Although it appears upon record, that this caſtle was uſed as a priſon ſo early as the reign of Henry I. yet we muſt by no means conceive from thence that it was uſed for that purpoſe *only*; and that the whole building was from the firſt, a mere priſon, as it now is. The fact ſeems to have been; that the vaults or dungeons of this, and other caſtles, ſo ſaid to have been priſons, were appointed *by royal authority*, to be *public* and privileged priſons at *all times*; whereas the dungeons of other caſtles, were permitted to be uſed as ſuch only in the times of war, and it was unlawful at other times to confine any perſons therein; whilſt the upper apartments of all theſe towers, in both caſes were conſtantly uſed as ſtate apartments, for the reſidence of great officers and their attendants, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the priſons underneath. And hence perhaps aroſe the practice, in early times, of committing *ſtate* priſoners to the cuſtody of different lords, at pleaſure, which was continued down to the time of Henry VIII.

The front of the caſtle is not preciſely facing the Eaſt, but rather inclines a little towards the South. Its length is 92 feet 10 inches, and the length of the North and South fronts is 98 feet each: the height of the walls is about 50 feet.

A vaſt pile of building, ſomewhat reſembling the architecture of the old caſtle, was added to it on the Eaſt ſide in the year 1793. The walls are built with the ſtone called Scotch Granite, of a competent thickneſs to defy eſcape, and reſiſt the injuries of time for many centuries to come. Within the ſquare are the Gaoler's houſe, and ſeparate places of confinement for Debtors and Felons, well adapted to thoſe purpoſes. THE COVNTY GAOL, over the great arch at the entrance, is ſufficiently conſpicuous: perhaps the ingenious Stone-maſon, delighted with viewing this ponderous building, and maſter-piece of *his* art, was apprehenſive of its intention being miſtaken. But if the letters were meant to reſemble thoſe of the ſame import in the Saxon Alphabet, he ſurely has not chiſeled out a *ſtriking likeneſs*; and if the Roman character was his model, he ſeems to have been almoſt equally unfortunate, unleſs he hoped to impoſe upon the credulity of ſome future Antiquarian, by cloſely imitating the uncouth formation of the latter, as uſed

in

in monumental inſcriptions fourteen hundred years ago.

St. ANDREW's HALL.

FORMERLY the monaſtery church of the (a) Black Friars, or Benedictine Monks, is a beautiful ſtructure, about 50 yards in length and 30 wide; conſiſting of a nave and two ailes, each half the breadth of the nave, covered with lead, and ſupported by twelve neat and very ſlender pillars, and was new paved in 1646. The (b) Mayor's guild-feaſts, are always held here; and in different apartments about it are the courts of Conſcience, the Guardians for the poor, &c. This noble fabric was built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, Knight, who died in 1428, before it was completely finiſhed, which was effected by Sir Robert Erpingham, his ſon, rector of Bracon, a friar in this houſe. The windows were originally of very fine painted glaſs, but now entirely demoliſhed. The St. George's company uſually held their feaſts and meetings at the *Stone* lately removed, which covered the grave of Robert Barnard, Eſq. of this city, buried here in 1511. The company or fraternity took its riſe in 1385, and were a ſociety of brethren and ſiſters, aſſociated in honour of the martyr St. George.

In

(a) There is a Print of this in Stevens's Supplement to Dugdale's Monaſticon, 1718.

(b) The firſt Mayor's feaſt held here was in the year 1544.

In 1704, the company preſented the mayor with the ſword of ſtate now uſed, in a ſcabbard of crimſon velvet, with gilt lockets and a mourning ſcabbard of black velvet with gilt lockets; two new ſtaves with ſilver heads, having the city arms, viz. the caſtle and lion, on pedeſtals of ſilver, to be borne before the mayor by the two marſhal-men, and two new ſilver badges with the city arms, likewiſe to be worn by marſhal-men when in waiting: at the ſame time they had a new ſtaff made, with a ſilver head, repreſenting St. George and the Dragon, the arms of the company, on a pedeſtal, to be borne by their beadle before the aldermen of the ſaid company.

In 1731, February 24, the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported at an aſſembly held that day, that they had treated with the St. George's company, who had agreed to deliver up their charters, books and records, into the hands of the corporation, provided they would pay their debts, amounting to 236l. 15s. 1d. which being agreed to, they were accordingly delivered up, and are now depoſited with the city records in the Guildhall.

In the centre of the Eaſt end is a clock, over which is carved the effigies of Juſtice, and underneath, the royal arms of England. On each ſide hang the pictures of Queen Anne, George Prince of Denmark, Robert Earl of Orford, John Lord Hobart, afterwards Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Horatio Walpole, Eſq. Lord Suffield, and two Hiſtorical Paintings by Mr. W. Martin, of Edward and Eleanora, and the

the

the death of Lady Jane Gray, with ſeveral Aldermen and benefactors to the city. The figure of St. George killing the Dragon, neatly carved, was placed here in 1686, by order of the St. George's Company.

On the walls in the North and South ailes, are placed elegant paintings at full length, ſuperbly framed, of thoſe gentlemen who have gone through the public offices of the Corporation with dignity and honour. Theſe paintings ſerve at once as a public teſtimony of the great eſteem the gentlemen repreſented are held in, and are no contemptible proofs of the abilities of ſome of the moſt ingenious painters who have reſided in, or occaſionally viſited the city.

The ſteeple was very neat, and of an hexagonal form at top; it ſtood between the nave and the choir, and fell down in 1712. The yard on the South ſide, was called the green yard, where ſermons were preached on thoſe Sundays and holidays, when there were none at the cathedral croſs: it was alſo uſed as a burial place for thoſe who died of the plague in the pariſh of St. Andrew; and in the grand rebellion, the artillery company exerciſed here, and depoſited their arms in the low rooms adjoining to the porch.

A handſome room for the city Library was re-built in the Gothic taſte in 1774, under the direction of the late Mr. Rawlins.

The earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, the lords Thomas Howard, and Willoughby, with many other nobles and knights, being on a viſit to the duke

of Norfolk, were entertained with their retinue at the Duke's Palace in 1561. The guild happening at this time, William Mingay, Esq. the Bishop's register, then mayor, invited them and their ladies to the feast; who all expressed the greatest satisfaction at their generous reception. The mayor's share of the expence and his bill of fare were as follows. The feast-makers, four in number, paying the rest.

At the time this feast was made money was six times its present value.

	£.	s.	d.
Eight stone of beef, at 8d. a stone, and a sirloin by - -	0	5	8
Two collars of brawn -	0	1	0
Four cheeses at 4d. a cheese -	0	1	4
Eight pints of butter - -	0	1	6
A hinder quarter of veal - -	0	0	10
A leg of mutton - -	0	0	5
A fore quarter of veal - -	0	0	5
Loin of mutton and shoulder of veal -	0	0	9
Breast and coat of mutton - -	0	0	7
Six pullets - -	0	1	0
Four couple of rabbits - -	0	1	8
Four brace of partridges -	0	2	0
Two Guinea cocks - -	0	1	6
Two couple of mallard -	0	1	0
Thirty-four eggs - -	0	0	6
Bushel of flower -	0	0	6
Peck of oatmeal - -	0	0	2
Sixteen white bread loaves -	0	0	4
Eighteen loaves of white wheat bread -	0	0	9
Three loaves of meslin bread -	0	0	3

Nutmegs,

Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves -	0	0	3
4lb. Barbary ſugar - -	0	1	0
Sixteen oranges - -	0	0	2
A barrel of double ſtrong beer -	0	2	6
A barrel of table beer -	0	1	0
A quarter of wood - -	0	2	2
Two gallons of white wine and Canary	0	2	0
Fruit, almonds, ſweet water, perfumes	0	0	4
The cook's wages - -	0	1	2
Total	1	12	9

After dinner, Mr. John Martyn, a wealthy and honeſt man of Norwich, made the following ſpeech,

'Maiſter Mayor of Norwich, and it pleaſe your wor-
'ſhip, you have feaſted us like a King. God bleſs
'the Queen's grace. We have fed (1) plentifully,
'and now whilom I can ſpeak plain Engliſh, I hear-
'tily thank you maiſter Mayor; and ſo do we all.
'Anſwer, boys, anſwer; your beer is pleaſant and
'potent, and will ſoon catch us by the caput, and
'ſtop our manners. And ſo huzza for the Queen's
'Majeſty's grace, and all her (2) bonny brow'd dames
'of honour. Huzza for maiſter Mayor, and our good
'dame Mayoreſs. (3) His noble Grace, there he is,
'God

(1) He is ſuppoſed to have been a common council-man, or perhaps a ſheriff.

(2) This is familiar enough, and looks as if the fumes of the potent beverage had began to attack the honeſt orator's CAPUT.

(3) The Duke of Northumberland, and his ſuite.

'God bleſs him and all this jolly company: To all 'our friends round county, who have a penny in their 'purſe, and an Engliſh heart in their bodies, to keep 'out Spaniſh Dons, and Papiſts with their faggots 'to burn our whiſkers.—Shove it about, twirl your 'cap-caſes, handle your jugs, and huzza for maiſter 'Mayor, and his brethren their worſhips.'

The honeſty, freedom, loyalty and good humour of this ſpeech would at any time intitle the orator to a patient hearing and an approviug ſmile.

THE GUILDHALL.

ORIGINALLY a ſmall thatched building, erected on Carrowe fee for collecting the toll of the maket. In the time of Edward III. it was called the toll-booth, and in the latter part of his reign a ſingle room was added to it, of ſtud-work, and thatched, from which addition it acquired the name of the Guildhall. In this ſtate it continued till the reign of Henry IV. when that prince granting the city a charter for electing a mayor, inſtead of bailiffs, it was reſolved to build a new Guildhall, Priſons, &c. the old one being ſo very ſmall and mean as to have room only to erect a ſeat for the mayor and ſix others to ſit. In conſequence of this reſolution at an aſſembly held 1407, John Danyel, Robert Braſyer, and twenty-two others, were elected to compoſe a ſet of laws for the government of the city agreeable to the charter, and to conſult proper means to raiſe money for building a Guildhall: This

matter

matter was purſued ſo vigorouſly, that within the courſe of the year the work was got ſo forward that the arches under it, deſigned for priſons, were compleated. In 1409 the roof was raiſed, and in 1412 the priſons were made uſe of, but the whole building was not perfected till 1413, when the windows of the council-chamber were glazed, and the chequer table was placed in it. In 1435, the porch and tower called the treaſury, the lower part of which being the priſon called little eaſe, were built, and in 1440, all the city records, which till that time had lain diſperſed in the monaſtery of the White Friars, the chapel in the fields, &c. were collected together and depoſited here. The ſtalls joining to the hall, now covered with lead, were the ancient ſcriptories, or places where the writers ſat at elections. In 1511, the roof of the council-chamber at the Eaſt end of the guildhall, and the treaſury fell down: the council-chamber was repaired in 1523 and 1524, but the treaſury tower was never rebuilt. The windows contained many ſtories on painted or ſtained glaſs, relating to the adminiſtration of juſtice. The glaſs has been ſo much broke and miſplaced that little of the original deſigns can be collected: but one large and two ſmall windows remain perfect at the eaſt end, to perpetuate the remembrance of this beautiful art. The room is adorned with the pictures of King William and Queen Mary, many eminent men of the county, mayors of the city and other benefactors.

In

In 1597, an order was made that "the rooms on "the East end of the guyld-hall, heretofore uſed for "a common gayle, ſhall ceaſe to be uſed for a pri-"ſon after 20 October next: and that the common "gaol for the county of this cittie, ſhall be kept in "the houſe called the Lamb," where it ſtill continues. The ſheriff's office continued to be kept on the North ſide of the Guildhall till 1625, when it was removed into the old chapel oppoſite to it on the South ſide, but that running into decay was pulled down, and the preſent ſheriff's office built on its ſite.

In this Hall the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions for the city are held. Here is alſo the mayor's office, for the daily adminiſtration of juſtice; the town-clerk's and chamberlain's offices; and all elections for Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Common-councilmen are here determined.

The ASSEMBLY HOUSE. The veſtibule projects about 26 feet from the principal building, and is 15 feet wide; aſcending four ſteps, upon the right is a card room 22 feet ſquare, and a proportionate height, and on the left another 22 feet by 28; above the card rooms are two other rooms of the ſame dimenſions, and over the veſtibule a ſtore room. The long room is 66 feet by 23, the ceiling very neatly ſtucco'd, from whence hang five elegant glaſs luſtres, that in the centre having 24 branches, the two next 8 each, and the two end ones 14 each; it has five windows on the South ſide, and a Venetian one at the Weſt end; is wainſcotted round, about nine feet high,

high, and above are ſtucco pannels, ornamented with feſtoons. The ſmall room is 50 feet by 27, the ceiling the ſame as the long room, from whence there are four braſs chandeliers ſuſpended by gilt links; in other reſpects, the ornaments are nearly the ſame as in the long room. The orcheſtras are over the doors at the entrance of each room, ſupported by two neat fluted pillars, The tea room is between the two rooms appropriated to dancing, and is 27 feet ſquare: an elegant chandelier of 24 branches is ſuſpended in the centre of the ceiling by a gilt link. On the South ſide of this room is a receſs of about ten feet, in the form of a half decagon; in this place tea and other refreſhments are delivered out to the company.

The communication is by two doors with arched caſings, ten feet high and five feet wide, ſo conſtructed as to be eaſily removed, and then the eye commands at once a ſuit of rooms of 143 feet, illuminated by ten branches holding 150 candles; and the company forming into one row, may dance the whole length of the building.

The THEATRE, built by the late Mr. Thomas Ivory, after the model of old Drury Lane houſe, will conveniently hold about 70l. and like all others intended for the ſame purpoſe, appears much to advantage when moderately filled with company, and properly lighted; 'tis then that any traveller having a taſte for theatrical amuſements, neatneſs and elegancy, cannot fail of being agreeably entertained with

with the appearance of the audience, the performers and the houſe.

BLACK FRIAR's - BRIDGE, formerly called New-bridge, was built of timber about the time of Henry V. re-built in the reign of Edward IV. and in 1586 again re-built with ſtone, this alſo becoming ruinous, and it being thought that the three arches of which it was compoſed, too much impeded the paſſage of the water, when a flood was to be apprehended. it was taken down in the year 1784, and a new one of Portland ſtone with but one arch, built in the ſame place, from a plan given by Mr. Soane; and, as great weights would be conſtantly paſſing over, it was neceſſary to have the new bridge as flat as poſſible without injuring the navigation. The chord line of the arch is forty-two feet. The foundations of the abutments are piled and planked. The vouſſoirs of the arch have their joints worked perfectly ſmooth, and are ſet dry in milled lead, and in the middle of the joint of each vouſſoir are inſerted two cubes of iron of three pounds weight, let equally into each ſtone, and channels are ſunk from the tails of the vouſſoirs to the cavities of the iron joggles, and the whole of the cavities and channels are run full with lead; the ſuperſtructure is finiſhed with iron railing, and it is much the handſomeſt bridge in the city.

The whole expence of pulling down the old bridge, and building the new one, was one thouſand two hundred and ninety pounds. The ſteps next to St. George's bridge-ſtreet, which were in Mr. Soane's plan,

plan, are not executed, the houſes being too cloſe to the bridge.

The DUKE's PALACE

ANCIENTLY conſiſted of many tenements, purchaſed by Alan Percy, clerk, brother to the old Duke of Northumberland: He ſold it to the Duke of Norfolk, in the time of Henry VIII. who converted it into a palace, and made it his principal place of reſidence.

In 1602, the old palace was demoliſhed, and a noble one begun by Henry Duke of Norfolk, but ſcarcely finiſhed before it was pulled down by his grandſon Thomas, on account of the ill-behaviour of the mayor, in not permitting his comedians to enter the city with trumpets, &c. From that time it has been entirely neglected: The ſmall remaining part of the building is hired of the Duke for one of the city workhouſes.

Dr. Fuller remarks, that this palace was the greateſt he had ever ſeen out of London. It had a covered *Bowling-alley*, (the firſt of the kind in England) and, when Duke Thomas was taxed in 1596 for aſpiring to the Crown of Scotland, by marriage with the unfortunate Queen Mary, he proteſted to Queen Elizabeth, that when he was in his *Bowling-alley* at Norwich, he counted himſelf as great as a King in Scotland.

The BISHOPRICK.

THIS Dioceſe was once divided into two Biſhopricks, the one of Suffolk, at Dunwich, then on the ſea

coaſt, now under the water, and generally called Southwold Bay; the other of Norfolk, at North-Elmham. Sigebert, King of the Eaſt Angles, returning out of France, after the death of Gerpenwald, where he had been baniſhed, and there converted to chriſtianity, and being placed on the throne, had brought over with him Felix, a Burgundian, made him Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, and placed his See at Dunwich, in the Eaſtern part of Suffolk. In 636 his third ſucceſſor, Biſus, being old, divided this Dioceſe into two parts, appointing Bedwin the firſt Biſhop of that part which is now called Norfolk, placing his See at North-Elmham in 673. After the death of St. Humbert, the tenth and laſt Biſhop of Elmham, both Sees laid vacant upwards of 100 years, by reaſon of the devaſtations of the Danes. In the year 955 both Sees were joined in one at Elmham, and continued there till 1075, when Herfaſt, or Arfaſtus the 22d Biſhop removed the ſeat of the See to Thetford, in Norfolk, where it continued till 1088; there being only three Biſhops of Thetford; the laſt, Herbert Leſing, or de Loſinga, the 24th Bp. tranſlated the See to Norwich, in the reign of Wm. Rufus, 1088, where it has continued ever ſince. The value of the Biſhoprick is greatly diminiſhed ſince the Reformation, as King Henry VIII. ſeized all the lands belonging to it, and gave only in exchange the lands belonging to the monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme.—This See has given to the church of Rome two Saints; and to the nation five (1) Lord Chancellors, one (2) Lord

(1)---1073 Arfaſtus--- Galſagus---1088 H. Loſinga---1299 John Salmon---and again 1320.

(2) Lord Treaſurer, one (3) Lord Chief Juſtice, one Biſhop Almoner, and one (4) principal Secretary of State.

The Biſhoprick poſſeſſed revenues of very conſiderable value from the earlieſt times; and it now ſtands charged in the King's books at 834l. 11s. 7d. halfpenny, and pays firſt fruits but no tenths, they having been remitted by Queen Elizabeth, in lieu of the two manors of Swanton in Norfolk, and Sudbone in Suffolk, which ſhe ſevered from the See, during a vacancy, on the death of Biſhop Hopton.

The Biſhops of Norwich, by immemorial cuſtom, always have, and ſtill do enjoy a power of union, or uniting any two cures with inſtitution, any where within the limits of the dioceſe, and of any value; and that either by *perpetual* or *perſonal* union. The perpetual union was always made with the conſent and approbation of the Biſhop, patrons of the churches, and incumbents, and anſwers to a conſolidation: The perſonal union laſts only during the life of the incumbent; it anſwers to an Archbiſhop's diſpenſation, and requires in this dioceſe, only the Biſhop's conſent: This right was never diſputed by either King, Pope, or Archbiſhop.

The Dioceſe, beſides four peculiars, contains the whole counties of *Norfolk and Suffolk, in which there

(2). 1332---William Ayrmin-----(3) 1200 John Gray-----(4) 1426 Wm. Alnewick.

* Except Emneth, in Norfolk, which belongs to the Dioceſe of Ely: and four pariſhes in Suffolk.

are 1314 parishes, 800 in Norfolk, 527 in Suffolk and 16 in Cambridgshire, and of these, 385 are impropriate. It is valued in the King's books at 899l. 18s. 7½d. and is computed to be worth near 3000l. annually. The clergy's tenth, amounts to 1117l. 13s. 0d. ½.

There are six Prebends in the church, five whereof are in the gift of the King, but presented to by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper; and one is annexed to the Mastership of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and presented to upon a vacancy by the Fellows of that College with the Mastership. None of the Prebends are charged with the payment of First Fruits or Tenths; but they pay with the Deanry in lieu thereof, 89l. 11s. 5d.

The four Archdeaconries, viz. of Norwich, Norfolk, Sudbury and Suffolk, are in the gift of the Bishop, who appoints also the chancellor, principal register, and the commissaries to the archdeacons and their registers, an high steward, and steward of courts, a general receiver of rents, &c. an auditor, bailiffs of the several manors, the general apparitor, and the porter to the principal gate of the palace, leading to St. Martin's Plain.

The CATHEDRAL.

THE Cathedral was founded by Bishop Herbert in 1096, when Roger Bigot with most of the nobility and Barons of the diocese assisted at the ceremony, and by pecuniary

niary donations contributed largely to the undertaking: this firſt building was chiefly compriſed of wood, which by various accidents, and the turbulence of the times, was often greatly damaged by fire. The preſent Cathedral is a fine Gothic free-ſtone building, brought to the magnificent ſtate in which it now appears by the bounty and induſtry of its numerous and worthy benefactors at various times, and completed by Wm. Middleton the 36th Biſhop about the year 1284. The roof is adorned with various little images, well carved, repreſenting the hiſtorical paſſages of Scripture, from the creation of the world to the aſcenſion of Jeſus Chriſt, and the deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt. The length of the whole building, from the Weſt door to the entrance of the chapel of St. Mary the Great, (which ſtood at the Eaſt end, but is now in ruins) is 400 feet; and the extent of the tranſept or croſs ailes, from the North to South, 180.

The ſhaft or ſpire, is very handſome and well proportioned, and the higheſt in England except Saliſbury. In 1629 the upper part of it was blown down, and re-built in 1633. It is 105 yards and 2 feet from the pavement of the choir to the top of the pinnacle; ſtrongly built with free-ſtone on the outſide and brick within. The upper window is the higheſt aſcent inward. The top ſtone of the ſpire conſiſt of half a globe, one yard two inches broad, with a channel round it; from whence extend eight leaves of ſtone, ſpreading outward, under which begin the eight rows of crockets, continued down the ſpire, at five feet diſtance from each other. The weather cock, placed here

here at the Reſtoration, is three quarters of a yard high, and one yard two inches broad, as is alſo the croſs bar.

The original church, as left by Biſhop Herbert, conſiſted of the whole choir, tower, and the two tranſepts, with the North and South ailes of the choir beyond the tranſepts, and extended to the diviſion between the nave and the anti-choir, and no further; the lower part of which, now remaining, is the original building; but ſome of the ornaments between the arches, and the entire roofs and upper parts, are of a later date. After the building was completed, it was dedicated to the honor of the Holy Trinity, on the 24th of September, on which day the dedication feaſt was annually celebrated. Biſhop Eborard, who ſucceeded Herbert, built the whole nave, or body of the church, and its two ailes from the anti-choir or rood-loft door, to the Weſt end; and the preſent building, except the roof of the nave and Weſtern end, is of his foundation.

This was the ſtate of the church till 1171, when it received conſiderable damage by an accidental fire; which was fully repaired by John of Oxford, the fourth Biſhop, about the year 1197, who completely fitted up and oanamented the church, and preſented it with a new ſet of veſtments.

The next addition to this pile was the noble chapel of the Virgin Mary, or St. Mary the Great, built by Walter de Suffield, the tenth Biſhop; a perſon ſo remarkable for ſanctity and goodneſs, that his ſhrine was viſited by pilgrims from various parts, and numerous miracles were ſaid to be wrought at his tomb.

This

This wonder-working power received a full confirmation from the miraculous eſcape, as they termed it, of this chapel from the rage and fury of the citizens in 1272; when the whole church, tower, and adjacent buildings, were totally defaced by fire, in an inſurrection of the citizens, occaſioned by a violent diſpute they were then engaged in with the monks. This affair coſt the city three thouſand marks, which, with the liberal donations of the King, Queen, Biſhop and Nobility, ſo fully repaired and completed the church, that on Advent Sunday, 1278, King Edward I. and Eleanor his Queen, the Biſhops of London, Hereford, and Waterford, and ſeveral of the Nobility, were preſent at its re-dedication by Wm. de Middleton, then enthroned Biſhop of the See. At the ſame time, John de Chiſil, Biſhop of London, dedicated the altar where the body of St. William was buried, to the honour of our Saviour and all Saints; Thomas de Canteloupe, Biſhop of Hereford, dedicated the oppoſite altar, by the choir door, to the honour of the bleſſed Virgin, St. John the Baptiſt, St. Giles the Abbot, and all holy Virgins; and Stephen Biſhop of Waterford in Ireland, dedicated the altar, at the ſacriſt's chamber-door, to St. Peter and Paul, and all the Saints. But it ſoon after appearing that the old tower was much weakened by its being ſet on fire in the late inſurrection, a new one was erected by Biſhop Ralph de Walpole, and entirely finiſhed at his ſole expence.

In 1361, on the 15th of January, the ſteeple of the cathedral was blown down, by which accident the choir received conſiderable damage; to repair which,

Biſhop

Biſhop Percy gave 400l. and obtained an aid of 9d. in the pound from his clergy for the ſame purpoſe: and from theſe funds the preſent tower was built, and the ſpire erected. In 1629, the upper part of the ſpire was blown down and re-built in 1633.

In 1463 the church was conſiderably damaged with lightening, which was the means of its receiving very large improvements and additions: For it was at this time, that the noble roof covering the nave of the church, and carved with moſt of the principal ſtories of the Old Teſtament, and the upper part of the nave itſelf, were begun and finiſhed at the expence of Biſhop Lyhert and his friends: Who alſo paved the Cathedral, built the ſtone rood-loft now remaining, and erected a tomb over the founder, which was deſtroyed in the grand Rebellion: And that the memorial of ſuch worthy benefactors, might be tranſmitted to poſterity, the windows of the nave were adorned with the arms of England, Edward the Confeſſor, Charles Earl of Richmond, and many other eminent perſons.

After Lyhert's death, Biſhop Goldwell, his ſucceſſor, beautified the tower and the roof of the choir, with the ſame kind of work as his predeceſſor had ornamented the nave; fitted up the choir itſelf and chapels adjoining, in the form they remained in till the late alterations, by Biſhop Younge; and covered the vaulted or arched ſtone roof with lead.

In 1509 Biſhop Nix repaired the the tranſept ailes which had been much damaged by a late fire, and covered them with a ſtone roof. Thus the church remained till the diſſolution, when the crucifixes, images

ges and pictures, were removed, and the arches where the images ſtood filled up, and whitened over. In 1601 part of the ſpire was ſtruck down by lightning, but the damage was ſoon repaired; and the church continued in this ſtate, till the outrageous devaſtations committed in it in the year 1648, by order of the then ruling powers, who demoliſhed the organ, broke the painted glaſs in the windows, defaced the monuments, deſtroyed the veſtments, and committed every kind of ſacrilege, under the pious maſk of pure religion, and neceſſary reformation.

At the Reſtoration, the church was fitted up again in its former manner; and in the ſame place where the organ had ſtood, the preſent one was erected by Dean Croſts and the Chapter. and afterwards beautified by Dean Aſtley. At the ſame time the preſent cope was given by Sir Philip Harbord, then high ſheriff of Norfolk: And the city gave 100l to purchaſe plate for the altar.

From that time till about the year 1740, very little had been done, when Dean Bullock and the Chapter cauſed it to be thoroughly cleaned and repaired. It was again completely repaired and beautified by the Dean and Chapter in Biſhop Younge's time, 1763. In the windows at the Eaſt end of the choir is a repreſentation of the transfiguration, and the twelve apoſtles, painted on glaſs, by Dean Lloyd's Lady: It is allowed to be a very curious piece of workmanſhip, and the choir is now one of the moſt complete and beautiful in the kingdom.

The

The beſt general view of the Cathedral, is from the North ſide, in the Biſhop's garden.

The CLOISTER, ſituated on the South ſide of the church, is the largeſt quadrangle of the kind in England, each ſide meaſuring about 58 yards in length, is near 14 feet broad, and 16 feet ſix inches high; the ſtone roof being ornamented with elegant carvings, repreſenting the viſions of the Revelation, our Saviour's Crucifixion and Reſurrection, the Legends of St. Chriſtopher, St. Lawrence, &c. At the grand entrance at the South-weſt corner, the Eſpouſals, or Sacrament of Marriage, are carved in ſtone; and as ſoon as you enter the Cloiſter from hence, on the left hand, are the two lavatories, where the monks uſed to waſh their hands. Over one of them is carved a fox in a pulpit, in the habit of a ſecular prieſt, holding up a gooſe to his auditory: Intended as a reflection on the ſecular clergy, or pariſh prieſts, to whom the monks bore an inveterate hatred.

In 1297, Robert de Walpole, Biſhop of Norwich, undertook the building of that part of the cloiſter lying on the South ſide of the church, and the old chapter-houſe; which he finiſhed, together with ſo much of the cloiſter as extends from the grand entrance into the church, called the prior's entrance, with all its curious work, to the paſſage leading to the chapter-houſe, now to Life's Green, near to which he cauſed a ſtone to be placed, with this inſcription:

"Dominus Radulfus Walpole Norwicenſis epiſ-
"copus me poſuit."

Richard

Richard de Uppehall, whom the Biſhop employed in directing theſe works, added three more of the arches on that ſide of the cloiſter; the other five arches, and the South ſide of the cloiſter reaching to the arch over which the eſpouſals, or ſacrament of marriage, are carved, were built by Biſhop Salmon and his friends; and by the profits ariſing from the office of pittancer, which the convent expended on this work. The North ſide adjoining to the church, was erected by Henry de Well, who expended thereupon the ſum of two hundred and ten marks, over and above 20l. given by John de Hancock, and a portion of the pittance money alloted for that purpoſe. The Weſt ſide, beginning at the eſpouſals aforeſaid, together with the ſumptuous carved entrance near the refectory or common eating hall, the lavatories, and the door entering into the ſtrangers hall, were built by Jeffrey Simonds, Rector of St. Mary in the Marſh, at the expence of 100l. and the part ranging from the ſtrangers hall-door, to the entrance into the church, together with that entrance, by the executors of Biſhop Wakeryng.

In 1382, Walter de Berney, citizen of Norwich, gave 100l. towards the iron work and glazing of the cloiſter windows; which work was perfected at the charge of the ſeveral families of Morley, Shelton, Scales, Erpingham, Gourney, Mowbray, Thorpe, Savage, &c. whoſe arms were to be ſeen in the windows of the cloiſter, above the bars, before the glazing was demoliſhed. This famous and elegant cloiſter was finiſhed in 1430, in the hundred and thirty-third year from its being firſt undertaken.

The

The BISHOP's PALACE ſtands on the North ſide of the church: It was built by Biſhop Salmon, about the year 1320, and within half a century has been conſiderably improved, and the gardens elegantly laid out.

The gate, called Erpingham's or Lower Gate, built by Sir Thomas Erpingham, leads to the Weſt entrance of the cathedral; upon the outſide of the gate, are the Eſcutcheons and arms of Erpingham, and of Clopton and Butler, being an Orle of Martlets; or ſuch families who married with the Erpingham's. The word *Pœna*, which is ſeveral times repeated upon the gate, ſhews it to have been built by way of pennance.—On the left hand through the gate, is the Free Grammar School, formerly a chapel dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt.

The Deanry was formerly the prior's lodge, and with the long incloſed gallery, where the ſick monks uſed to walk, ſtill remain entire.

In digging for gravel in the burial ground incloſed by the cloiſters of Norwich Cathedral, in 1788, when part of the lower cloſe was incloſed, and a handſome garden made, ſome few bones and abundance of hair was found belonging to bodies, that by the graveſtones were aſcertained to have been buried from 160 to 180 years. Some of the hair was four feet in length, and of a beautiful brown colour. The reaſon of hair living ſo long in the earth, has by many been attributed to the low damp ſituation of the cathedral.

St. PETER

St. PETER of MANCROFT.

THIS is the principal parish in the city, and with the parishes of St. Giles and St. Stephen, constitutes the great ward of Mancroft. At the commencement of the Confessor's reign it was an open field; that part of it now the market-place, being the great croft, or close, of the castle, upon the outward West ditch of which it abutted. From its situation, the church, built on the South-west part, was distinguished by the name of Magna Crofta, or Mancroft. Towards the end of the Confessor's reign (1066) it began to be inhabited; and at the Conqueror's survey, the whole field was owned and held by de Waiet, or Gauder, Earl of Norfolk, in right of his castle, who granted it to the King in common, to make a new burgh between them, which contained the entire parishes of St. Peter of Mancroft and St. Giles. This Robert founded the old church of St Peter and Paul at Mancroft.

St. PETER's CHURCH, standing in an elevated situation, near the West or upper side of the market-place, was begun in 1430 and finished in 1455. It has a fine square tower steeple, 98 feet high, though designed at first to have been much higher, as appears both from the double buttresses reaching to the top, and the thickness of the walls: In this tower there is an excellent peal of twelve bells, cast by Messrs. Pack and Chapman, of London, in 1775, the Tenor weighing 41 cwt. The money paid for exchanging the old ten bells for this new peal of twelve, amounting to

more than 800l. was raiſed by voluntary ſubſcription. The whole building is of free-ſtone, extending 212 feet, the breadth from the North to South 66 feet, the ailes are 20 feet broad, the nave 30 and 90 feet long, The height from the pavement of the nave to the ſummit of the roof is 60 feet, the whole being covered with lead, and ſupported by two rows of pillars, remarkably neat and ſlender, forming eliptic arches at their top.

The chancel is ſixty feet long, and the ſame, breadth with the nave. At the Eaſt end of the chancel is the old veſtry, and under it a room called the treaſury, ſupported by an arch: The preſent veſtry is in the South-eaſt corner of the church. The high altar, which is very advantageouſly raiſed above the reſt of the church, ſtands upon another arch, through which there formerly laid a common paſſage, now ſtopped up. The altar-piece repreſenting the ſtory of St. Peter being delivered out of priſon, was painted by that ingenious artiſt, Mr. Catton, and preſented to the pariſh by Alderman Starling, in 1768. The furniture of the altar is crimſon velvet, and the plate exceedingly grand, all but one cup being double gilt: One piece of it is remarkably curious, being an elegant ſtanding cup and cover, of ſilver, double gilt, weighing 46 oz. 1 gr. 1 pt. given by Sir Peter Gleane, Knight, whereon is beautifully chaſed the ſtory of Abigail bringing preſents to David.

In the veſtry hangs a neat old painted carving in alabaſter, of nine female ſaints, probably deſigned for ſome altar of St. Margaret, who is the principal figure,

figure, and here repreſented as holding down a dragon; amongſt the reſt is St. Hilda, holding a book and paſtoral ſtaff, and St. Barbara, a tower and palm-branch. There are alſo paintings of our Saviour's Reſurrection, and St. Paul in prayer, and a few books, the moſt curious of which, is an octavo manuſcript bible upon vellum, written in 1340, and a folio manuſcript much more ancient, containing all St. Paul's epiſtles with a comment; it is beautifully illuminated and formerly belonged to Robert de Nowell.

St. LAURENCE's CHURCH

STANDS upon the ſpot, which before the retreat of the ſea, and whilſt this continued a conſiderable fiſhing town, was the quay or landing-place for all herrings and other fiſh brought into this city. The tithes of this fiſhery were ſo conſiderable, whilſt in the hands of the Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, that about the year 1038 on Biſhop Alfric's granting the quay, ſtaithe, hagh (or cloſe incloſed with hedges) together with the adjoining manſion, to Bury-abbey, and the abbot's undertaking to build the church, he reſerved to his monaſtery a yearly payment of a laſt of herrings. On this hagh, in the time of the Confeſſor, the pariſh began to be built, the abbey having parted with it; though they reſerved the quay or ſtaithe, on which they founded the old church, which was a rectory in two medieties: The abbey had the houſe and one mediety, and the rectory the other. In William Rufus's time the medieties were joined, and ever ſince it hath continued one entire rectory. The

laſt of herrings, payable by the rector of the abbey, was converted into a yearly payment of 40s. ſome time in the reign of Henry III. which continued to be paid till that of Henry VII. when it was remitted on account of the ſmallneſs of the profits. The rectory being valued at five marks was taxed at half a mark, and paid 3d. ſynodals. It remains in the King's books at 4l. 13s. 9d. and being ſworn of the clear yearly value of 16l. 5s. 11d. ½ is diſcharged of firſt fruits and tenths, and capable of augmentation.

The old church was pulled down about the year 1460, and the preſent beautiful and regular pile finiſhed in 1472, at the expence of the abbot and monaſtery of Bury, the pariſhioners, and many private benefactors. It conſiſts of a noble ſquare tower, one hundred and twelve feet high, having a door at the Weſt end; over it on the North part is carved a repreſentation of the martyrdom of St. Laurence in ſtone; the ſaint is ſeen broiling on a grid-iron, and the ſoldiers are buſied in tending the fire. On one part is figured a King crowned, deſigned to repreſent the FATHER, with a ſword in his hand, ſtriking at the Emperor Decian, at whoſe command this cruelty was exerciſed on the ſaint, who is falling under the ſtroke. On the other ſide is another piece of carving, repreſenting Edmund the King tied to a tree, and the Danes ſhooting arrows in his body; near them lies his head among ſome buſhes, alluding to the part of the legend, which ſays, that when they could not kill him with arrows, Hinguar the Daniſh General ordered them to ſmite off his head, and throw it amongſt the thickeſt thorns in an adjacent wood,

wood, where a wolf finding it, preſerved it from being devoured by any bird or beaſt of prey, till it was diſcovered by the Chriſtians, and buried with the body.

The CHAPEL in St. George's of Colgate, is an elegant octangular ſtructure, built in the year 1756 by the late Mr. Thomas Ivory.

The NORFOLK and NORWICH HOSPITAL without St. Stephen's gate, is a very neat building in the form of an H; it coſt 9,295l. was erected and is ſtill ſupported by voluntary contributions, and was firſt opened for the reception of in-patients November 7, 1772.

The phyſicians and ſurgeons attend in turn to take in-patients, every Saturday, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and every Tueſday, at the ſame hour, to preſcribe to the out-patients.

The Governors meet every Saturday at eleven o'clock, to tranſact the buſineſs of the hoſpital.

STATE OF THE PATIENTS

From JULY 11, 1792, *to* JULY 17, 1793.

		In.	Out.	Tot.
Patients remaining on the books laſt year		62	140	202
Patients admitted from July 11, 1792, to July 17, 1793.		454	387	841
		516	527	1043
Diſcharged	Cured	287	221	508
	Relieved	52	80	132
	Not likely to receive benefit	19	12	31
	Incurable	1	0	1
	For non-attendance	0	68	68
	At their own requeſt	19	7	26
	Went away without leave	11	0	11
	For irregularity	3	0	3
Deaths		20	5	25
Remaining on the books		78	160	238
		490	553	1043

N. B. There appear to have been twenty ſix in-patients leſs and twenty-ſix out-patients more diſcharged than were admitted becauſe twenty-ſix who were admitted as in-patients were afterwards made out-patients.

One hundred and ſixty-one patients have this year been admitted as caſualties, and caſes that would not admit of delay, of whom one hundred and thirty-one have been diſcharged cured, two greatly relieved, one by requeſt, eight have died, and nineteen remain on the books; ſixty of them were fractures—to which the doors of this Houſe are open at all hours, without any particular recommendation; ſix have undergone the operation for the ſtone, and were cured.

A GENERAL ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted and diſcharged from the firſt opening of the Hoſpital for Out-Patients, July 11th, 1772, and for In-Patients, Nov. 7th, 1772, to July 7th, 1793.

		In.	Out.	Tot.
Patients admitted		8170	5966	14136
Diſcharged	Cured	5319	3268	8587
	Relieved	1204	1125	2329
	Not likely to receive benefit	88	39	127
	Incurable	176	108	284
	For non-attendance	0	1204	1204
	At their own requeſt	368	214	582
	Went away without leave	154	0	154
	For irregularity	44	8	52
Deaths		405	174	579
Remaining on the books		78	160	238
		7836	6300	14136

N. B. There appear to be three hundred and thirty-four in-patients leſs, and three hundred and thirty-four out-patients more diſcharged than were admitted, becauſe three hundred and thirty-four who were admitted as in-patients were afterwards made out-patients.

BETHEL

BETHEL or BEDLAM.

FOUNDED by the third daughter of John Man, Eſq. and widow of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Chapman, rector of Thorpe by Norwich, in the year 1713, "for the convenient reception and habitation of lunaticks, and not for natural-born fools or ideots." According to the deſire and advice of her late huſband, by her will, dated Dec. 4 1717, ſhe ſettled all her eſtates in Norfolk and Norwich on truſtees, giving to them, and the majority of them, the ſole power and management of the houſe, ordering them to chooſe, and place, or diſplace the maſter (who is to dwell therein and take care of the lunaticks) and to appoint phyſicians, apothecaries, &c. Thoſe only who are deſtitute of friends or relations to be kept there gratis: and according to the directions of the will there are as many poor deſtitute lunaticks kept as the revenues will afford, (which are greatly increaſed through the good management of the truſtees and by numerous benefactions) the inhabitants of the city of Norwich being always to be preferred: and whenever it ſhall happen that the truſtees be enabled to maintain more than the city offers for relief, they are then impowered to receive ſuch objects from any pariſh in the county of Norfolk or elſewhere: but the phyſician muſt firſt certify that they are proper objects, and the maſter have an appointment under the hands of a majortiy of the ſeven truſtees before he can receive any one into the houſe. The truſtees may alſo admit lunaticks whoſe friends or pariſhes agree to

pay

pay them the moderate allowance of 4s. or 4s. 6d. a week.

A very elegant committee room has been lately built, which is adorned with the portraits of the foundreſs and ſeveral of the truſtees.

The maſter's ſalary, beſides his dwelling and two chaldrons of coals yearly, is forty pounds; ten pounds of that ſum are in lieu of the money given by thoſe who viſit the houſe, now put into a box, the keys of which are in the truſtees hands, and applied by them to the increaſe of the foundation.

The PUBLIC LIBRARY. In October 1794, the Public Library was removed from the city Library room, adjoining to St. Andrew's Hall, to the building formerly the Roman Catholic chapel, in Wymer-ſtreet, where books are delivered by the Librarian to the ſubſcribers every day between the hours of eleven and two, Sundays and the following days excepted, 29th of May, 4th of June, the Guild-day, and the day preceding; 25th of October and 5th of November.

Several churches and other buildings in the city are encruſted with cut flints. The North wall of * Bridewell, thus built, is ſeventy-ſix feet in length, by about twenty-five feet high, and eſteemed to be one of the greateſt curioſities of the kind in England.

The

* Bridewell was built by Bartholomew Appleyard about the year 1370. Wm. Appleyard his ſon, the firſt Mayor of Norwich, ſerved his Mayoralty here in 1403. The building was burnt down Oct. 22, 1751, and again much damaged by fire July 28, 1753.

The * flints are ſquared to ſuch a nicety that the edge of a knife can ſcarcely be inſinuated between the joints: moſt of them are about three inches ſquare, the ſurface is very ſmooth, and no brick-work can appear more regular.

A gentleman deſirous of ſpending a few days in Norwich, and of being acquainted with every thing in it worth obſervation, will not omit of ſeeing the various employments of its extenſive manufactories, in ſtuffs, cottons, Shawls, and other ornamental furniture, the firſt and laſt of which are here carried to a perfection no where elſe to be met with in England.—Of the public buildings, we recommend to his particular notice, the Cathedral, with the adjoining cloiſters; the Caſtle; the Barracks; St. Andrew's Hall; the Guild Hall in the market-place; St. Peter of Mancroft Church; the Theatre, and the Aſſembly Houſe. The Buildings in St. Giles's-ſtreet and Surrey-ſtreet, and Mrs. Chambers's Houſe on St. Catherine's-hill, will well repay the trouble of a tranſient view. There are two good general proſpects of the city; one on the South eaſt, from the meadows leading toward Thorpe; the other on the North eaſt, from the ſhooting ground: The view from the lower part of Bracondale-hill will amply gratify any gentleman hav-

* Mr. Talman ſays that the Jews introduced the art of ſquaring flints: and Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, in a note on a paper of Mr. Arderon's on this very wall, obſerves, that the gate of the Auſtin Friars, at Canterbury, that of St. John's Abbey, at Colcheſter, and the gate near Whitehall, Weſtminſter, are in the ſame taſte. But the platform on the top of the Royal Obſervatory at Paris, which, inſtead of being covered with lead, is paved with flint after this manner, is an inſtance that the French have in ſome meaſure recovered this art. Phil. Tranſ. abr. vol. 10, p. 1304.

ing a taſte for beautiful landſcape; and the public Gardens or Chapel field, may adminiſter ſome conſolation to a half weary traveller after perambulating our ill-paved ſtreets.

AMES ſays the *Art of Printing* was firſt invented about 1457, but by whom, or at what place it was firſt practiſed, typographical hiſtorians are not agreed. Hollingſhed gives the honor of the invention to John Guthenberg, and fixes the place to Mentz, in Germany, about 1440, Fox and others contend, that John Fuſt, or Fauſtus, a goldſmith of Straſburg, and afterwards citizen of Mentz, was the inventor, about the year 1450, and that Guthenberg learnt it of him. The people of Harlem in Holland, confer the ſame honor upon Laurence Coſter, their fellow citizen. From ſuch a contrariety of evidence it is now impoſſible to determine who was the inventor of this noble art, which ſoon ſpread over the greater part of Europe, rapidly diffuſing knowledge and learning among mankind.—Though the art is ſaid to have been introduced into England about 1457, we do not know of any book printed in this kingdom of ſo early a date, and if it was then at all known amongſt us, it muſt have been confined to ſome few of the Religious, who are accuſed of having ſold the books ſo printed for *Manuſcripts*—A deception which had been practiſed by Fuſt, when he carried ſeveral copies of the firſt great work in printing (the Bible in Latin) to Paris. Be this as it may, William Caxton, a mercer of London, certainly learnt this art in Flanders or Germany about 1457, after he was more than 50 years old, and there printed an Engliſh tranſlation of *Recuyel* or the hiſtory of Troy in 1471, ſoon after

which he returned into his native country, and the firſt book known to be printed in England by him, is a tranſlation from the French of THE GAME OF CHESS, 1474, which if not the *firſt book printed in England*, is certainly the firſt that was printed in this country with *fuſil metal types*: For though Frediric Corſelli, a Dutchman or German, is ſaid to have printed at Oxford, in 1468, *Sancti Hieronymi expoſitio in Symbolum Apoſtolorum*, it has been doubted, whether there ever was a Printer of that name in England, and if there was, the book here noticed is printed with ſeparate *wooden types*.

Thomas Bouchier, elected Archbiſhop of Canterbury in 1554, deſerved highly of the learned world, for being the principal inſtrument in introducing the noble art of printing into England. This diſcovery being ſo beneficial to learning, and its introduction among us reflecting ſo much honour on this Prelate's name, a ſhort account of it may not be unacceptable in this place. The Archbiſhop being informed that the inventor John Guthenberg, had ſet up a Preſs at Harlem, was extremely deſirous that the Engliſh might be made maſters of ſo beneficial an art. To this purpoſe he perſuaded King Henry VI. to diſpatch one Robert Tournour, belonging to the wardrobe, privately to Harlem. This man, furniſhed with a thouſand marks, of which the Archbiſhop ſupplied three hundred, embarked for Holland, and, to diſguiſe the matter, went in company with one Caxton, a merchant of London, pretending himſelf to be of the ſame profeſſion. Thus concealing his name and his buſi-

neſs,

neſs, he went firſt to Amſterdam, then to Leyden, and at laſt ſettled at Harlem; where having ſpent a great deal of time and money, he ſent to the King for a freſh ſupply, giving his Highneſs to underſtand, that he had almoſt compaſſed the enterprize. In ſhort, he perſuaded Frederic Corſelli, one of the Compoſitors to carry off a Set of Letters, and embark with them in the night for London. When they arrived, the Archbiſhop thinking Oxford a more convenient place for printing than London, ſent Corſelli down thither. And leſt he ſhould ſlip away before he had diſcovered the whole ſecret, a guard was ſet upon the Preſs. And thus the Myſtery of Printing appeared ten years ſooner in the univerſity of Oxford than at any other place in Europe, Harlem and Mentz excepted. Not long after there were preſſes ſet up at Weſtminſter, St, Alban's, Worceſter, and other monaſteries of note. After this manner Printing was introduced into England, by the care of Archbiſhop Bouchier, in the year of Chriſt 1464, and the third of King Edward IV.

After the introduction of Printing into England by Caxton, near a hundred years elapſed before it was practiſed in Norwich, and then it was introduced by Anthony Solmpne one of the ſtrangers, for which he was preſented with his freedom. The only piece which he is known to have printed, is intitled, "Cer-
"tain verſes, written by Thomas Brooke, Gentleman,
"of Rolſbie, concerned with Throgmorton and others,
"in a conſpiracy in Norfolk, in the time of his
"impriſonment, the day before his death, who ſuf-
"fered at Norwich the 30th of Auguſt 1570." Theſe

are

are contained in thirty-two verſes and at the end, "*Finis quod*, Thomas Brooke, imprinted at Norwich, "in the pariſh of Saynt Andrewe, 1570.

Were it not known that the art of printing in England, was almoſt excluſively confined to London, and the Univerſities of Oxford and Cambridge, till the beginning of the preſent century, it would be difficult to believe, that after its having been practiſed in Norwich in 1570, it ceaſed there for 130 years, and we hear no more of it till 1701, when a Mr. Francis Burges carried on the buſineſs upon a very ſmall ſcale, in a houſe near the Red-well, and there publiſhed a pamphlet of 17 pages, in 1701, entitled ſome Obſervations on the uſe and original of the noble Art and Myſtery of Printing; which I believe was the firſt Eſſay in the Art made here, that had any pretenſions to be called book-work.

Mr. Burges meeting with but little encouragement in his buſineſs at Norwich, publiſhed this pamphlet by way of apolgy for the attempt, in which he endeavoured to prove, what has been generally admitted, that the Art of Printing is of conſiderable uſe in a trading place, a great means of promoting piety, and a certain method of doing good to other trades. He next gives a ſhort hiſtory of the invention of the Art, and quotes ſome paſſages from Junius, and other ancient writers, tending to ſhew, that Laurentius Coſter, of Harlem, in Holland, was the firſt who practiſed it in Europe, about the year 1440. Printing is ſaid to have been known in China, above two thouſand years, but having no letters to make words, their method is ſo different from what is practiſed in Europe, that it

ſcarcely deſerves the name of printing. They have as many boards, as there are pages in the book, on which their characters are carved, one repreſenting a man, another a houſe, &c. and of theſe characters they have ſuch a multitude, that few of them know the one half.

The origin of Printing has been aſcribed to the leſs important invention of cards, by which, it was at leaſt, certainly preceded. Cards have been known ever ſince the year 1388, and the diſcovery of them attributed to Jaquemin Gringonneur, who made them for the purpoſe of amuſing Charles VI. King of France. The names engraved in wood under the figures, are the firſt known impreſſions of letters. By degrees a greater quantity of text was added.

The art of making paper from linen rags, was brought into Spain by the Arabs, and firſt practiſed in Valencia and Catalonia; thence it paſſed into France in 1260, Germany 1312, England 1320, and 1342. The firſt book printed upon paper made in England, is *Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum*, by W. de Worde, without a date, but ſuppoſed in the year 1493 or 1494.

The KEELS and WHERRIES which navigate between Norwich and Yarmouth, are acknowledged to be ſuperior to the ſmall craft on any other ſtream in England, for carrying a larger burden, and being worked at a ſmaller expence. They are from 15 to 50 tons, have but one maſt, which lets down by a windlas placed at the ſtern, carry one large ſquare ſail, are covered cloſe by hatches, and have a cabin ſuperior to many

many coaſting veſſels, in which it is not unfrequent for the keelman and his family to live. They are navigated by never more than two men, often by a man and his wife, or one man and a boy. The uſual paſſage for a loaded keel, is from twelve to ſixteen hours, when light they ſometimes perform it in five hours. The river is ſufficiently broad in all places to admit two keels eaſily to paſs each other, and in ſome parts it is twice that breadth. In the whole diſtance, 32 miles, there is neither lock, bridge, or other impediment to navigation. By theſe craft, grain of every kind that is grown in the county, flour, part of the goods manufactured in Norwich, for foreign markets, and other heavy articles are ſent to Yarmouth; and they bring from thence, coals, grocery, iromongery, fir timber, deals, wine, ſpirits, &c. The freight for grocery, and other heavy goods imported, does not exceed one ſhilling and ſix-pence per ton, but ſmaller articles pay about four-pence half-penny the hundred weight.

In the beginning of the civil war in the reign of Charles I. Norwich ſent a party of 50 dragoons to join Colonel Cromwel's regiment at Cambridge, and immediately after raiſed 100 more, and mounted them upon horſes, taken from the loyaliſts in the city, whom they called *malignants*. The parliament laid a weekly aſſeſſment upon the whole kingdom of 33,518l. of which the county of Norfolk raiſed 1,250l. in the following proportions: The county 1,129l. Norwich 53l. Lynn. 27l 11s. 10d. Yarmouth 34l. 16s. 5d. and Thetford 5l. 11s. 9d.

As the following verſes contain a handſome compliment to our fair citizens, ſerve to convey ſome idea of the city itſelf near 200 years ago, and were not thought unworthy of a place in the venerable Camden's excellent Britannia, we hope they will be acceptable to the readers of the Norfolk Tour, They were written in Latin by Arthur Johnſton, principal of the Mariſhcal College in Aberdeen, and next to the elegant Buchanan, the beſt Latin poet of modern times. Johnſton was born in 1580, at Caſkiebean, in Scotland, which town he celebrates. He mentions a curious fact, viz. that the ſhadow of the high mountain of Benochie, diſtant about ſix Engliſh miles, extends to the houſe of Caſkiebean at the Equinox. He was phyſician to King Charles I. and publiſhed an elegant verſion of the pſalms in Latin verſe, in 1637, which has been reprinted ſeveral times; he was the author of Muſæ Anglicanæ, or commendatory verſes upon perſons of rank in church and ſtate at that time, alſo of ſome Epigrams and other ſmaller works, and died at Oxford in 1641.

A town, whoſe ſtately piles and happy ſeat
Her citizens and ſtrangers both delight.
Whoſe tedious ſiege and plunder made her bear
In Norman troubles an unhappy ſhare,
And feel the ſad effect of dreadful war.
Theſe ſtorms o'er blown, now bleſs'd with conſtant peace,
She ſaw her riches and her trade increaſe.
State here by wealth, by beauty wealth's outdone;
How bleſt, if vain exceſs be yet unknown!
So fully is ſhe from herſelf ſupply'd,
That England, while ſhe ſtands, can never want an head.

Dr.

Dr. Fuller in the hiſtory of the Worthies of England, publiſhed in 1662, obſerves, that he had been in Norwich about forty years before, "when many of "the houſes were covered with thatch; he wiſhes "that the city may long flouriſh in its full luſtre, "and then quaintly adds, yea may their STRAW in "due time advance into TYLE, and thereby their "houſes be better ſecured againſt the mercileſs ele-"ment of fire, whoſe furious raging is ſeldom bound-"ed unleſs by the want of fewel to feed on." Could the ſame author have viſited Norwich in the year 1794, there had been little occaſion for his remark on thatched houſes, and he would have ſeen his wiſh fully accompliſhed in the beauty and preſent improved ſtate of the city.

KETT's REBELLION.

THE emptineſs of the treaſury on the demiſe of Henry VIII. the factious diſpoſition of ambitious courtiers during a minority, the alterations then carrying on in the eſtabliſhed religion of the country, and the war with the Scots and French, might be fully ſufficient to excite diſcontent and rebellion, without having recourſe to the petty domeſtic grievance of the Incloſure of Commons and Waſte Lands, and that after the evil, if it were one, had been ordered to be removed.

Kett's Rebellion made its firſt appearance at Attleburgh the 20th of June 1549, in the ſecond year of the

* Perhaps STRAW and TYLE may be taken as one of Fuller's pleaſant puns, from Jack Straw and Watt Tyler.

reign of Edward VI. when that King was but nine years old, and by the 7th of the following month it had made ſuch progreſs, that the inſurgents aſſembled at Wymondham in great numbers; and having choſen Robert Kett, a tanner of that place, for their leader, their firſt exploit was levelling the fences of one Flowerdew of Hetherſet, againſt whom Kett is ſaid to have entertained ſome perſonal animoſity. The incloſures which Kett had made underwent the ſame fate; and their next determinaton was open and undiſguiſed rebellion. — Popular tumult is the dangerous engine of malignant faction! and the pleaſure ariſing from the hope of levelling all diſtinctions in ſociety, one of the higheſt gratifications to a vulgar mind. Whatever the leaders of the inſurgents at firſt held out to beguile the unwary, they undoubtedly entertained a wiſh, and had ſome faint expectations, of being able to overturn the Government both in church and ſtate, which they ſufficiently manifeſted when their numbers became formidable, by demanding the ſuppreſſion of the gentry, the placing of new counſellors about the King, and the re-eſtabliſhment of ancient Rites. Of this diſpoſition Kett knew how to avail himſelf, and within leſs than a month from the commencement of the inſurrection, he had collected a body of more than twenty thouſand men round his ſtandard, and encamping upon Mouſhold-hill, beſieged Norwich, and committed every kind of exceſs, ſuch as burning a great part of the city, plundering the adjacent country, and wantonly deſtroying many of the principal inhabitants, and that for no other reaſon, but that of their being Gentlemen. To ſo high a

pitch

pitch of irregularity and extravagance had they arrived, that three thouſand bullocks, and twenty thouſand ſheep, beſides all kinds of poultry in abundance, were devoured in their camp in a few days. Government at firſt uſed every poſſible means to perſuade theſe deluded people to diſperſe and quietly return home, and follow their various occupations, but their own folly, or the knavery of their leaders, conſtruing that into fear, which alone originated in motives of mercy and humanity, they obſtinately refuſed all the offers of peace which were made. This obliged Government to purſue the more efficient meaſures, which the ſafety of the country had placed in their hands, and the Marquis of Northampton, with fifteen hundred horſe, was ſent to relieve the city: He was accompanied by the Lords Sheffield and Wentworth, and many other eminent perſons: He entered Norwich the laſt day of July, and was attacked the ſame night by the rebels, whom he repulſed after killing three hundred of them, but they renewed the attack the next day, when a furious engagement took place on St. Martin's Plain, in which the Lord Sheffield with about fifty ſoldiers were unfortunately killed, and the King's forces obliged to retire out of the city. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, with part of the forces raiſed for the Scottiſh war, was next ſent againſt this lawleſs banditti; he was accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton and other perſons of diſtinction, and many of the principal citizens, who had joined him at Cambridge. On the 23d of Auguſt he encamped with his troops between Norwich and Eaton, whence

whence he ſent a ſummons to the city (then in poſſeſſion of the rebels) and afterwards a herald to Kett's camp on Mouſhold, offering a general pardon to all who would lay down their arms and quietly return home; which proving ineffectual, the Earl's troops the next day forced their way into the city by Brazen-door, St. Stephen's-gate, and the breaches made between that and St. Giles's. The main body under the command of the Earl himſelf, entering by St. Bennet's-gate, proceeded directly to the market-place, where he fixed his head quarters. Some ammunition waggons, belonging to the army, for want of proper orders, having been driven through the city as far as Biſhop-gate, were ſeized by a party of the rebels, who when conveying them to their camp, were overtaken and defeated by a party of the Earl's forces, under Captain Drury, and moſt of the waggons recovered. The rebels ſtill remaining in the city, had frequent ſkirmiſhes with the King's troops; intelligence of which being carried to the Earl, he immediately marched and attacked their principal body then poſted in St. Andrew's ſtreet, near the church, in which 130 rebels were killed on the ſpot, many taken priſoners, and the reſt entirely driven out of the city. On the 26th the Earl was reinforced by a body of 1400 Swiſs, but the rebels ſtill confident of ſucceſs from the great ſuperiority of their numbers, aided by the wrong application of ſome equivocating vulgar prophecies which they had got by heart, ſuch as

The Country Gnoffes, Hob, Dick and Hick,
With clubbes, and clouted ſhoone,
Shall fill up Duſſyn dale,
With ſlaughter'd bodies ſoone.

And
The heedleſs men within the dale,
Shall there be ſlain both great and ſmall.

refuſed to hearken to all overtures of peace which the Earl made, aad inconſiderately quitting the advantageous poſt they occupied upon Mouſhold-hill, which had rendered the Earl's horſe of but little ſervice, and enabled them to do ſo much miſchief to the city, they marched to the adjacent valley called Duſſyn dale, where ſtrongly intrenching themſelves, they imprudently determined to hazard a general engagement. Fuller ſays, "The Engliſh are accuſed of always "having a prophecy for every occaſion, and the re-"bels fancied that Duſſyn dale might be interpreted "as meaning a ſoft pillow or bed for death to reſt "upon, they fancied themſelves upholſterers to make, "whereas they proved the ſtuffing to fill the ſame." The Earl marched out of the city on the 27th of Auguſt to attack them, but before he proceeded to extremeties, Sir Edmund Knevet and Sir Thomas Palmer, knights, were ſent to acquaint them, that if even then they would repent and lay down their arms, they ſhould be pardoned, one or two only excepted. By which the two Ketts were undoubtedly meant This being unanimouſly refuſed, an order for the attack was given, which commencing by a general diſcharge of the artillery, they were ſo far diſconcerted as to become an eaſy conqueſt, for the Earl's light horſe, and the infantry under Captain Drury, coming up at the ſame time, broke in amongſt them before they could recover themſelves, or cloſe their ranks, and made a terrible carnage; however they once more faced about

about, and fought more deſperately than might have been expected from ſuch a rabble. The main body of their army being thus entirely broken, a general flight enſued, in which Robert Kett, their principal commander took the lead. In the battle and purſuit more than three thouſand five hundred of them were killed, a great number wounded and taken priſoners; with very little loſs to the King's forces. Thus rage was conquered by courage, number by valour, and rebellion by loyalty.

There ſtill remained a party of reſerve unattacked; who having ſtrongly barricaded themſelves with the carriages belonging to the army, ſeemed determined to ſtand it out to the laſt extremity. The Earl therefore to avoid further effuſion of blood, once more offered them pardon, upon the ſame conditions as before; but ſuſpecting this to be a ſtratagem, they heſitated to comply, till the Earl taking Norroy with him, proclaimed their pardon, on which the whole company crying out God ſave King Edward, thankfully accepted it. After the battle the whole plunder was given to the ſoldiers, who openly ſold it in the market-place. The next day, on intelligence being received that Robert Kett was apprehended in a barn at Swannington, the Earl ſent twenty horſemen to conduct him to Norwich; and the ſame day nine of the principal ringleaders (the two Ketts excepted) were ſentenced to be drawn, hanged and quartered at the Oak of Reformation, as they themſelves had chriſtened it; thirty were executed at the gallows without Magdalen-gate; and forty-nine at thoſe by the croſs in the market; in the whole about three hundred ſuffered.

Some

Some gentlemen who had been cruelly treated by the inſurgents, urged the Earl to further acts of ſeverity, which he ſteadily refuſed to comply with, declaring, that none ſhonld ſuffer who had accepted the offer of pardon.

The two Ketts were committed priſoners to the tower of London, tried and convicted of high treaſon, and on the twenty-ninth of November in the ſame year, were delivered to Sir Edmund Windham, high ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, who conducted them to the places of execution; Robert was hanged in chains upon a gibbet on the top of Norwich Caſtle, and William upon Wymondham ſteeple.

Robert Kett, was a tanner in Wymondham, of conſiderable property, and eſteemed to be a moſt daring and reſolute fellow.—Fuller remarks, that "he was "more wealthy then men of his condition uſually "are, that he had more wit (a word in Fuller's time "uſed to expreſs knavery) than wealth, and more "confidence, now called impudence, than either." And Stow obſerves, "that he poſſeſſed 50l. a year in "land, and was worth above one thouſand marks in "goods." William Kett, his brother and partner in iniquity, was a butcher in the ſame town, and remarkable for deſperate hardineſs: His family was one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing in Wymondham, for in the twenty-ſecond of Edward the Fourth, John Knyght, alias Kett, was a principal owner there. After his conviction it was preſented at a court holden for the King's manor there, that Robert Knyght, alias Kett, who was hanged upon Norwich caſtle for treaſon, died ſeized of thirty acres of land held of the ſaid manor,

manor, which eſcheated to the King, who of his great clemency regranted them to William, ſon and heir of the ſaid Robert, and his heirs for ever.

In all civil commotions the Wiſe and Prudent are oppreſſed by anxiety, the thoughtleſs are elevated by hope, and thoſe who are bankrupt in fortune and reputation, exult in the general diſtraction; and in a civil war expect to retrieve their credit and conceal their infamy.

LIVES OF EMINENT MEN
BORN AT NORWICH,
OR, WHO HAVE PRINCIPALLY RESIDED THERE.

HERBERT LOSINGA, the firſt Biſhop of Norwich; Bale ſays that he was born at Orford, in Suffolk. He was ſome time abbot of Ramſey in Huntingdon, afterwards prior of the monaſtery, of Fiſcaud in Normandy, whence in 1088 he returned with King William Rufus, of whom he obtained various preferments; was made Lord Chancellor, and in three years was grown ſo rich as to be able to purchaſe the abbey of Wincheſter for his Father Robert; and the Biſhoprick of Thetford for himſelf, at the price of 1,900l. Hence the verſe was made, *Filius eſt pater abbas, Simon uterque.* Meaning that both of them were guilty of Simony; for this Simoniacal act he was ſummoned to Rome by Pope Paſcal II. and by way of penance commanded to build ſeveral churches and monaſteries, all which he actually, and 'tis ſaid, religiouſly performed. Camden ſays that the word

Leaſing

Leaſing in Saxon ſignifies a *Lye* or *Trick*, and for this reaſon Biſhop Herbert had the ſurname of *Loſinga*, as being made up of lying and flattery, by which he raiſed himſelf to great honors and preferments. From the works of charity and munificence, which he left as witneſſes of his immenſe riches, he was called by William of Malmſbury, *Vir pecunioſus*. Fuller aſſerts that Biſhop Herbert was born at Oxford, but adds, that he might well ſerve for two counties, being ſo different from himſelf, and two perſons in effect. When young looſe and wild, deeply guilty of the ſin of Simony: When old nothing of Herbert was in Herbert, uſing commonly the words of St. Hierom, *Erravimus juvenus emendemus ſenes*. When young we went aſtray, now old we will amend. He was an excellent ſcholar for thoſe times, comely of perſonage, and wrote many learned treatiſes mentioned by Pitſæus. In the latter part of his life he was mild, affable, blameleſs in his carriage, pure, innocent, and of exemplary virtue; ſincerely repenting of his former Simoniacal practices, and to atone for them built the Cathedral at Norwich, and a palace for himſelf and ſucceſſors, on the North ſide; a monaſtery for 60 monks on the South, St. Leonard's church (now called Kett's caſtle) upon Mouſhold-hill, another in the Biſhop's court, now the cloſe, St. Margaret at Lynn, St. Nicholas at Yarmouth, St. Mary at Elmham, and the Cluniac monaſtery at Thetford.—In reviewing this liſt, we cannot help expreſſing our aſtoniſhment, that they ſhould (as we may ſay) have been the labour of one Man's hands, and confeſſing, that if the founder of ſo many and ſuch magnificent edifices, really acquired

great riches by the means of ſervility and flattery, it was much to his honor, and we hope a full expiation of the frailties of a courtier, that he applied them, not to the vain purpoſes of an *uſeleſs* and *oſtentatious* diſplay of human power and greatneſs, but in the infinitely more commendable purſuit of erecting ſuch magnificent monuments of piety, as promiſe to be the admiration of ſeveral ſucceeding ages yet to come: and howſoever he might acquire the Surname of *Loſinga*, or be called *Vir Pecunioſus* (which is now no ſtigma at all) we think that the private virtues and public charities of his riper years were ſuch, as in more modern times would have been eſteemed ſufficient to atone for a multitude of the follies of youth.

WILLIAM BATEMAN, Biſhop of Norwich, in the fourteenth century, and founder of Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, was born at Norwich in the latter end of the reign of Edward I. He was from his tendereſt years, of a docile and ingenious diſpoſition. Having therefore made a good proficiency in learning, wherein he ſurpaſſed all his equals, he was ſent to the Univerſity of Cambridge. After having gone through the uſual courſe of the ſciences, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Civil Law, in which he took the degree of Doctor, before he was thirty years of age, a thing then uncommon. On the 8th of December, 1328, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Norwich. Soon after this, he went and ſtudied at Rome, for his further improvement; and ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his knowledge and examplary behaviour, that he was promoted by the Pope to the place of Auditor of his palace, He was likewiſe advanced by him to

the

the Deanery of Lincoln; and ſo great an opinion had he of his prudence and capacity, that he ſent him twice as his Nuncio, to endeavour to procure a peace between Edward III. King of England, and the King of France. Upon the death of Anthony de Beck, Biſhop of Norwich, the Pope, by his uſurped proviſional power, conferred that Biſhoprick upon him, on the 23d of January 1343, and conſecrated him with his own hands. He was confirmed the 23d of June 1344. Being inveſted with that great dignity, he returned into his native country after many years abſence; and lived in a regular, and withal in a generous and hoſpitable manner. Of Pope Clement VI. he obtained for himſelf and ſucceſſors, the firſt fruits of all vacant livings within his dioceſe; which occaſioned frequent diſputes between himſelf and his clergy. In the year 1347 he founded Trinity-hall, in Cambridge, for the ſtudy of the Civil and Canon Laws: and another Hall dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, for the ſtudy of Philoſophy and Divinity. Being a perſon of great wiſdom, eloquent, and of a fine addreſs, he was often employed by the King and Parliament in affairs of the higheſt importance; and particularly was at the head of ſeveral embaſſies, ſent on purpoſe to determine the great differences between the Crowns of England and France. In 1354, he was, by order of Parliament diſpatched to the Court of Rome, with Henry, Duke of Lancaſter, and others; to treat (in the Pope's preſence) of a peace, then in agitation between the two Crowns abovementioned. This journey proved fatal to him; for he died at Avignon, where the Pope then reſided,

on the 6th of January 1364-5, and was buried with great ſolemnity in the cathedral church, near the Pope's palace in that city. With regard to his perſon, we are told that he was of an agreeable countenance, tall, handſome, and well made. He was likewiſe a man of ſpirit, juſtice, and piety, punctual in the diſcharge of his duty, a great lover and promoter of learning, and of a friendly and compaſſionate diſpoſition. But he was a ſtout defender of his rights, and would not ſuffer himſelf to be injured, or impoſed upon, or his dignity inſulted by any one, may be inferred from the following anecdote, which our hiſtorians relate of him: Lord Morley having killed ſome of the Biſhop's deer, infringed upon his manors, and abuſed the ſervants who oppoſed him, was obliged to do pennance by walking through the ſtreets of the city, with a wax candle of ſix pounds weight in his hand, and kneel down before the Biſhop in the cathedral to aſk his pardon, although the King had ſent an expreſs order to the contrary.

He beſtowed on the great altar of his Cathedral two images of the Holy Trinity, the one a large one, is a ſhrine made of ſolid ſilver gilt, of great value, the other a ſmall one, with reliques of twenty pounds weight.

While he was Biſhop there was ſuch a dreadful plague in England, that it ſcarcely left a tenth part of the inhabitants living. And the Chronicle of Norwich ſays, that from the firſt of January to the firſt of July in the year 1348-9, fifty-ſeven thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four perſons (beſides eccleſiaſtics and

and beggars) died in the county of Norfolk only. This ſeems in ſome meaſure to be confirmed by the Biſhop's having inſtituted and collated 850 perſons to benifices vacant at that time.

MATTHEW PARKER, the ſecond Proteſtant Archbiſhop of Canterbury, born Auguſt 6, 1504, was the ſon of a tradeſman in Norwich: His father dying when he was but twelve years of age, his mother took particular care of his education, and in 1520, he was admitted a ſtudent in Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, of which ſociety he was elected fellow, in the beginning of September 1520, in the ſeventeenth year of his age, and became chaplain to Anne Boleyn, whom he attended to the ſcaffold, and received particular inſtructions from her "to ſee that her daugh-"ter Elizabeth was brought up in the fear of God." He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. who promoted him to the Deanery of Lincoln; he was obliged to abſcond during the reign of Queen Mary; but on the acceſſion of Elizabeth was advanced to the Archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, which he held till his death; which happened at his palace in Lambeth, May 17, 1575.

Parker being placed at the head of the church, and knowing that he ſhould have all the art of the Papiſts to contend with, took care to have the Sees filled with the moſt learned and worthy men, and the Univerſities put under ſuch regulations as ſhould prevent Papiſts ſettling there. He was at great expence in rebuilding his palace at Canterbury, and founded a Free-ſchool at Rochdale in Lancaſhire. It was by his intereſt chiefly that the great Engliſh Bible, com-

monly called the Biſhop's Bible, was firſt trranſlated from the Hebrew and Greek in 1568, the former one having been moſtly from the Latin of Eraſmus. It is in one volume folio, on royal paper, and a moſt beautiful Engliſh Black Letter, embelliſhed with ſeveral cuts of the moſt remarkable events in the old and new Teſtament, and Apocrypha; maps cut in wood, and other draughts engraven on copper, particularly under the names of the books to the ſecond part of the Bible, beginning with Joſhua, is a fine print of the Earl of Leiceſter, a half length in armour, holding a truncheon in his left hand. At the beginning of the firſt pſalm, in the place of the initial letter is a copper-plate print of Secretary Cecil, in his gown and furs, holding in his left hand a Hebrew Pſalter open, and having his right hand upon the letter B. ſtanding before him.

A *complete* copy of this Bible is now extremely ſcarce; there is one in the Public Library at Cambridge, and the compiler of the Norfolk Tour, has another, *but a little imperfect*.

This Bible was in general uſe through England till the reign of James I. when the preſent tranſlation was undertaken by his order, although the pſalms of the former Bible are ſtill uſed in the ſervice of the church.

To Biſhop Parker we are likewiſe indebted, for a treatiſe on the antiquity of the Engliſh Church, and the publication of four of our beſt ancient Engliſh Hiſtorians; Matthew of Weſtminſter, Matthew Paris,

Aſſer's

Aſſer's Life of King Alfred, and Thomas Walſingham.

With all theſe ſplendid qualifications, he has been blamed for his ſeverity to the Puritans, but whom would they not then have abuſed? Upon the diſſolution of Monarchy in 1649, Lambeth Houſe became the reſidence of Colonel Scot, one of the Regicides, who turning the chapel into a hall or dancing-room, the venerable monument of the Archbiſhop, ſtanding in the way, was totally demoliſhed, and out of hatred to the memory of the corpſe there interred, and to epiſcopacy, the body was dug up; the lead that incloſed it was plucked off and ſold, and the bones were privately buried under an adjoining dung-hill, near an out-houſe where poultry was kept, where they continued till after the Reſtoration of Charles II. when Sir William Dugdale, the great Antiquary, acquainting Archbiſhop Sandcroft where they were depoſited, he procured an order from the Lords to ſearch for them, and having been found, they were decently depoſited again near the place where the monument formerly ſtood, over which is engraven theſe words, CORPUS MATTHÆI ARCHIEPISCOPI TANDEM HIC QUIESCIT. Archbiſhop Sandcroft, alſo cauſed the ſame monument to be again erected to his memory, with a long inſcription, in Latin, written by himſelf.

JOSEPH HALL an eminent and learned divine, and ſucceſſively Biſhop of Exeter and Norwich, was born in Briſtow Park, within the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, in Leiceſterſhire, July 1, 1574. He was educated in the Grammar School in his native place; and at the age of fifteen ſent to Emanuel College in Cambridge,

Cambridge, of which in due time, he became fellow. He read the rhetoric lectures in the public ſchools, for two years with great applauſe; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a wit and a poet, in this early period of his life, by the publication of his Satires in 1597.

After ſix or ſeven years reſidence in college, he was preſented to the Rectory of Haſtead in Suffolk, ſoon after which he married. In 1605 he accompanied Sir Edmund Bacon to the Spa, where he had an opportunity of examining into the ſtate and practices of the Romiſh church. Having ſpent a year and a half in theſe travels, he returned to London, and was made chaplain to Prince Henry, and ſoon after preſented to the Rectory of Waltham Abbey in Eſſex, which being convenient for his court attendance, he kept 22 years; during which time he was made Prebendary of Wolverhampton, and in 1616 Dean of Worceſter, though he was then abſent, attending the embaſſy of Lord Hay in France. The year after he attended the Earl of Carliſle into Scotland, and in 1618 was ſent to the * Synod of Dort, but the air of the country not agreeing with him, he returned home in about three months; however, before his departure, he preached a Latin ſermon to that famous aſſembly, which by their Precedent and aſſiſtants took a ſolemn leave of him; and the deputies of the States preſented him with a gold medal, having on it the portraiture of the Synod.

This

* Cambridge ſent two Divines to the Synod of Dort; the other was the Maſter of Sidney, both Puritan colleges: his medal is there in the public library.

This medal is now (1794) in the cuſtody of Dr. Farmer, maſter of Emanuel College.

Having refuſed in 1624 the Biſhoprick of Glouceſter, he accepted in 1627 that of Exeter, and in 1641 was tranſlated to the See of Norwich; but on December 30 following, having joined with other Biſhops in the proteſtation againſt the validity of the laws made during their forced abſence from the parliament, he amongſt the reſt was committed to the tower on the 30th of January 1642, but was releaſed in June following, upon giviug 5000l. bail, and withdrew to Norwich; where he lived in tolerable quiet till April 1643. But then the order for ſequeſtering *notorious delinquents* being paſſed, in which he was included by name, all his eſtates real and perſonal were ſeized and ſold at public ſale, even (ſays Blomefield) to a dozen of Trenchers, nor did they forget to lay their hands upon his Eccleſiaſtical preferments, and turn him out of his palace.

About this time he wrote his Treatiſe, intitled "Hard Meaſare," in which he ſays, "They were "not aſhamed after they had taken away, and ſold "all my goods and perſonal eſtate, to come to me "for aſſeſſments and monthly payments for that "eſtate which they had taken."

In the ſame Treatiſe he informs us that Sheriff Tofts and Alderman Lindſey, attended by many zealous reforming followers came into his private chapel, known by the name of Jeſus chapel, and then ſituated on the North ſide of the great altar of the cathedral, to look for what they called *reliques of idolatry*, amongſt which

which the painted glaſs in the windows, repreſenting St. Ambroſe, St. Auſtin, &c. were pointed out by them to Biſhop Hall, to be particularly obnoxious, as repreſenting ſo many Popes. The good Biſhop to ſatisfy their ſcruples, promiſed to remove the cauſe, and that it might be done with the leaſt injury to the windows, he cauſed the * heads of the pictures to be taken off, wittily obſerving, that he knew the bodies could not offend; but this partial compliance, not ſatisfying theſe zealous reformers, they ſoon after totally deſtroyed theſe beautiful windows.

To thoſe Eccleſiaſtics whom the zealots of the day called delinquents, and whoſe church preferments they ſeized, they pretended to allow a fifth of their revenue, but this pittance was never regularly paid, and often wholly withdrawn.—Where power, fanaticiſm, and malignity are joined, no man's fortune can be ſecure for a moment. Theſe refined oppreſſors had a nick-name for the unfortunate people who wiſhed only quietly to enjoy their own property; they called them *heart malignants*, and fleeced them of their real and perſonal Eſtate, with as ittle ceremony as they plundered the clergy. Theſe oppreſſions they called *the ſpoiling of the Egyptians*; and their rigid ſeverity *the domiuion of the Elect*; they interlarded their iniquities with long and fervent prayers; ſaved themſelves from bluſhing by pious grimaces, and exerciſed in the name of the Lord all their cruelty on men.

Biſhop

* This may in ſome meaſure account for our now ſeeing many figures in painted glaſs windows without faces, having only a piece of white glaſs to ſupply the place.

Biſhop Hall publiſhed an humble Remonſtrance in defence of Epiſcopacy; to which in 1641, five *Miniſters, of whoſe names the firſt letters made the celebrated word Smectymnuus, gave their anſwer. Of this anſwer a confutation was attempted by the learned Uſher, and to the Confutation, Milton publiſhed a reply.

In 1647 he retired to a little eſtate, which he rented, at Heigham, in the Weſtern ſuburbs of Norwich, where he died September 8, 1656, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in the church-yard there. In the chancel of Heigham church is his Monument, whereon is repreſented a golden picture of Death holding up an Eſcutcheon in his left hand, with theſe words, *Perſolvit & quietus eſt.* and in another Eſcutcheon, in his right hand, *Debemus Morti nos noſtraque,* and on the Monument this inſcription;

Induvivæ Josephi Hall
Olim Norvicensis Eccleſiæ
Servi repoſite viii. Diæ
Menſis Septembris,
Anno Domine 1656,
Etatis ſuæ, 82,
Vale Lector,
et Æternitati proſpice.

And on the foot of the Monument,

Josephus Hallus olim humilis Eccleſiæ Servus.

He was by learned foreigners called the Engliſh *Senaca,* and is univerſally allowed to have been a man of great wit

* Stephen Marſhall -- Edmund Calamy---Thomas Young---Matthew Newcomen---William Sparrow.

wit and learning, and of as great meekneſs, modeſty and piety. His works are many and voluminous, having printed fifty ſingle Treatiſes, ſince collected and publiſhed in three volumes, folio, in 1647, Bayle ſays they are filled with fine thoughts, excellent morality, and a great deal of piety.

In the beginning of his Satires he claims the honour of having led the way in this ſpecies of compoſition:

"I firſt adventure, follow me who liſt,
"And be the ſecond Engliſh Satyriſt."

This aſſertion of the Poet is not ſtrictly true; for there were various ſatyrical writings previouſly to his appearance. But he was the firſt who diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a legitimate Satyriſt, upon the claſſic model of Juvenal and Perſius, with an intermixture of ſome ſtrokes in the manner of Horace. Succeeding authors have availed themſelves of the pattern ſet them by Hall. The firſt three books were termed by the author *toothleſs* ſatires. He has an animated idea of the dignity of good poetry, and a juſt contempt of poet-aſters in the different ſpecies of it. He ſays of himſelf, in the firſt Satire:

Nor can I crouch, and writhe my fawning tayle
To ſome great patron for my beſt avayle,
Such hunger-ſtarven trencher-poetrie,
Or let it never live, or timely die.

His firſt book, conſiſting of nine Satires, is chiefly levelled at low and abject Poets. Several Satires of the ſecond book reprehend the contempt of the rich, for men of ſcience and genius. We ſhall tranſcribe the

the ſixth, being ſhort, and void of all obſcurity, and illuſtrative of ſome Engliſh manners two centuries ago.

A gentle ſquire would gladly entertaine
Into his houſe ſome trencher-chaplaine:
Some willing man that might inſtruct his ſons,
And that would ſtand to good conditions.
Firſt, that he lye upon the truckle-bed,
Whiles his young maiſter lieth o'er his head.
Second, that he do, on no default,
Ever preſume to ſit above the ſalt.
Third, that he never change his trencher twiſe.
Fourth, that he uſe all common courtiſies;
Sit bare at meales, and one half riſe and wait.
Laſt, that he never his young maiſter beat,
But he muſt aſk his mother to define
How many jerks ſhe would his breech ſhould line.
All theſe obſerved, he could contented bee,
To give five marks, and winter liverie.

From this Satire it is evident how humiliating the terms were to which a private tutor was obliged to ſubmit; without much probability of emancipation by the ſalary of 3l. 6s. 8d. and a great coat. — The author's characteriſtic of Satire is good.

The ſatire ſhould be like the Porcupine,
That ſhoots ſharp quils out in each angry line
And wounds the bluſhing cheeke, and fiery eye
Of him that hears and readeth guiltily.

The

The following ſtroke upon falſe deſcriptions of beauty is witty:

Another thinks her teeth might liken'd be
To two faire rankes of pales of ivory;
To fence-in ſure the wild-beaſt of her tongue,
From either going far or going wrong.

Upon the whole, theſe Satires ſufficiently evince both the learning and ingenuity of their author. The ſenſe has generally ſuch a ſufficient pauſe, and will admit of ſuch a punctuation at the cloſe of the ſecond line, and the verſe is often as harmonious too, as if it were calculated for a modern ear: but the uncouth and antiquated terms and obſolete words which frequently occur in this writer, ſeem to require a ſhort gloſſary to explain them.

In a catalogue of his works is a ſatirical piece, entitled *Mundus idem & alter*, &c. that is "The World "different yet the ſame." Bayle ſays, this is a learned and ingenious fiction, wherein he deſcribes the vicious manners of ſeveral nations; the drunkenneſs of one, the lewdneſs of another, &c. and does not ſpare the court of Rome. Gabriel Naude ſays of this work, that "it is calculated leſs to divert the readers, than "to inflame their minds with the love of virtue."

Though the language of Biſhop Hall begins to be obſolete, he may be ranked among the moſt eloquent of our Engliſh proſe writers; he ſeems to have ſucceeded in the arduous attempt of aſſuming the different manners of Seneca and Cicero, and paſſages might be ſelected from his writings, which are in the beſt manner of both thoſe Romans. We cannot avoid obſerving in this place, that an attention to the contemplations of

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Biſhop Hall, is likely to be revived among critical readers, by a late detection of the plagiariſms of Sterne, by Dr. Ferriar of Mancheſter, in which many of the moſt ſtriking paſſages in his writings are traced to this part of the works of our prelate, and to Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

JOHN COSIN a learned Biſhop of Durham, in the ſeventeenth century, was the eldeſt ſon of Giles Coſin, a citizen of Norwich. He was born at Norwich, November 30, 1594. Having completed his ſtudies at Caius College in Cambridge, he was appointed chaplain to Dr. Richard Neille, then Biſhop of Durham, who peſented him to a Prebend in that cathedral, and procured him the Archdeaconry of the Eaſt Riding of the church of York. At the commencement of the civil wars, he was deprived of all his livings, being the firſt clergyman who underwent that puniſhment, and therefore went abroad, and fixed his reſidence at Paris; but returning in 1660, with King Charles II. was promoted to the Deanery of Peterborough, and afterwards to the Biſhoprick of Durham, which he held till his death, January 15, 1672, in the 78th year of his age, and was buried under a little Monument, like one of thoſe uſually made in churchyards. His death deprived the wits and minor writers of much entertainment which they had promiſed themſelves on his return to England. He was the author of ſeveral learned tracts, chiefly in controverſial divinity.

Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, a very learned and eminent Divine of the ſeventeenth and eighteenth cen-

turies, was the ſon of Edward Clarke, Eſq. Alderman of Norwich, one of its repreſentatives in parliament for ſeveral years, and was born October 11, 1675. He made ſo rapid a progreſs in his ſtudies at Cambridge, particularly in the mathematics, that before he had attained to the twenty-ſecond year of his age, he had a conſiderable hand in introducing into the Univerſity the Newtonian philoſophy. He afterwards applied himſelf to divinity, which he intended to make his profeſſion, and was appointed chaplain to Dr. John Moore, Biſhop of Norwich, who gave him the Rectory of Drayton, near the city. In 1706, he tranſlated into Latin, Sir Iſaac Newton's Optics; and being recommended to Queen Anne, by his patron the Biſhop of Norwich, was preſented to the Rectory of St. James's, Weſtminſter. In 1710, he publiſhed a ſplendid edition of *Cæſar's Commentaries, in one volume royal folio; and in 1712 appeared his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, which made ſo much noiſe. He was afterwards engaged in a diſpute with Liebnitz, concerning the principles of natural philoſophy and religion; and the letters which paſſed between them on the ſubject, were publiſhed at London, in 1717. Upon the death of Sir Iſaac Newton, he was offered the place of maſter of the mint; but this he refuſed, as inconſiſtent with his character. In the beginning of the year 1729, he publiſhed, in one vol. quarto, the firſt

* twelve

* This is one of the moſt magnificent books ever publiſhed in England, and a large paper copy of it is EXTREMELY SCARCE.

* twelve books of Homer's Iliad, with the Latin verſion accurately corrected, and learned notes, dedicated to the Duke of Cumberland; but before he had finiſhed the reſt, he was taken ſuddenly ill, and died on the 17th of May, in the ſame year. Since his death have been publiſhed from his original Manuſcripts, by his brother, Dr. John Clarke, Dean of Sarum, an Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm, and ten volumes of his Sermons. His works, which are numerous, and of which thoſe we have mentioned form but a part, will remain a perpetual monument of his learning and abilities.

A picture of the Rev. Dr. Clarke is placed in the Royal palace at Kenſington, under which is the following Inſcription:

SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.
Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter.
In every Part of uſeful Knowledge and critical Learning, perhaps without a Superior;
In all united, certainly without an Equal.
In his Works, the beſt Defender of Religion;
In his Practice, the greateſt ornament of it:
In his Converſation communicative, and in an uncommon manner inſtructive:
In his Preaching and Writing, ſtrong, clear and calm;
In his Life, high in the Eſteem of the Great, the Good, and the Wiſe;
In his Death, lamented by every Friend to Truth, to Virtue and Liberty.
He died May 17, 1729, in the 54th year of his Age.

* The twelve laſt books of the Iliad were publiſhed 1732, in one volume quarto, by his ſon Mr. S. Clarke, who alſo publiſhed Homer's Odyſſey, in the ſame manner, in two volumes quarto, 1740.

JOHN KAYE, or CAIUS, the prime glory among the phyſicians of Queen Elizabeth's reign, was born October 6, 1510. Like Linacre, he united the firſt honours of literature with thoſe of medicine. His great attachment to his ſtudies was manifeſted by ſome very early productions, being chiefly tranſlations from Nicophorus, Calliſtus, Chryſoſtom and Eraſmus, and which were performed by him at the age of twenty-one. He ſtudied phyſic at Padua, under Johannis Baptiſta Montanus, the moſt eminent profeſſor of his time; and whilſt he reſided in that city, he lodged in the ſame houſe with the celebrated anatomiſt Andrew Veſalius, whoſe ardour he emulated in anatomical purſuits. On his return to his native country, he was incorporated Doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and practiſed in his profeſſion at Shrewſbury and Norwich, where his reputation ſpread ſo faſt that he was ſoon called to London. Here he was ſucceſſively phyſician to Edward the Sixth, and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth. Being conſtituted a fellow of the College of Phyſicians, he was ever after the great ornament and ſupport of that body. He preſided, for ſeven years, at the head of the college, and diſplayed, on various occaſions, his zeal for the dignity and intereſt of the ſociety. To Cambridge, where he had received his firſt education, he was a ſignal benefactor. Gonville Hall, of which he had been a member, was erected by him into the * College, which now goes by his name. Dr. Kaye was diſtinguiſhed as

* The ſquare added by Dr. Kaye to this College, was built in 1570, and coſt him 1,480l. a ſum equal to 8,880l. of the preſent time.

as a critic, a linguiſt, an antiquary, a phyſician and a naturaliſt; but it is only in the two latter capacities that he demands our preſent attention. For Galen he expreſſed the profoundeſt eſteem and veneration; and he was a perfect maſter of that phyſician's voluminous writings. With this predilection, many new experiments or diſcoveries are not to be expected in Kaye's productions. His firſt work, "De Medendi "Methodo," is of little conſequence; but the next of his medical performances is indiſputable original; and the ſubject of it forms a curious article in the annals of medicine. We mean his account of the "*Sweat-"ing ſickneſs," or as he himſelf named it, the "Ephemera Britannica," publiſhed in 1556. Valuable, however, as this treatiſe is, not only as giving the fulleſt narrative of ſo ſingular a diſtemper, but as containing many judicious practical remarks, it is far from being a perfect piece of medical writing. What is moſt to be regreted is, that it affords but little light with reſpect to the firſt riſe of the diſeaſe. It may be added concerning the work, that it is a good ſpecimen of the *order*, though not entirely ſo of the *manner*, in which ſubjects of this kind ſhould be treated. As a naturaliſt Dr. Kaye ſuſtains a very reſpectable character. He was the correſpondent and intimate friend of the celebrated Geſner, and drew up for his uſe "Short Hiſtories of certain rare ani-"mals and plants," which were inſerted in Geſner's works, and afterwards ſeparately publiſhed, with corrections

* This diſeaſe broke out in 1551, at which time, Dr. Kaye lived in Norwich, and obtained the greateſt reputation by the manner in which he treated it.

rections and enlargements. At the requeſt, alſo of the ſame great naturaliſt, Kaye wrote a "Treatiſe on "Britiſh Dogs," in a method ſo judicious, that Mr. Pennant has inſerted the whole piece in his "Britiſh "Zoology." In the opinion of the ſame gentleman, than whom none can be a better judge, all Dr. Kaye's other deſcriptions of animals are proofs of his great acquaintance with this branch of natural hiſtory.

As King James was paſſing through Caius College, the Maſter preſented him Kaye's hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge, upon which the King ſaid, "give me rather Caius de Canibus." The firſt of theſe books, amongſt other matters, tended to prove the ſuperior antiquity of the place, as well as the pre-eminence of its learned members over the Univerſity of Oxford; and it remained uncontroverted for more than a century and a half, when in 1730, a perſon calling himſelf Thomas Caius, or Kaye, publiſhed a work in two octavo volumes, entitled, "*Vindiciæ An-*"*tique Academiæ Oxonienſis*," contra J. Caium.—The Cambridge hiſtorian certainly wrote elegant Latin, and though his arguments might be controverted, the elegance of his language could not be denied, and as ſuch the book is always valuable to a ſcholar; but I never heard that the anſwer was worth any thing, till its ſcarcity ſtamped a value upon it.

Dr. Kaye died at Cambridge, after having foretold his death, on July 29, 1573, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of his own college. The following ſhort inſcription was put upon his tomb: FUI CAIUS.

There

There is a good profile head of him in Holland's Heroologia, fol. 183, and a catalogue of his works, amounting to 72 Treatiſes, in Aikin's Biographical Anecdotes of Medicine, and Pitt's Engliſh Worthies.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M. D. was born in 1531, and in 1559 publiſhed a book called the "Coſmographical Glaſſe," a folio of about 250 pages, containing as the title expreſſes, the pleaſant principles of Coſmography, Geography, Hydrography, or Navigation; with many cuts neatly executed upon wood, particularly a portait of the author in his Doctor's habit, and a plan, or rather a bird's-eye view of the city of Norwich, as it was in 1558, and on the back, an explanation of the plan. The book, though ſcarce, has long been uſeleſs, and the plan is no otherwiſe valuable than as a curioſity, and being the firſt that was taken of the city. He appears to have written ſeven other treatiſes, but dying at the age of 28, they were never printed.

Sir THOMAS BROWNE, an eminent Engliſh phyſician, and celebrated writer, was the ſon of Mr. Thomas Browne, a merchant of London, deſcended from an ancient and genteel family of that name ſeated at Upton, in Cheſhire. He was born October the 19th, 1605, in the pariſh of St. Michael, Cheapſide, in the city of London, and had the misfortune of loſing his father in his minority, who left him however a conſiderable fortune, in which he was much injured by one of his Guardians. He was firſt ſent for education to Wincheſter College, and thence removed to the Univerſity of Oxford, where he was entered a Fellow-

Fellow-Commoner of Broadgate's-Hall, ſoon after ſtiled Pembroke College, in the beginning of the year 1623; took the degree of Batchelor of Arts, Jan. 31, 1626; proceeded in due time to his degree of Maſter of Arts, entered on the phyſic line, and practiſed that faculty for ſome time in Oxfordſhire, which he quitted to accompany Sir Thomas Dutton, his father-in-law, to Ireland, hence he travelled into France and Italy, ſtudied phyſic at Montpellier and Padua, at that time the celebrated ſchools of medicine; and in his return home through Holland, took his degree of Doctor in phyſic, in the Univerſity of Leyden. He returned to his native country in 1634, and the next year wrote his "Religio "Medici," or at leaſt made the firſt ſketch of it; an incorrect copy of which being handed about in manuſcript, without his conſent, he publiſhed an edition of it in 1643—In 1636 he ſettled himſelf at Norwich, and the year following was incorporated as Doctor of phyſic at Oxford. In 1641 he married Mrs. Deborah Mileham, of a good family in Norfolk, and five years after publiſhed his Treatiſe on "Vulgar "Errors." In 1655 he was choſen honorary fellow of the college of phyſicians, as a man "Virtute et "literis ornatiſſimus," eminently embelliſhed with literature and virtue.

In 1658 he wrote a diſcourſe on urn-burial, together with the garden of Cyrus; and in September, 1671, received at Norwich the honour of Knighthood from Charles II. and died in the city, on his birthday, Oct. 19, 1682, in the 77th year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Peter of Mancroft; where,

upon

upon a mural monument, fixed to the South pillar of the altar, there are two inſcriptions, one in Latin, the other in Engliſh, containing ſeveral particulars relating to his life. By his Lady he had ten children of whom only one ſon, and three daughters ſurvived him.

In his perſon he was of a moderate ſtature, of a brown complexion, and his hair of the ſame colour. His picture in the college of Phyſicians, and the portrait prefixt to his works ſhew him to have been remarkably handſome, and to have poſſeſſed in a ſingular degree, the bleſſing of a grave and yet cheerful and inviting countenance. As to his temper, it was perfectly even and free from paſſions: he had no ambition beyond that of being wiſe and good, and no farther concern for money than as it was neceſſary; for otherwiſe he might certainly have raiſed a very large fortune in the way of his profeſſion: but his charity, generoſity, and tender affection for his children, to the expence of whoſe education he would ſet no bounds, contracted the wealth he left into a very moderate compaſs. His virtues were many, and remarkably conſpicuous; his probity ſuch as gained him univerſal reſpect, as his beneficence rendered him generally beloved: in reſpect to knowledge, he was extremely communicative in his converſation, and notwithſtanding his rare abilities and eſtabliſhed reputation, wonderfully modeſt. His religion was that of the Church of England, in which he ſhewed himſelf unaffectedly humble and ſincere. As to ſects in learning he followed none, but thought and wrote with the utmoſt freedom, illuſtrating every ſubject he touched

by

by ſuch new and nervous remarks, as charmed every attentive reader, and has occaſioned more care to be taken of the papers he left behind him, than has uſually happened to the remains of learned men, a circumſtance ſingular in itſelf, and which reflects on his memory the higheſt honour.

In 1684 Dr. Teniſon, (afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury) publiſhed a ſmall volume of Tracts written by Dr. Browne; and in 1686 his works were publiſhed in one volume folio. In 1712 his Poſthumous works were publiſhed in one volume octavo, containing the antiquities of the cathedral church of Norwich. An account of the Urns found at Brampton in Norfolk, 1667, and ſome letters between Sir William Dugdale and Sir Thomas Browne, &c. This was adorned by ſeveral plates, and is become a ſcarce book.

His Religio Medici excited the attention of the public, by the novelty of its parodoxes, the dignity of ſentiment, the quick ſucceſſion of images, the multitude of abſtruſe alluſions, the ſubtlety of diſquiſition, and the ſtrength of language. What is much read will be much criticiſed, ſays his Biographer, and the remark was particularly applicable to the Religio Medici, which raiſed the author many admirers and many enemies.

It is not on the praiſes of others, but on his own writings, that he is to depend for the eſteem of poſterity; of which he will not eaſily be deprived, while learning ſhall have any reverence among men: For there is no ſcience, in which he does not diſcover ſome ſkill; and ſcarce any kind of knowledge, profane

or

or ſacred, abſtruſe or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with ſucceſs. Dr. Johnſon.

BROWNE (EDWARD) an eminent phyſician the ſon of the preceding, was born about 1642. He was educated at the Grammar School in Norwich, and in 1665 took the degree of Batchelor of Phyſic at Cambridge. Removing afterwards to Merton College, Oxford, he was admitted there to the ſame degree in 1666, and the next year created Doctor. In 1668 he viſited part of Germany, and the year after Auſtria, Hungary, and Theſſaly. and paſſed through Italy. Upon his return he practiſed phyſic in London; was made phyſician to Charles II. and afterwards in 1682 to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. About which time he was concerned with many other eminent men, in a tranſlation of Plutarch's Lives, in which he tranſlated thoſe of Themiſtocles and Sertorius. He waa firſt cenſor, then elect, and treaſurer of the college of phyſicians; of which in 1705 he was choſen preſident, and held that office till his death, which happened in Auguſt 1708, at his ſeat at Northfleet, near Greenhithe in Kent. He underſtood Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man wrote better Latin, High-Dutch, Italian and French, which he ſpoke and wrote with as much eaſe as his mother-tongue; phyſic was his buſineſs and to the promotion of that, all his other acquiſitions were referred. Botany, Pharmacy, and Chemiſtry he knew and practiſed. King Charles ſaid of him, that he was as learned "As "any of the College, and as well-bred as any at "Court." He was married, and left a ſon and a daughter.

Upon his return into England in 1669, he publiſhed the firſt volume of his Travels, a thin quarto, with plates, in 1677 the ſecond, and in 1685 a new edition of both in one volume, ſmall folio, with many corrections and improvements. This work had a great character given it in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, and was received with univerſal applauſe, which, without doubt, it very well deſerved. His ſkill in natural hiſtory, made him particularly attentive to mines and metallurgy. The account of the countries through which he paſſed, is written with an uncommonly ſcrupulous and exact veracity.

JOHN SKELTON, Rector of Diſs, a celebrated wit and poet, was Poet Laureat to King Henry VIII. Eraſmus called him the light and honour of Britiſh learning. Wood ſays his wit was biting, his laughter opprobrious aud ſcornful, and his jokes commonly ſharp and reflecting. His propenſity to ſatire created him abundance of enemies, amongſt whom the Dominican Friars and Cardinal Wolſey were the moſt powerful and irreconcilable. The Dominicans were very obnoxious to his ſatirical pen, for their vices, and the Cardinal for his arbitrary proceedings; and, Skelton's foretelling Wolſey's downfall, was ſuch a crime as a proud cardinal could not forgive in a poor prieſt, and accordingly Skelton was proſecuted for keeping a concubine; to which he replied. In his conſcience he ever eſteemed her for his wife, (which ſhe really was) tho' he did not declare it, becauſe Fornication in the clergy was thought a little ſin, and Marriage a great one. He was forced to take ſanctuary in Weſtminſter Abbey. where he died June 29, 1529.

On Monday March the 24th, 1783, the Pageant of the GOLDEN FLEECE, or what is called BISHOP BLAIZE, was exhibited by the Woolcombers, in a ſtile ſurpaſſing all former proſſeſſions of the kind in this city. The proceſſion began at ten o'clock in the morning, in St. Martin's at Oak, and thence paſſed through the principal ſtreets of the city.

The dreſſes were ornamented with all the embelliſhments that fancy and ingenuity could ſuggeſt, particularly the ſhepherds and ſhepherdeſſes:—The characters were extremely well ſupported, thoſe of Jaſon and the Biſhop met with diſtinguiſhed marks of approbation, and the whole was conducted with the greateſt order and regularity.

The GOLDEN FLEECE was borne in a grand palanquin, ſupported by four champions, and guarded by HERCULES and ORPHEUS. JASON rode on horſeback in a ſailor's habit, attended by CASTOR and POLLUX, HYLAS, THESEUS, BIRITHOUS, PELEUS, TELEMON, and forty-three other Theſſalian and Argive heroes, theſe Argonauts appeared in their proper dreſſes on horſeback. Biſhop BLAIZE, patron of the Woolcombers, was drawn in a phæton, or triumphal car; the cavalcade was accompanied by the ſocieties of Woolcombers in their different uniforms, and a Shepherd and Shepherdeſs to each ſociety; with proper bands of muſic, decorations of flags, and other emblemetical ornaments, to complete the proceſſion.

ORDER

FOUR TRUMPETERS.

MARSHAL-MAN.

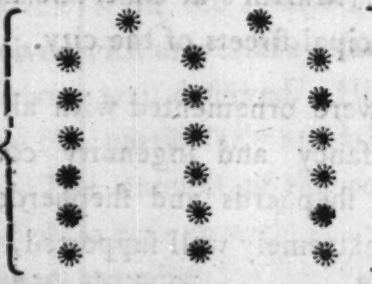
P E A C E.

ORATOR.

BANNER OF BRITANNIA.

P L E N T Y.

DRUMS AND FIFES.

TWENTY  ARGONAUTS.

H E R C U L E S.

LYNCEUS. THE GOLDEN FLEECE, TIPHY.

ZETES. Borne on a GRAND PALANQUIN by 4 Men. CALAIS.

O R P H E U S.

CASTOR. JASON DRAWN in a PHAETON POLLUX.

BY FOUR HORSES.

STANDARD OF THE ARGONAUTS.

TWENTY ARGONAUTS.

MILITIA BAND,

STANDARD OF THE CITY.

TWO VERGERS.

ORATOR.

BISHOP's CHAPLAIN

IN A PHAETON AND PAIR.

PAGE. BISHOP BLAIZE PAGE.

IN A PHAETON DRAWN BY SIX HORSES.

STANDARD OF THE CITY.

The BOOK-KEEPERS, SHEPHERDS and SHEPHERDESSES belonging to the different Societies of Combers---12 Companies.

Seven Companies on Foot.---Five Ditto on Horseback.

CHRONOLOGY

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN NORWICH.

446 THE fonndation of Norwich.

575 The caſtle firſt built by Uffa King of the Eaſt Angles.

872 King Alfred in Norwich, and improved the fortifications of the caſtle.

912 King Athelſtan in Norwich.

980 Norwich made a Borough, and governed by a Serjeant.

1004 Norwich burnt by Sweno, or Swain, the Dane, who then returned to his own country.

1010 The Danes returned into England, ſubdued the Eaſt Angles; and ſettled in Norwich and Norfolk in 1011.

1014 The Danes driven out of England by Etheldred.

1016 The Danes again returned under Canute, who in 1017 became King of England, aſſigning Norfolk and Norwich to the cuſtody of Turkill, a Daniſh Earl.

1018 The preſent caſtle is ſuppoſed to have been built about this time, by King Canute, and repaired, ornamented, and the outworks added, by Thomas de Brotherton in 1315.

1030 Norwich was a fiſhing town, the ground on which St. Laurence church ſtands being the ſtaith.

1060 Norwich had 1,320 burgeſſes and 25 churches.

1075 William the Conqueror, gave the Earldom, city and caſtle, to Ralph de Waiet, who rebelling againſt his benefactor, was ſubdued, and the city much injured in the conteſt.

1086 Norwich contained 1,565 burgeſſes, and 480 bordars, i. e. labourers.

1087 William Rufus having ſuppreſſed the rebellion of Roger Bigot, granted the city many privileges.

1094 Herbert de Loſinga removed the Biſhopric from Thetford to Norwich, April 9, and in 1096, laid the firſt ſtone of the cathedral.

1122 Henry I. being at Norwich, granted the citizens a charter, containing the ſame franchiſes and liberties as London then enjoyed. From this time the city was governed by a Provoſt, choſen by the King, and the government of it firſt ſevered from the caſtle.

1135 King Stephen granted the cuſtody of the caſtle to Hugh Bigot.

1140 The Jews *are ſaid* to have crucified a child, named William, of 12 years old, and buried him in Thorpe wood; the body was dug up by the monks five years after, and became famous for the miracles performed at it's ſhrine, *by their pious frauds*.

1152 King Stephen made Norwich a corporation.

1174 The cathedral damaged accidentally by fire, and the city plundered by the Flemings, who came to aſſiſt Hugh Bigot, in his rebellion againſt King Henry II.

1193 King Richard I. granted a new charter, in which the people of Norwich were firſt called *Citizens*.

1216 Lewis, the Dauphin, having obtained a grant of the kingdom from the Pope, took the caſtle, and plundered the citizens, *a la Francoiſe*.

1252 The city incloſed with a ditch.

1266 The diſplaced Barons ſeized the caſtle, plundered the city, and killed many of the inhatants.

1271 The cathedral ſteeple ſtruck by lightning. A great flood.

1272 A quarrel between the citizens and monks, in which they alternately plundered and murdered each other. From this time to the reformation, animoſities never ceaſed between them; the eccleſiaſtics were often pillaged and perſonally abuſed by the populace, and the purſe of peaceable citizens compromiſed the difference.

1278 The cathedral was finiſhed and conſecrated on Advent Sunday, by William de Middleton, the Biſhop.

1280 Conſiderable damage done to the city and county by inundations and tempeſts.

1285 The citizens obtained a new charter, but no extenſion of privileges.

1289 On Wedneſday after the feaſt of Epiphany happened a flood, which ran over White Friar's bridge, and deſtroyed ſeveral houſes.

1294 The city walls firſt begun. Finiſhed in 1319, or 1320.

1296 Norwich firſt ſent repreſentatives to parliament 25th of Edward I.

1297 The cloiſter began to be built. Finiſhed in 1430

1315 A great dearth and mortality, ſo that the living were ſcarcely ſufficient to bury the dead.

1328 A free trade for all Worſteds Manufactured in Norwich was granted: This may ſhow how

conſiderable the Manufactory of the city was, even in that early period.

1336 This year is memorable for the great increaſe of Worſted Stuffs, by a colony of Dutch, and Flemings, who were driven out of their country by an inundation. This trade was further encouraged by Edw. III. prohibiting the exportation of unwrought wool, and granting great privileges to foreign artificers; and by a ſumptuary law, the firſt of its kind in England, ordering that none ſhould wear any other than Engliſh cloth, except the Royal Family, and thoſe who could afford to ſpend 100l. a year.

1340 From February to Eaſter following there was a public tournament in Norwich, at which King Edward III. and Queen Philippa were preſent. In the ſame year the gates and towers of the city were fortified and made habitable.

1341 The caſtle became the public gaol for the county of Norfolk.

1343 A very high wind, by which the paſſage-boat then coming from Yarmouth was ſunk near Cantley, and 38 perſons periſhed.

1348 The plague, deſtroyed, *it is ſaid*, above 57,000 people in Norwich.

1350 A great tournament was held here, at which Edward the Black Prince, and many of the nobility were preſent. The city made a grand entertainment for the Prince and his retinue, at the expence of 37l. 4s. 6d,

1361 A great dearth, attended by a plague; this was called the ſecond peſtilence. On the 15th of January the ſame year, the tower of the cathedral was blown down, and falling upon the choir, demoliſhed great part of it.

1369 The plague broke out and carried off great numbers of people.

1377 The battlements on the walls and towers of the city amounted to 1630.—The inhabitants to 5,300.

1381 The rebels in Norfolk, amounting to 50,000 men, headed by Liteſter, a dyer of Norwich, totally diſperſed at North-walſham, by the troops under Henry le Spencer, Biſhop of Norwich.

1383 King Richard II. and his Queen viſited Norwich, and were received with great pomp.

1390 A great mortality raged in Norfolk, and other counties, occaſioned by the people eating unwholſome food.

1403 A Mayor and two Sheriffs appointed, inſtead of the four Bailiffs. William Appleyard the firſt Mayor.

1413 The city ſuſtained great damage by fire.

1416 By the charter obtained this year, the mode of chuſing the mayor, ſheriffs, common-council, &c. in the city, was regulated.

1455 A ſtatute was made, limiting the number of attornies to ſix for Norfolk, ſix for Suffolk, and two for the city of Norwich. In the preamble, an excellent reaſon is given for the regulation.

1463 The cathedral conſiderably damaged by fire.

1472 In this year, it is ſuppoſed, the day of elect-

ing the Mayor, was changed from the firſt of March to the firſt of May, as it ſtill continues.

1477 A plague throughout England, which, Hollingſhead ſays, deſtroyed more people in four months, than had been killed in the laſt 15 years war.

1478 Another great peſtilence began in September and continued till November following, in which time, Nevyle ſays, there died an incredible number of people in the city.

1485 The kingdom was viſited by a new kind of diſeaſe, called the Sweating Sickneſs: ſcarce one in a hundred eſcaped the contagion, and great numbers died

1501 John Rightwiſe, mayor, began building the croſs in the market, and finiſhed it in 1503. It was taken down in 1732 by, it is ſaid, a Mr. Otherwiſe.

1507 April 25 and Juue 4, two fires, by which 718 houſes in the city were deſtroyed.

1519 A great flood on St. Leonard's day, thence called St. Leonard's flood.

1530 King Henry VIII. was declared ſupreme head of the church; and acknowledged ſo by act of parliament 1535, which gave to the King all abbies and monaſteries, not having grants of above 200l. a year value.

1534 The council chamber wat built in the mayoralty of Auguſtine Steward, Eſq. About this time ſeveral people were burnt in Norwich and other places for Lollardy.

1539 The

1539 The prior and convent in the precinct, converted into a dean and chapter, and made a body corporate; and the precinct, which till then made part of the hundred of Blofield, declared to be part of the city and county of Norwich.

1544 The Mayor's feaſt for the firſt time kept in St. Andrew's Hall.

1549 Kett's rebellion broke out at Wymondham, July the 7th.

1551 The diſeaſe called the ſweating ſickneſs, broke out at Shrewſbury in April, ſpreading by degrees all over the kingdom, till October following. In London 960 perſons died of it in one week, and prodigious numbers in other places. What was very extraordinary, no foreigner died of it.

1558 A great mortality raged through the kingdom; in Norwich 10 Aldermen died.

1561 The Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, with many other nobles and knights, dined with the mayor, on the guild-day, in St. Andrew's Hall.

1566 Three hundred and thirty Dutch and Walloons were invited to ſettle here, where they introduced the manufacturing of bayes, ſays, arras, mockades, &c. In 1571 their number had increaſed to 3,925, and in 1582, to 4,679.

1568 The weſt end of the guild-hall rebuilt.

1569 The Earls' rebellion in Norwich.

1570 Printing firſt practiſed in Norwich.

1570 A great flood, from the ſeaſon in which it happened, called Candlemas flood; it roſe conſiderrably higher than that of St. Leonard's flood. The North ſide of the city was totally overflown, and Fye-bridge broken down. The ſame year John Throgmorton, Thomas Brooke, and G. Dedman, were hanged and quartered at Norwich, for high treaſon.

1574 Norfolk had 6,120 able men on the muſter-roll, of which 3,630 were armed; and Norwich had 2,120 able men, of whom 400 were armed. This enrollment was made when an invaſion was expected from Spain, by means of the boaſted INVINCIBLE ARMADA.—There is reaſon for believing that the county and city could now raiſe 24,000 men on a ſimilar occaſion.

1575 The Dutch ſettled here invented the manufacturing of bombazines, for of which they obtained an excluſive privilege.

1578 Queen Elizabeth came to Norwich on Saturday the 16th of Auguſt, and ſtaid till the Friday following, during which ſhe and her ſuite lodged at the Biſhop's palace, and were entertained with pageantries, principally alluſive to the trade and manufactures of the city. The Queen dined in public in the North alley of the cloiſter. In the ſame year, the Shire-houſe on the caſtle-hill was built.

1579 A plague in Norwich, of which 4,817 perſons died, including 10 Aldermen, between Auguſt 20, 1578, and February 19, 1579. This terrible

rible ſcourge, was ſaid to have been bronght here by ſome of the Queen's attendants in the preceding year,

1582 The water was conveyed from the New Mills to the Croſs in the market.

1583 The plague broke out again, and eight or nine hundred people died of it.

1588 Another plague, but it did not rage violently.

1591 White-friars bridge, and (ſome accounts ſay) Coſlany bridge, were built with free-ſtone. In the ſame year 672 perſons died in the city in leſs than four months.

1597 It was agreed, that no one ſhould ſerve the office of Mayor a ſecond time, unleſs at a diſtance of nine years from the firſt ſerving.

1601 April 29, the cathedral ſpire greatly damaged by lightning.

1602 Three thouſand and ſeventy-ſix perſons died here of the plague.

1609 Sir John Pettus erected the building over the ſpring without Biſhop's-gate.—In the ſame year a plague, tho' but few people died of it.

1611 At a public rejoicing on Tomb-land with fire-works, 31 perſons were killed by the crouds of people-

1615 A great flood on St. Andrew's day, thence called St. Andrew's flood.

1620 The Boys Hoſpital was begun, and 14 boys firſt put into it.

1626 One thouſand four hundred and thirty-one perſons died here of the plague.

1629 A curious letter from Lord Pembroke, directed

to

to the mayor and ſheriffs, complains of the quality of the herring pies ſent to the exchequer.—The herrings were not of the firſt that were taken—the pies were not well baked—the herrings were deficient in number—they ſhould be 120 herrings, and five in every pye—many of the pies were much broken, &c.—*Courtiers might ſurely be better employed.*

1648 John Utting, eſq. the mayor, paying little regard to a petition preſented to him by about 150 of the *godly* of the day, was ſent for to London. He was a great favourite of the common people, who had like to have murdered the Meſſenger. After he was gone, the mob went to the Committee-houſe, ſtanding on the ſite of the preſent Bethel, where the gunpowder was kept, and ſet fire to 80 barrels, which killed above 100 perſons, and greatly damaged the adjacent buildings.

1654 An ordinance being publiſhed for raiſing 90,000l. a month for the maintenance of the army and navy. the city and county of Norwich raiſed 240l. and the county of Norfolk 4,660l.

1656 July 20 and 26. Two tremendous ſtorms of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning; many of the hailſtones, meaſuring five inches in circumference, deſtroyed the windows in Norwhich and its environs, and whole fields of corn were burnt by the lightning. The loſs ſuſtained amounted to above 3000l.

1665 Two thouſand two hundred and fifty-one perſons died of the plague.

1671 King

1671 King Charles II. and his Queen, with the Dukes of York and Monmouth, were ſumptuouſly entertained at the Duke's Palace, by Lord Henry Howard.

1673 A great ſnow which laid upon the ground from February 24, till Eaſter, and ſuddenly thawing, occaſioned a great flood, which damaged moſt of the bridges in Norwich.

1696 A new regulation of the coin, and a mint ſet up in Norwich.

1697 The water-works at the new-mills undertaken, and completed in about two years.

1701 A printing office opened in Norwich, by Francis Burges.

1706 Two great floods in Norwich in November.

1709 The New-mills re-built.

1711 The wherry in its paſſage from Yarmouth overſet on Breydon, October 5, and 20 perſons drowned.

1712 The act obtained for erecting a workhouſe in Norwich.

1715 The artillery company of 100 men, firſt raiſed in Norwich.

1716 The gold chain given by Mr. Thomas Hall of London, to be worn by the mayor, coſt 100l. 11s.

1720 September 20. A mob in Pockthorp, under pretence of deſtroying callicoes, was diſperſed by the artillery company.

1722 A great ſtruggle of parties about the choice of a ſheriff. The candidates were alderman Weld and Mr. Paul; the latter ſucceeded.

1725 St. Andrew's hall opened as an exchange, but continued ſo only one year.

1726 The Norwich tonnage act took place May 1.

1732 The ſtone pillar called charing-croſs, and the market-croſs, taken down.

1737 October 4, a great part of the city flooded.

1738 The ditches on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle-hill levelled; ever ſince the cattle-market has been kept there, which within the laſt few years has greatly increaſed.

1739 A deep ſnow fell about Chriſtmas, and remained upon the ground till March, when on the breaking up of the froſt, a prodigious flood enſued. This has ever ſince been called the hard winter.—It's ſeverity occaſioned ſcarcity, and that produced riots, which were not quelled in Norwich without military aſſiſtance, and the loſs of ſix or ſeven lives.

1741 It was ordered, that no foreigner, for the future be permitted to carry on any retail trade in the city, for longer than ſix months, without taking up his freedom.

1745 An artillery company raiſed in Norwich, under the command of the Right Honourable the Lord Hobart.

1746 September 30. The Shire-houſe on the caſtle-hill burnt down. Re-built in 1748.

1751 October 22. Bridewell and ſeveral adjoining houſes burnt down.

1753 July 28. Bridewell greatly damaged by fire.

1754 Twelve dozen and ſix ſkeins of curious hard, even ſpun crape yarn, made by a woman at

East Dereham, weighed only 16 ounces and nearly 2 drams.

1757 The militia act fixed the number of men to be raised for Norwich at 151. And the county 809—total 960.

1758 January 31. The new theatre opened with "The Way of the World."

1759 January 21. A violent hail storm, some of the hailstones, or more properly pieces of ice, were two inches long, and weighed ¾ of an ounce.--- The pageant of Bishop BLAIZE exhibited in Norwich.

1762 Oct. 22. A flood which continued to increase for three days, overflowed the lower part of the city, and laid near 300 houses, with eight parish churches under water. It rose 15 inches higher than that called St. Faith's flood in 1691; but not so high as the great flood in 1646 by eight inches, or St. Andrew's flood in 1614, by 13 inches.

1763 Hackney coaches first set up in Norwich, by William Huggins.

1766 The great scarcity of provisions occasioned a riot in Norwich; it broke out Saturday September 27, about noon, and was not suppressed till the following day at five o'clock, during which, part of the new-mills was damaged, and a large quantity of flour destroyed there; a malt-house without King's-street gates was burnt down; the furniture of several bakers demolished, and many other outrages committed; when, the magistrates and principal in-

habitants determining to repel force by force, attacked the rioters whilſt they were demoliſhing a baker's houſe on Tomb-land, and effectually diſperſed them.

1768 Auguſt 2. A terrible thunder ſtorm; the lightning fell on one of the towers between Brazen-doors and Ber-ſtreet-gates, and a boy of ſeven years old was killed on the ſpot.—Three hundred and eighteen freeholders for the county of Norfolk reſided in Norwich.

1772 June 2. A violent tempeſt, in which the houſe now occupied by Counſellor Cooper, in Bethel-ſtreet, was much injured by lightning.

1773 A dreadful thunder-ſtorm which laſted from ſeven in the evening, Auguſt 13, till ten the next morning, but did little damage.

1774 June 17. Another thunder-ſtorm, by which the church of St. Peter Southgate was damaged. The ſame year St. Andrew's-hall underwent a a great alteration: ſeveral houſes, the old gate-way and the wall next bridge-ſtreet, were taken down, and a convenient opening left.

1779 The new-year was uſhered in with one of the moſt terrible ſtorms of wind attended by thunder and lightning; in which the lead upon St. Andrew's church was rolled up, and many other churches and houſes greatly damaged:

1783 The pageant of Biſhop Blaize exhibited by the Woolcombers, March 24.

1785 On Friday the 23d of July, at half paſt four, Major Money aſcended in a Balloon, from the public garden without St. Stephen's-gates, and paſſing over Pakefield, a village between Yar-

mouth and Southwold, was carried near ſeven leagues from the land before the balloon touched the water, at about ſeven o'clock; and after beating about for four hours, was extricated from his perilous ſituation by the Argus revenue cutter.

1788 Part of the lower cloſe was incloſed by Dean Lloyd, and a handſome garden made.

1791 The reſervoir for water on Tomb-land taken down.

1792 Rocheſter-lane widened, and a good carriage road made croſs the caſtle-ditches, through what till then had been called the Griffin-paſſage, into King's-ſtreet.

1792 The gentlemens walk paved with ſtone called Scotch granite.

1792 & 1793. Seven of the gates taken down, and two openings made through the walls, one between Ber-ſtreet-gate and Brazen doors, the other by chapel-field.

1793 Between Saturday morning and Sunday night December 22, one thouſand ſeven hundred Turkies, weighing 9 tons 2 cwt. and 2 lb. value 68ol. were ſent from Norwich to London, in the various carriages; and two days after, half as many more.

1793 In September an American Aloe flowered in the hot-houſe of James Crowe, Eſq. at Lakenham. In December the Hay-houſe in the market-place was taken down, and an underground engine, for weighing hay, conſtructed upon the caſtle ditches.

1793 The new county gaol built.

APPENDIX
TO THE CHRONOLOGY.

The following ſtory is ſuch as frequently occurs in our early hiſtories, and may ſerve to amuſe the reader, though not to inform the ſtudent of Natural Hiſtory. It ſeems to be the offspring of fiction adopted by credulity.

1107 Ralph de Goggeſhal affirms a man-fiſh to have been taken near Orford in Suffolk. As it had a human face and beard, it was preſumed that it could ſpeak, and many tortures were applied to the poor animal to overcome its ſilence, but in vain. With equal diſcernment, but leſs inhumanity, its captors took it to church, where, as might naturally be expected, 'it ſhewed no 'ſigns of devotion.' The diet which this tormented creature uſed was fiſh, out of which it had previouſly ſqueezed the moiſture with its hands. One day, being neglected by its keepers, this 'luſus naturæ' found its way to the ſea, and was heard of no more. Bartholomew de Glanville was Conſtable of Orford Caſtle when this event is ſaid to have happened.

1243 The hoſpital in Biſhopgate-ſtreet, built by Biſhop Southfield.

1273 The King took away the liberties of Norwich, put down their bailiffs, and appointed governors of his own for three years together, on account of the late riot.

1286 The Jews ſynagogue, on the hay-hill, Norwich, deſtroyed.

1430 St. Peter's Mancroft church begun—finiſhed in 1455.

1448 King Henry VI. came to Norwich.

1472 The commons of Norwich yielded to the ſheriffs 30l. per annum towards their fee-farm. Edmund Stalie, being ſheriff, kept his ſhrievalty at Trowſe.

1474 King Edward IV. came to Norwich.

1486 King Henry VII. came to Norwich; alſo in 1498 with the Queen, and the King's mother.

1506 St. Andrew's church built.

1509 Great part of the cathedral burnt down.

1511 St. Michael's Coſlany church built by ſheriff Stalham.

1515 The Queen of France and Duke of Norfolk came to Norwich.

1517 Cardinal Wolſey came to Norwich; alſo again with Queen Catherine, 1523.

1522 Charles V. Emperor of Germany came to Norwich.

1523 Chriſtian King of Denmark and his Queen, in Norwich.

1529 The Queen of France came to Norwich.

1550 The free-ſchool purchaſed of K. Edward VI.

1553 St. Stephen's church built.

1558 Nine perſons burnt in Norwich for hereſy.

1592 A well built on the hay-hill.

1599 This year one Kempe came dancing all the way from London to Norwich.

1608 The city library began.

1621 Ber-ſtreet paved throughout.

1642 William Goſling, Eſq. mayor of Norwich, carried priſoner to Cambridge, by Lord Grey, where he was confined three months, for refuſing to confirm the orders for raiſing troops for the parliament.

1643 The organs pulled down, and much other damage done to the cathedral.

1646 A plague in Norwich, and ſo great a flood Nov. 15, that boats were rowed in ſome of the lower ſtreets.

1647 The lead taken off the Biſhop's palace and chapel, by order of parliament.

1648 Sir Thomas Fairfax came to Norwich.—Six men hanged for attempting to reſcue J. Utting, Eſq. the mayor, and blowing up the magazine of gunpowder.

1650 Twenty-four perſons hanged at Norwich, and other places in the county, for an intended inſurrection in favour of K. Charles II.

1660 Sir Joſeph Payne, the mayor, knighted by Charles II.

1663 The Lord Henry Howard gave the city a ſilver baſon and ewer, worth 60l.

1677 Seven aldermen diſplaced.

1681 The Duke of York came to Norwich.

1682 A number of French workmen driven out of the city by the populace.

1684 Thomas Berney, Eſq. executed in the town-cloſe, for the murder of Mr. Bedingfield.

1687 Ten aldermen, and nineteen common-council, diſplaced.

1688 The Duke of Norfolk, attended by 300 knights and gentlemen, rode into the market-place, and declared for a Free Parliament—Dec. 7 and 8, the mob deſtroyed the catholic chapel at Black Friar's-yard, and pillaging many houſes belonging to the catholics, were diſperſed by the trained bands.

1689 The polls for ſheriff chanced to be twice equal, between Mr. John Drake and Mr. Roger Salter; on the third trial, the ſame day, Mr. Drake ſucceeded.

1693 Mr. Thomas Larwood, (a diſſenter) fined five marks by the Judges, for refuſing to ſerve the office of ſheriff, to which he had been choſen in 1692, leaving the court to fine him, upon his refuſal to ſerve if choſen again.

1697 A great flood in Norwich.

1698 Sir Henry Hobart killed by Mr. Le Neve.—A great ſnow

1704 A great ſtruggle of parties about chuſing an alderman. The candidates were Mr. Thomas Dunch, and Mr. Benjamin Auſtin: The former ſucceeded. — An election for members of parliament came on the ſame year, when William Blyth, Eſq. the mayor, was committed to the cuſtody of a ſergeant at arms, for ſome irregular and undue proceedings during the conteſt.

1712 The ſteeple of St. Andrew's-hall fell down, Nov. 5.

1717 Two mayors of Norwich died within 10 months.

1730 Some labourers digging on mouſhold heath, in the manor of Thorpe, diſcovered the foundation walls of the church called St. William's in the wood, which were 33 inches thick.

1734 At the conteſted election for the county of Norfolk, 6,302 freeholders polled, which is the greateſt number ever aſſembled here on a ſimilar occaſion.

1759 July 4 and 5. The Norfolk Militia marched from Norwich, for Portſmouth, one batallion by way of Cambridge, the other by Colcheſter, to London, and paſſed in review before his Majeſty, thro' the palace yard at Kenſington.

1788 In a collection of Wild Beaſts, exhibited at the ſign of the Bear, in the market-place, a very large and beautiful Tiger broke looſe in the night; and two ſmall Monkies being left out of their boxes, he devoured one of them, with the collar and chain, which being unable to digeſt, he died within a few days: the other Monkey, creeping into a corner, ſagaciouſly concealed himſelf by drawing a mat over his body, and deſervedly eſcaped the imminent danger.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT for the CITY of NORWICH from the RESTORATION to 1700.

1660 William Barnham, Thomas Rant.

1661 Francis Carey, Chriſtopher Jay; who dying, were ſucceeded by W. Paſton, Auguſtin Briggs.

1678 William Paſton, Auguſtin Briggs.

1679 Hon. William Lord Paſton, Auguſtin Briggs.

1681 The ſame.

1685 Hon. Robert Paſton, Sir Nevil Catline, Knt.

1688 Sir Nevil Catline, Knt. Thomas Blofeild.

1692 Thomas Blofeild, Hugh Bockenham, who dying in 1694, was ſucceeded by John Ward.

1695 Francis Gardiner, Thomas Blofeild.

1698 Robert Davy, Thomas Blofeild.

1700 The ſame.

SEATS and principal HOUSES in the COUNTY.

Blickling, The Hon. Aſheton Harbord.
Bixley, The Right Hon. Earl of Roſebery.
Brooke, Roger Kerriſon, Eſq. *
Bracon Aſh, John Berney, Eſq.
Beeſton, Mrs. Preſton.
Coſſey, Sir William Jerningham, Bart.
Cockley Cley, John R. Daſhwood, Eſq.
Catton, Jeremiah Ives, jun. Eſq.
Ditchingham, Francis Bedingfield, Eſq.
Earſham, Joſeph Windham, Eſq.
Elmham, Richard Milles, Eſq.
Eccles, William Woodley, Eſq.
Earlham, Mr. John Gurney.
Felbrigg, The Right Hon. William Windham.
Gunton, The Right Hon. Lord Suffield.
Houghton, The Right Hon. The Earl of Orford.
Holkham, Thomas William Coke, Eſq.
Honingham, Charles Townſhend, Eſq.
Hethel, Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.
Hanworth, Robert Lee Doughty, Eſq.
Hargham, Ralph Hare, Eſq.
Heydon, William Earle Bulwer, Eſq.
Hedenham, Charles Garneys, Eſq.
Kimberley, Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart.
Kirby Bedon, Sir John Berney, Bart.
Langley, Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.
Letton, Gurdon Dillingham, Eſq.
Melton Conſtable, Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.
Melton, Sir John Lombe, Bart.
Narford, Brigg Price Fountaine, Eſq.
Narborough, Lady Peyton.
Rackheath, Edward Stracey, Eſq.
Raveningham, Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
Rougham, Fountaine North, Eſq.
Sall, Edward Haſe, Eſq.
Shottiſham, William Fellowes, Eſq.
Scottowe, Lady Durrant.
Saxlingham, The Rev. Archdeacon Gooch.
Shadwell, John Buxton, Eſq.
Spixworth, Francis Longe, Eſq.
Wolterton, The Right Hon. Lord Walpole.

* Thetford a Member

Weſtwick, John Berney Petre, Eſq.
Weſton, John Cuſtance, Eſq.
Walſingham, Henry Lee Warner, Eſq.
Waxham, Sir Berney Brograve, Bart.
Warham, Sir M. Browne, Folkes, Bart.

COSSEY-HALL.

The ſeat of Sir William Jerningham, Bart. who has made very fine improvements, raiſed many beautiful plantations, and opened a view to the Hall upon the approach from Norwich, which has a pleaſing effect: The winding of the river Wenſum at the bottom of a delightful lawn, through the meadows, and viſible from all the plantations to a great diſtance, forms at once a ſtriking and charming ſcene: In every alteration made round Coſſey, Sir William has ſhewn an elegant and ſuperior taſte in planting. The ruins and cottages in the plantations are well fancied and happily diſpoſed; there is a diſtinguiſhing neatneſs and pleaſing combination of objects in various points of view, which pervades the whole, and renders the landſcape very delightful. From the Belle-View, at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe, you have an extenſive proſpect of the ſurrounding country. Norwich is very diſtinctly ſeen.

The country about Coſſey is finely broke into a romantic vale, the gentle aſcent on each ſide of which is beautifully dotted with wood. A ſlow, but clear brook, meanders thro' one of the beſt imagined parks in Norfolk. The Houſe is an ancient building, of not very great extent, but it contains ſeveral good rooms, many paintings by eminent maſters, and an extenſive library of elegant and well-choſen books.

HOUGHTON.

HOUGHTON.

THE firſt appearance of this hall, the celebrated ſeat of the late Earl of Orford, built by Sir Robert Walpole, is that of ſeveral very magnificent plantations, which ſurround it every way. In the road from Syderſtone, they appear, we think, to the greateſt advantage; they are ſeen to a great extent, with openings left judiciouſly in many places, to let in the view of more diſtant woods; which changes the ſhade, and gives them that ſolemn brownneſs, which has always a very great effect. The flatneſs of the country, however, is a circumſtance, which inſtead of ſetting them off, and making them appear larger than they really are, gives them a diminutive air, in compariſon to the number of acres really planted. For were theſe vaſt plantations diſpoſed upon ground with great inequalities of ſurface, ſuch as hills riſing one above another, or vaſt ſlopes ſtretching away to the right and left, they would appear to be almoſt boundleſs, and ſhew twenty times the extent they do at preſent. The woods which are ſeen from the South front of the houſe, are planted with great judgment, to remedy the effect of the country's flatneſs; for they are ſo diſpoſed as to appear one beyond another in different ſhades, to a great extent.

The whole extent of the building, including the colonade and wings, which contain the offices, is 450 feet; the main body of the houſe extends 166. The whole building is of ſtone, and crowned with an entablature of the Ionic order, on which is a baluſtrade.

At each corner of the houſe is a cupola ſurmounted with a lanthorn.

This ſtately ſtructure was begun in the year 1722, and finiſhed in 1735, during which interval, the founder continued prime miniſter of ſtate.

In the houſe, you enter firſt the great hall, a cube of 40 feet, which, bad as the proportion is, is certainly a very noble room; yet one would imagine the architect purpoſed to deſtroy the effect of ſo large a one, by ſticking three quarters around it what is called a gallery: It is a balcony puſhed out in defiance of all ideas of grace, elegance, or proportion. Oppoſite the chimney is an exceeding fine caſt of the Laocoon. From the hall you enter the ſaloon; which but for height, would be one of the fineſt rooms in the world; it is 40 by 30, and 40 feet high, which is exceſſively out of proportion. To the left you turn into a drawing-room, 30 by 21, hung with a yellow damaſk. Out of that into the blue damaſk bed-chamber, 22½ by 21½; then into a very ſmall dreſſing room, and next a ſmall cloſet, out of which you enter the library, 22½ by 21½, which leads to the dining parlour, 30 by 21. and that opens into the hall; ſo one ſide af the houſe is taken up with the foregoing apartments. The other ſide of the ſaloon is another drawing-room, called the C. Maratt room, from having been covered with pictures by that maſter, 30 by 21; out of which you enter the green velvet bed-chamber, then a dreſſing-room, 21½ by 18, then another bed-chamber the ſame ſize; next the cabinet, 22½ by 21½, which leads into the marble parlour,

parlour, 30 by 21, and is exceedingly elegant, one ſide being entirely of white marble, and this concludes the right hand ſide, opening into the hall.

Having thus ran through the rooms, the fitting up of which, for inſtance in doors, door-caſes, windows, cornices, &c. is as magnificent as can be conceived, and in as great a ſtile as any ſingle room in England.

The *common* approach to the houſe is by the South end door, over which is engraved this inſcription.

Robertus Walpole
Has Ædes
Anno S.—MD.CCXXII.
Inchoavit
Anno——MD.CCXXXV.
Perfecit.

On the right hand you enter a ſmall BREAKFAST ROOM, in which there are: 1. A picture of hounds, by Wootton. 2. A concert of birds, by Fiori. 3. The Prodigal Son, Pordenone. 4. A horſe's head, a ſketch, Vandyck. 5. A greyhound's head, Old Wyck. 6. Sir E. Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert Walpole. 7. Robert Walpole, ſon to Sir Edward, and father to Sir Robert Walpole. 8. Horatio Lord Townſhend, father to Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend. 9. Mr. Harold, gardener to Sir Robert Walpole, a head, Ellis.

DINING PARLOUR. In which there are ſeveral good portraits belonging to Lord Orford's family.

HUNTING HALL. A hunting-piece. Sir Robert Walpole is in green, Col. C. Churchill in the middle, Mr. Thomas Turner on the one ſide, by Wootton. Two Dogs.

Through the arcade you come at the COFFEE ROOM.

Returning through the arcade, you aſcend the great ſtair-caſe, painted in chiaro obſcuro, by Kent. In the middle four Doric pillars riſe and ſupport a fine caſt in bronze of the Gladiator, by John of Boulogne, which was a preſent to Sir Robert, from Thomas Earl of Pembroke.

The DINING PARLOUR is 30 feet long by 21 broad. Over the chimney is ſome fine pear-tree carving, by Gibbons, and in the middle of it hangs a portrait of him, by Sir G. Kneller; it is a maſter-piece, and equal to any of Vandyk.

King William, an exceeding fine ſketch, by Sir G. Kneller. Mr. Locke, a head. Carreras a Spaniſh poet, writing, a half length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. King George I.

The LIBRARY ROOM, is 21½ feet by 22½. Over the chimney is a whole length, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of King George I. in his coronation robes, the only picture for which he ever ſat in England.

The LITTLE BED-CHAMBERR, is all wainſcotted with mahogany, and the bed, which is of painted taffety, ſtands in an alcove of the ſame wood.

Over the chimney is a half length, by Dahl, of Catherine Shorter, firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole: This is an extreme good portrait.

A portrait of Maria Skerret, ſecond wife of Sir Robert Walpole, three quarters, by Vanloo.

The LITTLE DRESSING ROOM. A landſcape, by Wooton, in the ſtile of Claude Lorrain.

The

The BLUE DAMASK BED-CHAMBER, is of the ſame dimenſions with the library, and is hung with tapeſtry. Three landſcapes over the doors.

The DRAWING ROOM. Thirty feet by 21, is hung with yellow caffoy. The ceiling is exactly taken, except with the alteration of the paternal coat for the ſtar and garter, from one that was in the dining room in the old houſe, built by Sir Edward Walpole, grandfather to Sir Robert.

Over the chimney is a genteel buſt of a Madona in marble, by Camillo Ruſconi.

Portraits of ſeveral of Sir Robert Walpole's children.

The SALOON is 40 feet long by 40 high, and 30 feet wide; the hanging is crimſon flowered velvet, the ceiling painted by Kent, who deſigned all the ornaments throughout the houſe. The chimney-piece is of black and gold marble, of which alſo are the tables. In the broken pediment of the chimney ſtands a ſmall antique buſt of a Venus, and over the garden door is a larger antique buſt.

On the great table is an exceeding fine bronze of a man and woman.

The CARLO MARATT ROOM, is 30 feet by 21; the hangings are green velvet, the table Lapis Lazuli; at each end are two ſconces of maſſive ſilver.

The VELVET BED-CHAMBER, is 21½ feet by 22½, The bed is of green velvet, richly embroidered and laced with gold, the ornaments deſigned by Kent; the hangings are tapeſtry, repreſenting the loves of Venus and Adonis, after Albano.

Alexander adorning the tomb of Achilles, by Le Mer.

A ſea-port, by old Griffier.

A landſcape over the door, Ditto.

The DRESSING ROOM, is hung with very fine gold tapeſtry, after pictures of Vandyck. There are whole length portraits of James I. Queen Anne his wife, daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark, Charles I. and his Queen, and Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark, brother to Queen Anne; they have fine borders of boys and feſtoons, and oval pictures of the children of the Royal Family. At the upper end of this room is a glaſs-caſe filled with a large quantity of ſilver philegree, which belonged to Catherine Lady Walpole.

Over the chimney, the conſulting the Sibilline Oracles, Le Mer.

Over the doors, dogs and ſtill life, by Jervaſe.

The EMBROIDERED BED-CHAMBER. The bed is of the fineſt Indian needle-work. His Royal Highneſs Francis Duke of Lorrain, afterwards grand Duke of Tuſcany, and ſince Emperor, lay in this bed, which ſtood then where the velvet one is now, when he came to viſit Sir Robert Walpole, at Houghton. The hangings are tapeſtry.

Over the doors, two pieces of cattle, by Roſa di Tivoli.

The CABINET, is 21½ feet by 22½ hung with green velvet.

The MARBLE PARLOUR. One entire ſide of this room is marble, with alcoves for ſide-boards, ſupported with columns of Plymouth marble. Over the chimney

chimney is a fine piece of alto-relievo in ſtatuary marble, after the antique, by Ryſbrack, and before one of the tables, a large granite ciſtern.

Sir Thomas Wharton, whole length, Vandyck.
Two fruit pieces, Michael Angelo Campidoglio.
The Aſcenſion, Paul Veroneſe.

The HALL, is a cube of forty feet, with a ſtone gallery round three ſides; the ceiling and the frieze of boys are by Altari. The baſs reliefs over the chimneys and the doors are from the antique.

The figures over the great door, and the boys over the leſſer doors, are by Ryſbrack. In the frieze are baſs reliefs of Sir Robert Walpole, and Catherine his firſt Lady, and Robert Lord Walpole, their eldeſt ſon, and Margaret Rolle, his wife. From the ceiling hangs a French luſtre.

Over the chimney is a buſt of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, by Ryſbrack.

Before a nich, over againſt the chimney, is the Laocoon, a fine caſt in bronze, by Girardon, bought by Lord Walpole at Paris, and for which the Empreſs of Ruſſia offered the late Earl of Orford, 5000l.

On the tables, the Tiber and the Nile in bronze, from the antiques in the Capitol at Rome.

Two vaſes in bronze, from the antiques in the villas of Medici and Borgheſe at Rome.

The buſt of a woman a moſt beautiful antique.
The buſt of a Roman Empreſs, antique.

On terms and conſoles round the hall, are the following buſts and heads:

Marcus

Marcus Aurelius, antique. Trajan, ditto.

Septimus Severus, ditto. Commodus, ditto. Theſe two were given to Gen. Churchill, by Cardinal Alex. Albani, and by him to Sir Robert Walpole.

A young Hercules, antique. Heſiod, modern.
Baccio Bandanelli, by himſelf. Homer, modern.
Fauſtina Senior, antique. Jupiter, ditto.
A young Commodus, ditto. A Philoſopher, ditto.
Hadrian, ditto. Pollux, ditto.

Going from the ſaloon, down the great ſteps, through the garden, you enter a porch adorned with buſts of

Rome, by Camillo Ruſconi. Minerva ditto.
Antinous, ditto. A Philoſopher's head, antique.
Apollo Belvidere, ditto. Julia Pia Severi, ditto.

Out of this you go into a veſtibule, round which in the niches, are ſix vaſes of Volterra alabaſter. This leads into the GALLERY, which is 73 feet long, by 21 feet high; the middle riſes eight feet higher, with windows all round; the ceiling is a deſign of Serlio's in the inner library of St. Mark's at Venice, and was brought from thence by Mr. Horace Walpole, jun. the frieze is taken from the Sybils Temple at Tivoli. There are two chimnies, and the whole room is hung with Norwich damaſk. It was intended originally for a green-houſe; but on Sir Robert Walpole's reſigning his employments, on the 9th of February, 1742, it was fitted up for his pictures, which had hung in the houſe in Downing-ſtreet.

The late Emperor of Germany, when Duke of Lorrain, being in England, was entertained at Houghton,

ton, with the moſt magnificent repaſt that was perhaps ever given in England, though there was not a ſingle foreign diſh in the whole entertainment, relays of horſes being provided on the roads, to bring rarities from the moſt remote parts of the kingdom.

The capital paintings which formerly ornamented this magnificent houſe, and which unqueſtionably formed the firſt collection in the kingdom, next to the King's, we are ſorry to obſerve, were purchaſed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in 1779, for 45,500l.

The late Lord Orford gave Mr. Boydell permiſſion to take drawings of the principal pictures, which was executed by Mr. Farrington, jun. and engraved by the beſt maſters on 140 plates; and there being ſometimes two ſeparate prints upon one plate, the pictures copied are about 200. This magnificent work was publiſhed in 14 numbers, at two guineas each. The prints in metzotinto, by Mr. Earlom, are entitled to a high degree of praiſe. A print from the fineſt painting in this collection, the Doctors of the church, conſulting on the immaculateneſs of the Virgin, was engraved by Mr. William Sharp.

As it would be uſeleſs now to give ſo full a deſcription of theſe pictures as appeared in the former editions of the Norfolk Tour, we ſhall ſubjoin a catalogue only, affixing the price paid for each.

A CATALOGUE OF THE HOUGHTON COLLECTION OF PICTURES, SOLD TO THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

A horſe's head, a fine ſketch, Vandyk, and a greyhound's, Old Wyck, 50l.

The battle of Conſtantine and Maxentius, a copy, by Julio Romano, of the famous picture, by Raphael, in the Vatican, 150l.

Suſannah and the two elders, Rubens, 150l.

A landſcape, with figures dancing, Swanivelt, 30l.

Jupiter and Europa, after Guido, Petro da Pietris, 40l.

Galatea, Zimeni, 40l.

A ſtud of horſes, Wovermans, 250l.

Venus bathing, and cupids with a car, in a landſcape, Andrea Sacchi, 180l.

A holy family, Raphael da Reggio, 70l.

A fine picture of architecture, in perſpective, Steenwyck, 80l.

A cook's ſhop, Teniers, 800l

Another cook's-ſhop, Martin de Vos, who was Snyders' maſter, 200l.

A bacchanalian, Rubens, 250l.

The Nativity, Carlo Cignani, 250l.

Sir Thomas Chaloner, Vandyk, 200l.

Sir Thomas Greſham, Antonio More, 40l.

Eraſmus, Holbein, 40l.

A friar's head, Rubens, 40l.

Francis Halls, Sir Godfrey Kneller's maſter, by himſelf, 40l.

The School of of Athens, a copy, Le Brun. 250l.

Rembrant's wife, half length, Rembrant, 300l.

Rubens' wife, a head, Rubens, 60l.

A man's head, Salvator Roſa, 40l.

Inigo Jones, a head, Vandyk, 40l.

Two pieces of ruins, Viviano, 40l.

Two daughters of Lord Wharton, Vandyk, 200l.

The

The Judgment of Paris, Luca Jordano, a ſleeping Bacchus, with nymphs, boys and animals, it's companion, 500l.

King Charles the Firſt, whole length, Vandyk; Henrietta Maria of France, his queen, by Ditto. 400l.

Philip Lord Wharton, Vandyk, 200l.

Lord Chief Baron Wandsford, Ditto, 150l.

Lady Wharton, Ditto, 100l.

Jane daughter of Lord Wenman, Ditto, 100l.

Chriſt baptized by St. John, Albano, 700l.

The ſtoning of St. Stephen, Le Sœur, 500l.

The Holy Family, Vandyk, 1600l.

Mary Magdalen waſhing Chriſt's feet, Rubens, 1600l.

The Holy Family, in a round, Cantarini, 300l.

The Holy Family, Titian, 100l.

Simeon and the child, Guido, 150l.

The Virgin with the child aſleep in her arms, Auguſtin Carracci, 200l.

An old woman giving a boy cherries, Titian, 100l.

The Holy Family, Andrea del Sarto, 250l.

The aſſumption of the Virgin, Morellio, 700l.

The adoration of the Shepherds. It's companion, 600l.

The Cyclops at their forge, L. Jordano, 200l.

Dædalus and Icarus, Le Brun, 150l.

Pope Clement the Ninth, Carlo Maratti, 250l.

The Judgment of Paris, Carlo Maratti; Galatea ſitting with Acis, tritons and cupids, it's companion, 500l.

The Holy Family, an unfiniſhed picture, Carlo Maratti, 80l.

The

The Virgin teaching Jeſus to read, Carlo Maratti, 200l.

St. Cæcilia, with four angels playing on muſical inſtruments, companions to the former, 260l,

The aſſumption of the Virgin, C. Maratti, 100l.

The Virgin and Joſeph, with a young Jeſus, by Carlo Maratti, in the manner of his maſter. Andrea Sacchi, 150l.

The marriage of St. Catherine, Carlo Maratti, 100l.

Two Saints worſhipping the Virgin in the clouds, Carlo Maratti, 60l.

St. John the Evangeliſt, it's companion, 60l.

A naked Venus and Cupid, C. Maratti, 150l.

The Holy Family, Nicholo Beritoni, Carlo's beſt ſcholar, 200l.

The aſſumption of the Virgin, ditto, 80l.

The pool of Betheſda, Giuſeppe Chiari; Chriſt's ſermon on the Mount, Ditto; Apollo and Daphne, Ditto; Bacchus and Ariadne, Ditto, 450l.

Apollo, in crayons, Roſalba; Diana, it's companion, 80l.

A profile head of a man, Raphael, 100l.

A profile head of St. Catherine, by Guido, 20l.

The birth of the Virgin, Luca Jordano; and the preſervation of the Virgin, it's companion, 60l.

The flight into Egypt, Morellio, 300l.

The crucifixion, it's companion, 150l.

Hercules and Omphale, Romanelli, 100l.

The Holy Family, large as life, Nicholo Pouſſin, 800l.

Rubens' wife, Vandyk, 600l.

Rubens'

Rubens' family, Jordano, of Antwerp, 400l.

A winter-piece, Giacomo Baſſan; and a ſummer-piece, by Leonardo Baſſan, 200l.

Boors at cards, Teniers, 150l.

Chriſt appearing to Mary in the garden, Pietro da Cortona, 200l.

The Judgment of Paris, Audrea Schiavene; and Midas judging between Pan and Apollo, by Do. 60l.

Chriſt laid in the ſepulchre, Parmegiano, 150l.

The adoration of the Magi, V. Brueghel, 100l. Velvet

The Vrgin and the child, Baroccio, 50l.

Naked Venus ſleeping, Annibal Caracci, 70l.

Head of Dobſon's father, Dobſon, 25l.

St. John, a head, Carlo Dolci, 90l.

Head of Innocent the Tenth, Velaſco, 60l.

A boy's head, with a lute, Cavalier Luti, 20l.

Friars giving meat to the poor, John Miel. Its companion, 150l.

A dying officer at confeſſion, Bourgognone, 100l.

Its companion, 50l.

Boors at cards, Teniers, 50l.

Boors drinking; its companion, Oſtade, 30l.

Chriſt laid in the Sepulchre, G. Baſſan, 40l.

Holy Family, with St. John on a lamb, Williberts, 40l.

Holy Family, Rottenhamer, 40l.

The Virgin and child, Alex. Veroneſe, 40l.

Three ſoldiers, Salvator Roſa, 50l.

The Virgin, with the child in her arms, Morellio, 80l.

The Virgin, with the child in her arms aſleep, Sebaſtian Concha, 20l.

Edward the Sixth, Holbein, 100l.

Laban, ſearching for his images, Sebaſtian Bourdon, 200l.

The banqueting houſe ceiling, the original deſign of Rubens, 100l.

Six ſketches of Rubens for triumphal arches, &c. on the entry of the Infant Ferdinand of Auſtria into Antwerp, 600l.

Bathſheba bringing Abiſhag to David, Vanderwerfe, 700l.

Two flower pieces, Van Huyſum, 1200l.

Chriſt and Mary in the Garden, P. Laura, 100l.

The Holy Family, John Bellino, 60l.

A landſcape, with figures, Bourgognone. Its companion, with ſoldiers, 100l.

Two ſmall landſcapes, Gaſper Pouſſin, 40l.

The Holy Family, Matteo Ponzoni, 160l.

The murder of the innocents, S. Bourdon, 400l.

The death of Joſeph, Velaſco, 200l.

Saint Chriſtopher, Elſheimer, 50l.

Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, Vandyk, 200l.

The apoſtles, after the aſcenſion, Paul Veroneſe, 200l.

The Doctors of the church, conſulting on the immaculateneſs of the Virgin, who is above in the clouds, Guido, 3,500l.

The Prodigal ſon, Salvator Roſa, 1,800l.

Meleager and Atalanta, a cartoon, Rubens, 300l.

Four markets, Snyders. One of fowl, another of fiſh, another of fruit, and a fourth of herbs, 1000l.

Marcus Curtius leaping into the gulph, Mola, 400l.

Horatius Cocles defending the bridge. Its companion, 400l.

A lioneſs and two lions, Rubens, 100l.

Architecture, ſaid to be by Julio Romano, though rather ſuppoſed by Polydore, 300l.

An old woman ſitting in a chair, Rubens. An old woman reading, by Boll, 200l.

Cupid burning armour, Eliſabetta Sirani, Guido's favourite ſcholar, 60l.

The Holy Fnmily, a group of heads, by Camillo Procaccino, 250l.

An uſurer and his wife, by Quintin Matſis, the blackſmith of Antwerp, 200l.

Job's friends bringing him preſents, Guido, 200l.

Europa, a fine landſcape, Paul Brill, the figures by Dominichino. Africa, its companion, 300l.

Dives and Lazarus, Paul Vereneſe, 100l.

The expoſition of Cyrus, Caſtiglione. Its companion, 300l.

The adoration of the Shepherds, old Palma, 250l.

The Holy Family, Ditto, 200l.

A moon-light landſcape, with a cart overturning; Rubens, 300l.

A nymph and ſhepherd, Carlo Cignani, 200l.

Two women, an emblematical picture, Paris Bourdon, 200l.

Abraham, Sarah, and Hagar, P. Cortona, 1000l.

Abraham's ſacrifice, Rembrant, 300l.

The old man and his ſons, with the bundle of ſticks, Salvator Roſa, 250l.

The adoration of the ſhepherds, octagon, Guido, 400l.

The continence of Scipio, Nicholo Pouſſin, 600l.

Moſes ſtriking the rock, Nicholo Pouſſin, 900l.

The placing Chriſt in the ſepulchre, Ludovico Caracci, 300l.

Moſes in the bulruſhes, Le Sœur, 150l.

The adoration of the Magi, C. Maratti, 300l.

Cows and ſheep, Teniers, 150l.

A landſcape, with a caſcade, and ſheep, Gaſpar Pouſſin, 100l.

The laſt Supper, Raphael, 500l.

Solomon's idolatry, Stella, 250l.

A ſea port, Claude Lorrain. A calm ſea by Ditto, 1200l.

Two landſcapes, Gaſpar Pouſſin, 250l.

The Joconda; a ſmith's wife, reckoned the handſomeſt woman of her time. She was miſtreſs to Francis I. King of France, by Lionardo da Vinci, 100l.

Apollo, by Cantarini, 50l.

The Holy Family, with angels, Val. Caſtelli, 200l.

The eagle and Ganymede, Michael Angelo Buonarotti, 100l.

The Virgin and child, Dominichino, 100l.

The ſalutation, Albano, 200l.

HOLKHAM,

THE celebrated houſe of the Hon. Thomas William Coke, which may be ſeen any day of the week, except Sunday, by noblemen and foreigners, but on Tueſday only by other people. It was built by the late Earl of Leiceſter, and cannot be viewed with too much attention. The center of this extenſive villa contains the principal or grand apartment, ſituated in the middle

middle of four conſiderable wings, that are joined to it by rectilinear corridors. Under the baſement ſtory are the cellars. Each wing has its reſpective deſtination; one is allotted to the uſes of the kitchen, and all its offices, a ſervants hall, and ſome lodging rooms: Another is the chapel wing; and therein are the dairy, waſh-houſe, laundry, and ſome lodging rooms. At oppoſite angles on the weſtern quarter, are ſituated the two other wings. One of theſe contains a complete family apartment. The other is wholly calculated to accommodate company, and called the ſtrangers wing.

The houſe may be ſaid to conſiſt of five quadrangles, the center and the four wings; not that they are ſquares, but we uſe the term to give a general idea. Each of the two fronts thereof preſent a center and two wings. That to the South, and the grand approach, is as beautiful, light, airy, and elegant a building as can be viewed. The gilding of the window frames and ſaſhes of this front, done in 1777, by the preſent Mr. Coke, gives it a magnificent appearance. The portico is in a fine taſte, and the Corinthian pillars beautifully proportioned. This central front, in every reſpect that can be named, appears all lightneſs, elegance, and proportion: But when you advance near, you find no entrance to the houſe; there are no ſtairs up to the portico; and this circumſtance, after ſo fine an approach, and ſo long ſeeing the portico, and expecting it to be the entrance, becomes a diſappointment, and is a fault in the building.

We have ſpoken hitherto of the central front alone. The whole including the two wings, we cannot think ſo perfect; for there appears a great want of unity. The ſeveral parts are not ſo nicely connected as to form one whole. The center muſt be ſeen diſtinct, each wing the ſame; and likewiſe the ſmall parts, which join the center to the wings. Theſe are all diſtinct parts though joined together; nor is there any ſimilitude of taſte between the center and the wings; all the pieces of this front are light and elegant to a great degree: But when conſidered as the connected parts of one whole, the want of unity is ſtriking. The center is uniform, and if we may be allowed the expreſſion, elegantly magnificent. No building can deſerve theſe epithets more than this; but they cannot be applied to the whole front, becauſe the parts are not of an uniform taſte, and the wings are at beſt but light and elegant; they have nothing magnificent in them: As to the *joining pieces* they are *pretty*. The North front conſiſts of one row of Venetian windows, over another of common ſaſhes in the ruſtics. This front is not ſo pleaſing as the South one, but it is by far more of a piece with the wings, &c.

After venturing theſe criticiſms upon the fronts of Holkham, common candour obliges us to acknowledge, that the inſide of the houſe, in point of contrivance, is far preferable to any other we have ever ſeen; ſo admirably adapted to the Engliſh way of living, and ſo ready to be applied to the grand, or the comfortable ſtile of life, that convenience ſeems to have had the firſt place in Lord Leiceſter's mind, when he adopted the preſent plan; the general ideas of

which

which were firſt ſtruck out by himſelf and the Earl of Burlington, aſſiſted by Mr. Kent, and the deſigns of Palladio and Inigo Jones. Mr. Brettingham, of Norwich, ſuperintended the building.

You enter what they call the *great hall, but what is in reality a paſſage. It is called a cube of 48 feet; but 18 very large and magnificent Corinthian pillars having their pedeſtals reſted on a marble paſſage around it, and eight or ten feet high from the ground, the area at the bottom is but an oblong paſſage, walled, in with Derbyſhire marble, and upon that wall are the pillars, ſix in a line on each ſide, and ſix in front in a ſemi-circle around a flight of ſteps up to the ſaloon door. The paſſage or gallery as it may be called, runs around theſe pillars, and both together take up ſo much room, that all ſort of proportion is loſt; to look from it into the area, it appears exactly like a bath. The South front was one proof, and this hall is another, that the architect's genius was not of the magnificent or ſublime ſtamp; for in both he aimed at greatneſs: The impreſſion of the front is varied and conſequently weakened by the wings; and the want of proportion in the hall, ruins the vaſt effect which would otherwiſe attend the magnificence of ſuch pillars ſo nobly arranged: but in the elegant, the pleaſing, the agreeable, his taſte has never failed throughout.

* The idea of this Hall was formed from the example of a Baſilica, or Court of Juſtice, by Palladio, and exhibited in his deſigns for Barbara's tranſlation of Vitruvius. The meaſures for the pillars are taken from Degodetz's deſigns in the Temple of Fortuna Virilis, at Rome.

throughout the whole building. The hall is entirely of Derbyſhire marble.

The ſaloon is 42 feet by 27, a proportion much condemned, but it is by no means diſpleaſing. Some call it a gallery; and perhaps a gallery is infinitely preferable to a cube, or to any proportion near a ſquare enormouſly high. One of the fineſt rooms in England, is the double cube at Wilton, which is more of a gallery than the ſaloon at Holkham, and yet no one ever entered it without being ſtruck with the juſtneſs of the proportions. — This ſaloon is hung with crimſon caffoy, the pier-glaſſes ſmall on account of the narrowneis of the piers, each againſt a pillar of the portico, but in an elegant taſte. The rooms to the left of the ſaloon are, firſt, a drawing-room 33 by 22, hung with crimſon caffoy; the pier glaſſes very large, and exceedingly elegant; the agate tables beautiful beyond deſcription. From thence we entered the landſcape-room, which is a dreſſing-room to the ſtate bed-chamber; 24 by 22, hung with crimſon damaſk. A paſſage-room leads to the anti-room to the chapel, and then into the ſtate-gallery. The walls are of Derbyſhire marble; the altar and all the decorations in a very fine taſte. Returning to the landſcape-room, you paſs into the ſtate bed chamber, 30 by 24, which is fitted up in a moſt elegant taſte. It is hung with French tapeſtry, except between the piers, which is by Mr. Saunders of Soho-ſquare; the colours of the whole exceedingly brilliant. The bed is a cut velvet, upon a white ſattin ground, and as it appears in common is a very handſome gilt ſettee, under a canopy of ſtate: The deſign of the bed is equal to any

thing

thing in England. The chimney-piece remarkably beautiful; pelicans in white marble. The next apartment is Mrs. Coke's, conſiſting of a bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, cloſet with books, and a ſmaller one; the bed-chamber 24 by 22, purple damaſk, French chairs of Chiſſel-ſtreet velvet tapeſtry; the chimney-piece a baſſo relievo of white marble finely poliſhed. The dreſſing-room, 28 by 24, hung with blue damaſk. So much for the ſuite of rooms to the left of the hall and ſaloon.

On the other ſide you enter from the latter, another drawing-room, 33 by 22 hung with a crimſon flowered velvet. The glaſſes, tables, and chimney-pieces are well worth your attention. From this you enter the * ſtatue gallery; which is without exception the moſt beautiful room we ever beheld; the dimenſions are to the eye proportion itſelf; nothing offends the moſt criticiſing. It conſiſts of a middle part, 70 feet by 22, and at each end an octagon of 22, open to the center by an arch; in one are compartments with books, and in the other ſtatues: thoſe in the principal part of the gallery ſtand in niches in the wall, along one ſide of the room, on each ſide the chimney-piece. Obſerve in particular the Diana, the figure is extremely fine, and the arms inimitably turned; the Venus in wet drapery is likewiſe exquiſite; nothing can exceed the manner in which

* This bears a near analogy to that in the Earl of Burlington's elegant Villa at Chiſwick, which was evidently taken, tho' with ſome variation, from the Marcheſe Capri's, built by Andrea Palladio, near the town of Vicenza, in Italy.

which the form of the limbs is ſeen through the cloathing. The ſlabs are very fine; the ceiling the only plain one in the houſe, the reſt being all gilt fret-work and moſaic.

The entrance we have already mentioned from the drawing-room is into one octagon, and out of the other opens the door into the dining-room, a cube of 28 feet, with a large receſs for the ſide-board, and two chimney-pieces exceedingly elegant; one a ſow and pigs and wolf, the other a bear and bee-hives, finely done in white marble; the noſe of the ſow was broke off by a too common miſapplication of ſenſe, *feeling* inſtead of *ſeeing*. Returning into the ſtatue gallery, one octagon leads into the ſtranger's wing, and the other to the late Earl's apartment: conſiſting of, 1. The anti-room. 2. His Lordſhip's dreſſing-room. 3. The library, 50 by 21, and exceedingly elegant. 4. Mrs. Coke's dreſſing-room. 5. The bed-chamber. 6. A cloſet with books. The rooms are about 22 by 20. The ſtrangers wing conſiſts of an anti-chamber---dreſſing-room---bed-chamber---cloſet with books---bed-chamber---dreſſing-room---bed-chamber---dreſſing-room. The fitting up of the houſe in all particulars not mentioned, is in the moſt elegant taſte; the Venetian windows beautiful, ornamented with magnificent pillars, and a profuſion of gilding.

But now, let us come to what of all other circumſtances is in Hoikham, infinitely the moſt ſtriking, and what renders it ſo particularly ſuperior to all the great houſes in the kingdom, *convenience*. In the firſt place, with reſpect to the ſtate apartments. From the hall

hall to the ſaloon, on each ſide a drawing-room, through one of them to the ſtate dreſſing-room and bed-chamber: This is perfectly complete. Through the other drawing-room to the ſtatue gallery, which may be called the rendezvous room, and connects a number of apartments together, in an admirable manner; for one octagon opens into the private wing, and the other into the ſtrangers on one ſide, and into the dining-room on the other. This dining-room is on one ſide of the hall, on the other is Mrs. Coke's dreſſing-room, and through that her bed-chamber and cloſets. From the receſs in the dining-room opens a little door on the ſtair-caſe, which leads immediately to the offices; and it ſhould be obſerved, that in the center of the wings, by the center of the houſe, by the ſaloon door, and behind Mrs. Coke's cloſet, are ſtair-caſes quite unſeen, which communicate with all the rooms, and lead down into the offices. We ſay *down*; for the hall is the only room ſeen on the ground floor; you ſtep directly from a coach into it, without any quarry of winding ſteps to wet a lady to the ſkin, before ſhe gets under cover. From the hall you riſe to the ſaloon or firſt floor, and there is no attic. Thus there are four general apartments, which are all diſtinct from each other, with no reciprocal thoroughfares; tbe ſtate---Mrs. Coke's---the late Earl's---and the ſtrangers wing. Theſe ſeverally open into what may be called common rooms, the hall, ſtatue-gallery, and ſaloon, and all immediately communicate with the dining-room. There may be houſes larger and more magnificent,

but

but human genius can never contrive any thing more convenient.

To give a proper idea of the plantations, park, and other objects which environ this *muſeum* of taſte and elegance; we ſhall enter Holkham pariſh by the road leading from Lynn to Wells, where twelve ſmall clumps of trees ſurrounding the triumphal arch, firſt catch the attention, and give warning of an *approach*.—Turning into a gate on the left, the road leads under the TRIUMPHAL ARCH. This ſtructure is in a beautiful taſte, and finiſhed in an elegant manner; it is extremely light, and the white flint ruſtics have a fine effect.—Croſſing the Burnham and Walſingham road, a narrow plantation on each ſide a broad viſto leads from hence to the obeliſk, a mile and a half; this plantation ought to be much broader, for you ſee the light through many parts of it; but it is only a ſketch of what the late Earl deſigned, and not meant as complete. At the bottom of the hill, on which the obeliſk ſtands, are the two porters lodges, ſmall, but very neat ſtructures. Riſing with the hill, you approach the obeliſk, through a very fine plantation; and nothing can be attended with a better effect, than the viſtos opening at once. There are eight. 1. To the South part of the houſe. 2. To Holkham church, on the top of a ſteep hill covered with wood; a moſt beautiful object. 3. To the town of Wells, a parcel of ſcattered houſes appearing in the wood. 4. To the triumphal arch. 5. Stiffkey hills. The reſt to diſtant plantations.

Viſtos are by no means the taſte of the preſent age;

age; but ſuch a genius as Lord Leiceſter might be allowed to deviate from faſhion, in favour of beauty and propriety. Nothing can be more regular than the front of a great houſe, the approach to it ought therefore to partake of this regularity; becauſe ſtraight cuts are out of faſhion, it would be an abſurdity to take a winding courſe to the houſe door, for the ſake of catching objects aſlant, and irregularly: ſuch management is to the full in as falſe a taſte, as regular cuts where the houſe is out of the queſtion. For inſtance, thoſe from the temple at Holkham, which, however, command exceedingly beautiful objects; 1. Wells church. 2. Holkham ſtaith. 3. The lake in the park, which is ſeen from hence through ſome ſpreading trees, in a moſt pictureſque manner; a planted hill, the ſea. 4. Honcle-crondale.

The object moſt ſtriking on the north ſide of the park, is the lake, which extends 1056 yards, in nearly a ſtreight line, covering about 20 acres, including a ſmall iſland; the ſhore is a very bold one, all covered with wood to a great height, and on the top ſtands the church. The ſtables, at the ſouth weſt extremity of it, are plain, neat and commodious. The pinery and hot-houſe are equal to moſt in England. The plantations in general are ſketched with more taſte than any to be ſeen: in the number of acres many exceed them; but they appear to various points of view, infinitely more conſiderable than they really are. At the north entrance into the park they ſhow prodigiouſly grand; you look full upon the houſe, with a very noble back ground of wood, the obeliſk juſt above the center, with an extent of plantation on each ſide that renders

the view really magnificent. Nothing can be more beautiful than that from the church; the houſe appears in the midſt of an amphitheatre of wood, the plantations riſing one above another. Another point of view which we would recommend to a traveller's notice, is the vale on the eaſt ſide of the park. The north plantation ſtretches away to the right, with vaſt magnificence, the ſouth woods to the left, and joining in front, form an extent of plantation that has a noble effect.

The houſe was begun in 1734 by the Earl of Leiceſter, but, he dying in 1759, it was finiſhed by the Counteſs Dowager of Leiceſter, in 1764, who expended more than 10,000l. upon it and the additional furniture. It is built with curious white brick, the center and wings extending 345 feet in length and 180 in depth.

HOLKHAM CHURCH ſtands on a hill north of the town, one mile from the ſea, and is a noted ſea-mark, commanding an extenſive proſpect on the Britiſh ocean: It is dedicated to St. Withburga, and has a nave and two ailes with a chancel, all covered with lead. At the ſouth-weſt corner of the ſouth aile ſtands a ſtrong four-ſquare tower, embattled, having four bells, the lower part ſerves as a porch to the church: the north and ſouth ailes extend on each ſide of the chancel, and ſerve as butreſſes againſt ſtorms from the ſea. The eaſt end of both theſe ailes were chapels, and are incloſed. The church was thoroughly repaired by the Counteſs Dowager of Leiceſter in 1767, at the expence of 1000l. The pulpit, deſks, commu-

nion

nion table and rails thereto are mahogany, the font is marble, and every part of the building within and without, is in the neateſt taſte.

PAINTINGS, STATUES, AND BUSTS, AT HOLKHAM.

GRAND APARTMENT.

HALL 46 by 70, and 43 feet high, finiſhed with fluted alabaſter columns, of the Ionic order.

STATUES in the Niches of the Colonade. Antonius —— Santa Suſannah —— Flora, or the Empreſs Sabina——Bacchus—— Venus de Belle Feſſe——Julia Mammea —— Faun with the Nacchare —— Antique Faun —— Septimus Severus ——Iſis, or Prieſteſs of Iſis —— Apollo.

SALOON. Twenty-eight feet by 40, and 32 feet high. The hangings of this room are of crimſon caſſoy, the column chimney-pieces are Sicilian marble; and over the center door is a large marble buſt of Juno.

PICTURES in the SALOON. The continence of Scipio Africanus. The profile of the Spaniſh Lady, wonderfully graceful and fine. Scipio's, a very bad figure, his countenance without expreſſion; but the diſpoſition of the group very well imagined. *Gieuſeppe Chiari.*

Over the chimney-piece, Tarquin and Lucretia. *Procochiano.*

Over the other chimney-piece, Perſeus delivering Andromeda. Andromeda's figure a very good one, and the whole piece well coloured. *Gieuſeppe Chiari.*

Coriolanus in the camp of the Volſci. The figure of

the old man kneeling before Coriolanus, and hiding his face is extremely fine; but the figure of Coriolanus himſelf, without dignity, haughtineſs, or any great expreſſion. The wife leading her two children, and ſmiling on them, forms a figure of no expreſſion. The colouring however, and the back ground are good; the diſpoſition indifferent. *Pietro Cortona.*

Two female portraits over the doors. *Carlo Maratt.*

Over the other ſide doors are two half length figures. *Agoſtino Sylla.*

DRAWING ROOM. Thirty by 22, and 22 feet in height. Statuary marble chimney-piece, two marble buſts upon the cornice of the chimney-piece; one of the Emperor Caracalla, the other of Marcus Aurelius.

Over the chimney is the Madona in Gloria. *P. de Pietris.*

Two large bird pieces. *Hendicooter.*

A large landſcape. *Claude Lorrain.*

A ſtorm. *Nicholi Pouſſin.*

Portrait of the Duke of Aremberg on horſeback, very fine. *Vandyk.*

Joſeph and Potiphar's wife, a good piece. *Carlo Cignani.*

Four plaiſter caſts of heads over the doors, Fauſtina, Pythagoras, Zeno, and Carneades.

Above them are four landſcapes. *Horizonti.*

VESTIBULE to the STATUE GALLERY. An octagon of 21 feet diameter, and 32 feet high——Antique marble buſts, viz. Adrian——Julia Mammea. Julia of Titus——Marcus Aurelius——Galienus, Geta.

STATUE GALLERY including its two large end niches, is in length 60 feet, 21 wide, and 23 in height.

STATUES and BUSTS in the GALLERY. Two young Fauns—— A fine buſt of the elder Brutus—— Seneca, its companion—— A ſtatue of Neptune—— Ditto of the God Faunus—— Ditto of Meleager.

A ſtatue of the Pythian Apollo, ſtands in a nich over the chimney; a head of Sybele over that.

A ſtatue of Venus in thin drapery.

In a larger nich contiguous, ſtands the celebrated figure of Diana. The next is the figure of a Bacchus.

A buſt of Metrodorus.

In the ſmaller niches, the ſtatues of Minerva and Ceres.

A buſt of Cornelius Sylla.

Two tables of Alabaſtro Peccorella.

TRIBUNE of the GALLERY. A large ſtatue of Lucius Verus, in a Conſular habit.

A ſtatue of Juno.

Agrippina, the wife of Germanicus, in the character of Ceres.

Over the doors are two buſts; one of the elder Empreſs Fauſtina, the other of the Emperor Philip.

The whole length of the gallery, including the veſtibule and tribune, is 105 feet.

GREAT DINING ROOM. A ſquare of 27 feet, excluſive of its ſide-board nich, which is 9 feet by 10, in the clear of the opening.

Two chimney-pieces of a ſimilar deſign, compoſed of Sicilian jaſper truſſes, and ſtatuary marble.

The ſide-board, table, frame and legs, are of porphyry; the table ſlab of Egyptian green marble; beneath a large baſon of mount Edgecombe red granite.

Two buſts, one of Geta, the other of Marcus Aurelius; two large heads above the chimney-pieces.

STATE BED-CHAMBER APARTMENT.

THE firſt room from the ſaloon, is the ſtate antichamber.

A large picture; the flight of the Virgin and Joſeph into Egypt. The figures diſagreeable, eſpecially Mary's, who is a female mountain; the drawing appears to be bad. *Rubens.*

A naked Venus; the colouring gone off, hard and diſagreeable. *Titian.*

A landſcape. *Nicolo Pouſſin.*

Over the chimney the reconciliation between Jacob and Eſau; dark and diſagreeable. *Pietro Cortona.*

Lot and his two daughters, dark and diſagreeable. *Dominichino.*

A landſcape. *Nicola Pouſſin.*

Joſeph and his miſtreſs; not in Guido's bright and glowing manner; the colouring hard and diſagreeable. *Guido.*

Over the four doors, portraits of Sir Lionel Talmarſh, and the Poet Waller. *Sir Peter Lely.*

A Pope. *Pomeranico.*

A Venetian lady; colours gone. *Titian.*

Two marble buſts; one is of the veſtal Virgin, the other of the younger Empreſs Fauſtina.

STATE DRESSING ROOM. A cube of 21 feet. A landſcape over the chimney, *Claude Lorrain.*

Above

Above, St. John the Baptiſt preaching. *Luca Giordano.*

On each ſide of it a landſcape. *Horizonte.*

Below them two. *Gaſper Pouſſin.*

A landſcape, Abraham preparing to ſacrifice his ſon Iſaac, rather in a dark ſtile. *Dominichino.*

A rock, very fine. *Salvator Roſa.*

The pendents that hang on each ſide. *Lucatelli.*

A landſcape, St. John baptiſing our Saviour. *F. Bologneſe.*

A landſcape, it's companion; fine. *Gaſper Pouſſin.*

A landſcape, figures and cattle. *Claude Lorrain.*

Above it, one. *Claude.*

The pendents; one a ſea piece, the other a landſcape; both exceeding fine. *Vernet.*

The pair of landſcapes below the above. *Claude Lorrain.*

The pendents below two pictures. *Ditto.*

In theſe landſcapes, Claude's *elegant genius ſhines with uncommon luſtre.*

STATE BED - CHAMBER. 20 by 30, and 17 feet high. Tapeſtry hangings; Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.

The four Seaſons over the doors. *Zucarelli.*

A flowered Genoa velvet bed of three colours.

Over the chimney, Jupiter, careſſing Juno; the colouring bad, her neck and face the beſt. *Gavin Hamilton.*

Medallion of Julius Cæſar.

STATE BED-CHAMBER CLOSET. Polyphemus and Galatea. *Annibal Caracci.*

Piece of macaws and parrots. *Rubens & Snyders.*

Two

Two flower pieces over doors. *Fil. Lauri & M. Angelo.*

A ſmall Holy Family. *Albano.*

Two altar pieces. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

The portrait of a woman. *Leonardo da Vinci.*

A ſmall portrait, in water colours, of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke. *Cornelius Janſen.*

Four landſcapes in water colours, viz.

A copy of hls Majeſty's C Lorrain.

Ditto of a landſcape, from N. Pouſſin. *Goupy.*

A copy of a landſcape from Rubens. *Goupy.*

Ditto from N. Pouſſin. *Ditto.*

A view of Vignola's palace at Capraola. *G. Occhiali.*

A view of Rome from the banks of the Tiber. *Do.*

The marriage of Pſyche. *Ignatius.*

Continence of Scipio.

Two landſcapes. *Fillipo Lauri.*

A Saint beſtowing the benediction. *Carlo Maratt.*

Bringing the Sick to a Saint preaching. *Andrea Mantegna.*

Sketch of the Salutation. *C. Maratt.*

Two landſcapes in biſter. *Claude Lorrain.*

A waterfall. G. *Pouſſin.*

Nativity of the Virgin. *Di Roſſo.*

A battle piece. *Bourgognone.*

Nativity of the Virgin. *Frederico Barocci.*

Landſcape. *Salvator Roſa.*

Sketch of two figures. *P. Coravagio.*

Sketch for an altar piece. *Ciro Ferri.*

A naked woman. *Gieuſeppe a' Arpino.*

CLOSET

CLOSET to State Bed-chamber. The Madona and young Chriſt; drawing and colouring very fine. *Raphael.* But *quere* to the conniſſeurs in originality.

A large landſcape. *Bartolomeo.*

Two perſpective views; the Doge's palace; the procuratia Nuova, the Mint, the Jeſuit's college, and the church of the Salute. *Gaſparo Occhiali.*

Over againſt it, the bridge and caſtle of St. Angelo. *Ditto.*

Cincinatus at the plough. *Luigi Garzi.*

Front view of St. Peter's church. *Occhiali.*

A view of the Colloſſium, and arch of Conſtantine. *G. Occhiali.*

Judith with the head of Holofernes. *Carlo Maratt.*

A view of the Rialto at Venice. *Canaletti.*

Palace Cornaro. *Ditto.*

A portrait of Rubens' daughter. *Rubens.*

NORTH State Bed-chamber. A cube of 21 feet hung with tapeſtry.

Moſaic table ſlab.

The chimney-piece. *Fior de Perſica.*

Over the chimney, a picture of a muſician. *Mola.*

Under it are two ſmall paintings of fowls and fiſh. *Dupret.*

A whole length portrait of the Earl of Leiceſter, in the robes of the order of the Bath. *Richardſon.*

DRESSING-ROOM to the North State Bed-chamber. Twenty-ſeven by 17, and 20 feet high.

A whole length of Mrs. Newton, the Earl's grandmother.

Numa

Numa Pompilius giving laws to Rome. *Procaccini.*

A Cupid. *Guido Reni.*

Head of an Evangeliſt. *Ditto.*

The adoration of the Magi. *Cavalier Calabreſe.*

The Virgin Mary reading. *Carlo Maratt.*

Youth and old age, two pieces; the old man very fine. *Lanfranco.*

Woman in a cave; more pleaſing than any piece in this collection. The face very expreſſive, extremely delicate, finely turned, and the drapery exquiſite, diſplaying the roundneſs of the limbs through it in the happieſt taſte. *Parmegiano.*

Mary Magdalen anointing the feet of Chriſt. *P. Veroneſe.*

Apollo and Daphne. *Carlo Maratt.*

Chriſt fallen under the Croſs. *Giacomo Baſſano.*

The Virgin, young Chriſt, St. John and Joſeph. *An old copy after Raphael.*

Fruits and flowers, a fountain and a macaw. *Hondicooter.*

The deluge. *Carlendrucci.*

A landſcape. *Anibal Caracci.*

Small landſcape and figures, a repoſe. *C. Lorrain.*

St. George, Santa Saba, and the dragon. *Studio.*

Full length of Lady Leiceſter, and her ſon Lord Coke. *Richardſon.*

A drapery figure of an Iſis.

CHAPEL. Sixty-three by 18, and 27 feet high. The aſſumption of the Virgin. *Guido Reni.*

Santa Cecilia, and St. Anne; the colouring very fine, the attitudes admirable, and the drapery graceful. *Cypriani.*

Abraham,

Abraham, Hagar, and Iſmael. *Andrea Sacchi.*

The Angel appearing to Joſeph in a dream, dark ſtile. *Lanfranc.*

Rebecca at the well, and the ſervant of Jacob. *Luti.*

Over the chimney-piece St. Mary Magdalen and an Angel. *Carlo Maratt.*

FAMILY WING.

ANTI-ROOM. Eighteen feet ſquare by 16, the height of this floor.

On the chimney-piece, of purple and white Carrara marble, ſtands the Egyptian God Canopus.

Two heads in marble; one of Alexander, the other of Homer.

A plaiſter caſt of Cupid and Pſyche.

Above the chimney is a portrait of John Coke, Eſq.

Over the door, a head unknown.

A whole length of the Dutcheſs of Richmond. *Kneller.*

A head of Lady Anne Tufton, Counteſs of Saliſbury.

A whole length of Lady Anne Walpole. *Kneller.*

A whole length of Lady Dover. *Ditto.*

Oval portrait of Mrs. Coke, Mother of the Earl of Leiceſter.

A whole length of Mrs. Henningham. *Kneller.*

DRESSING-ROOM. Twenty-four feet by 18. A whole length of Edward Coke, Eſq. Father to the Earl of Leiceſter. *Kneller.*

Mrs. Cary Newton, Mother to the Earl of Leiceſter, whole length. *Ditto.*

Oval portrait of Lord Clifford, over the door.

Above, is a head of Mr. Henningham.

Underneath, Lady Mary Henningham, his wife.

Below, Dorothy Walpole, Lady Townſhend. *Jarvis.*

Over the chimney is Catherine Tufton, Lady Sondes. *Dahl.*

Anne Tufton, Counteſs of Saliſbury. *Jarvis.*

Head of Richard Coke, Eſq.

Lady Coke, wife of Sir Robert Coke.

The Dutcheſs of Richmond.

The Duke of Leeds, and Lady Caernarvon. *Kneller.*

Over the library door, the Counteſs of Leiceſter.

Mrs. Price. *Sir Peter Lely.*

LIBRARY. Fifty-four feet by 18. Over the chimney, a ſea piece. *Griffier.*

Mrs. COKE's DRESSING-ROOM. Eighteen by 24. Over the chimney, Lady Catherine and Anne Tufton.

Madona and St. Francis. *Cavedone.*

An altar-piece. *Solimene.*

Two landſcapes over the ſide doors. *Lucatelli.*

Head of Chriſt. *Frederico Borocci.*

Head of the Virgin Mary. *C. Maratt.*

The death of Lucretia; the lights and ſhades very bad. *Luca Giordano.*

Over the door a moon-light piece. *Vandermere.*

Two pieces of poppies and thiſtles. *Flemiſh Maſter.*

Over the door towards the library, a ſtorm at ſea. This picture, and the four ſmall ones in the lower tier. *Livio Meus.*

BED-CHAMBER. Eighteen feet ſquare. Over the chimney, a view of the palace and place of St. Mark, at Venice. *Canaletti.*

The

The maid of the inn. *Roſalba.*

Two pieces of fowls over the doors. *Imperiali.*

This room is hung with tapeſtry, by Vanderbank.

Mrs. COKE's CLOSET. Over the chimney, a large coloured drawing of St. Ignatius's chapel. *Franceſco Bartoli.*

Two papal crowns and a mitre. *F. Bartoli.*

Four circular drawings in red chalk. *Giacomo Frey.*

A portrait of Lord Coke, in Crayons. *Roſalba.*

Two girls heads. *Luti.*

Two views in water colours. *G. Occhiali.*

Aſſumption of the Madona, on agate. *Rotenhamer.*

Two drawings, framed and glazed. *Kent.*

Two drawings of views in circles. *Occhiali.*

An oblong ſea view. *Ditto.*

Two young heads. *Kent.*

A drawing, the death of Cleopatre. *Ditto.*

A drawing, Auguſtus and Cleopatra. *Ignatius.*

Two views of Roman buildings, Trinita de Monti, and the palace Salviati.

Over the book-caſes are two ſmall portraits in oil colours, of Lord Leiceſter's father and mother.

Above the altar-piece is a ſmall painting of Cupid, drawn in a car. *Guido Reni.*

A miniature head of St. John, upon copper.

Cardinal Gualtero, a ditto, upon copper.

A head of Chriſt, and a Diana's. *Ignatius.*

MINIATUERES, painted in Enamel. Earl of Leiceſter, Lord Coke, Henry Coke his ſon.

A Madona, a Leda.

Portrait of the Duke of Leeds.

Earl of Leiceſter. *Roſalba.*

Princeſs Borgheſe, in a veſtal habit. *Ignatius.*

Lady Lanſdowne, Mrs. Rouſe, Mrs. Henningham, of a Lady, unknown, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, two mens heads, unknown.

STRANGERS WING.

IN the corridor leading to it from the ſtatue gallery, is a buſt of the Emperor Saloninus.

A plaiſter caſt of the little Apollo.

A ditto of Camillus.

A ditto of the Venus de Medici.

A ditto of the Muſe Urania.

ANTI-ROOM. Over the chimney-piece, a whole length portrait of Lord Coke.

Over the doors, Lord Leiceſter's father.

Its companion, the ſame when a lad.

Facing the entrance, Richard Coke and his wife, Mary Rouſe.

On the window ſide, is a whole length of Robert Coke.

Lady Anne Coke and her ſon, whole lengths. *Sir Godfrey Kneller.*

On the corridor ſide are two whole lengths, the Earl and Counteſs of Leiceſter. *Cavalier Caſali.*

Two door pieces, the Earl of Leiceſter and his brother Edward, when young.

Buſto of a Roma.

DRESSING-ROOM. Above the chimney is a whole length ſitting figure of the Earl of Leiceſter. *Treviſani.*

Over

Over ſide doors, Colonel Walpole, and Lady Mary Henningham.

Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, and his firſt wife, Mrs. Paſton. *Cavalier Caſali.*

Over a door, Archbiſhop Laud.

Over the center door, Sir Thomas More.

Henry Coke, of Thorrington, fifth ſon of Lord Chief Juſtice Coke, and Margaret Lovelace, his wife. *C. Caſali.*

BED-CHAMBER, hung with tapeſtry, from the deſigns of Watteau.

Over the chimney-piece, a portrait of the firſt Duke of Leeds. *Vandyk.*

DRESSING-ROOM. A landſcape and ruins, figure of Time. *Giſolfi.*

Deborah and Barack. *Solimene.*

A ſmall view of Naples. *G. Occhiali.*

Two pieces of ruins. *Viviani.*

Over the center door, figures and ruins. *M. A. Caravagio.*

Two views; one of Naples, the other of Nettuno. *Occhiali.*

A woman's head, copied from Guido Reni. *Kent.*

Two heads of Madonas, after Raphael.

Over the ſide door, nymphs bathing. *F. Lauri.*

The nativity of St. Anne. *Baccicia Gala.*

The genius of the Arts ſupporting the figure of Time. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

GREEN DAMASK BED-CHAMBER. Portrait of an Earl of Warwick. *Vandyk.*

GREEN DAMASK DRESSING-ROOM. Over

the chimney, a portrait of the Princeſs of Orange, mother to King William. *Sir Peter Lely.*

Diana and her nymphs. *Dominichino.*

St. Jerome in the deſart. *Titian.*

Galatea, a large picture. *Albano.*

Landſcape over the door. *Gaſper Pouſſin.*

Figure of the magician mounted up in the air. *Tintoret.*

Elyſian fields. *Sebaſtian Conca.*

BLUE and YELLOW BED-CHAMBER. A number of Cupids ſleeping, and nymphs of Diana clipping their wings, *Albano.*

BLUE SATTIN DRESSING-ROOM. Above the center door is an original cartoon of Raphael, the Madona, young Chriſt, and St. John, in chiara oſcuro.

Drawings in red chalk. *Juno Lanumvina.*

A man's head in black chalk. *C. Marrat.*

A landſcape in red chalk. *Dominichino.*

A chiaro oſcuro painting upon board; figures of men, ſome bathing, ſome dreſſing in a hurry, as if alarmed by the approach of an enemy. *M. Angelo Buonarotti.*

Hannibal paſſing the Alps with his army, in red chalk. *P. Cortona.*

Academy figure, in red chalk. *Andrea Sacchi.*

Ditto of Dominichino.

Ditto of Andrea Sacchi.

A peſtilence, in biſter, *N. Pouſſin.*

Head upon blue paper, in black chalk. *Dominichino.*

Over the chimney-glaſs, a ſmall academy figure, drawn with a pen. *Raphael.*

A head of Madona, black chalk. *Franceſco Chiari.*

Compoſition, a tomb on the fore ground. *Van Lint.*

A head, red chalk, upon blue paper. *C. Maratt.*

Eſculapius, from an antique ſtatue, red chalk.

Middle row, the firſt from the door, the Virgin embracing the Croſs, in black chalk.

Crucifixion of St. Andrea, red and white chalk. *C. Ferri.*

Chriſt carrying the Croſs. *Luca d'Orlando.*

A ſtudy from a Fox, with the pen. *Annibal Carracci.*

A battle piece. *Monſu Leander.*

Academy figure, in red chalk. *Bernini.*

A woman poſſeſſed, figures in red chalk. *School of Rapheal.*

Academy figure in black and white chalk. *Lanfranco.*

Over the doors, Venus and Adonis, in red chalk. *Guercino.*

Flora's head, in black chalk. *C. Maratt.*

A man's head, in black chalk. *Corregio.*

Wiſe men's offerings, in biſter. *Pietro. Perugino.*

A landſcape and figures, with the pen. *C. Lorrain.*

Soldiers breaking down a bridge, in biſter. *Parmegiano.*

The aſcenſion, in black chalk. *C. Maratt.*

Madona and young Chriſt, in red chalk. *Ditto.*

A drapery figure, a young man ſitting. *Corregio.*

A Chriſt with the Croſs. *Gieuſeppe d' Arpino.*

A Salutation. *C. Maratt.*

An emblematic ſubject, in red chalk. *Lanfranco.*

Our Saviour and his apoſtles. *School of Raphael.*

An aſſumption of the Virgin, in biſter. *Cirro Ferri.*

Battle piece, with the pen and India ink. *Monſu Leander.*

Drawing of Joſeph and his brethren. *Polidor Caravagio.*

Taking down from the Croſs. *Guercino.*

St. Francis healing a lame man. *Andrea Sacchi.*

An Apoſtle, drawn with the pen. *Titian.*

St. Paul preaching. *Carlo Maratt.*

An academy figure, pen and biſter. *Guercino.*

Flight into Egypt, pen and waſh. *Agoſtino Carracci.*

Cupid and Pſyche, a red chalk drawing.

Two Roman Saints healing the blind. *Giovani Bonati.*

St. John baptiſing our Saviour, in biſter. *C. Maratt.*

Academy figure, red chalk. *Andrea Camaſeo.*

Cattle and countrymen. *Caſtiglione.*

Portrait of a woman, in red chalk. *Titian.*

Marriage of Joſeph and the Virgin Mary, black chalk. *A. Maſucci.*

Sketch of a female Saint, in red chalk. *C. Maratt.*

BUSTS and STATUES in the Veſtibule under the Portico. A medallion, in marble, of Carneades.

Lyſias, the Athenian orator.

Plato—Cicero—Seneca.

A large figure of Jupiter.

Two chinerary urns, in the form of altars.

Six

Six plaiſter caſts in niches, viz.

Apollo of the Belvidere —— Meleager of Pichini. Ganymede of the Villa Medici —— Ptolemy —— Venus di Belle Feſſe —— Dancing Faun.

Two large ſide-board ſlabs of Mount Edgecombe, red granite.

PORTER's HALL, or GUARD-ROOM: Buſt in plaiſter, Earl of Leiceſter. *Roubiliac.*

Buſt of the Empreſs Salonina.

Buſt of Lucius Lentulus.

Conſular buſt and pedeſtal.

AUDIT-ROOM, 21 feet by 48. Above the chimney-piece, medallion of a Faun.

BUSTS in the Portico of the Steward's Lodge. Mecænas:

A caſt of the Emperor Titus, in modern bronze.

Within; plaiſter buſt of the Earl of Leiceſter. *Roubiliac.*

SEAT upon the Mount: A ſmall antique figure of the river Nile, in white marble.

A coro marino antique; conſiſting of many figures, Sea Nymphs, Centaurs, and Cupids, in alto relievo.

GREEN-HOUSE. A plaiſter caſt, taken from an original mould of the Lion in the Villa Medici, aſcribed to Flammius Vacca.

ORANGERY. A fine antique Corinthian capital, in white marble; alſo two antique marble baſes of columns.

COURT between the Kitchen and Chapel Wings. A large fluted antique Sarcophagus, without its cover; the body of it is very entire, and in good converſation.

TEMPLE.

TEMPLE. The little Apollo of Medici, Venus of Medici, dancing Faun of ditto, Ptolemy of ditto, all plaiſter caſts from the antique.

WOLTERTON,

THE ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Walpole, is an elegant and convenient houſe, built by the late Lord Walpole, about the year 1730, but the offices being concealed under ground, it does not make an appearance equal to its real ſize. The principal floor is, however, magnificent. The ſaloon, 30 feet ſquare, is hung with elegant tapeſtry, and furniſhed with ſophas and chairs, on which are richly wrought in needle-work, Æſop's Fables, the drawing and colouring being admirably executed. The hall, 30 by 27. A dining-room, 30 by 27. A good picture of King Charles. A dreſſing-room, 21 by 11, hung with tapeſtry of lively and ſpirited colours. A bed-chamber 25 by 22, the tapeſtry here is alſo very fine; the chimney-piece handſome. A drawing-room 25 by 21, the tapeſtry fine. A bed-chamber 22 by 21. A dreſſing-room 21 by 18. The pier glaſſes throughout the houſe are large and handſome. From the ſouth eaſt front of the houſe, is a beautiful view of a piece of water of about 14 acres, and the park, which appears more extenſive than it is, from commanding a diſtant proſpect of the woods and park of Blickling.

BLICKLING,

FORMERLY the ſeat of the Boleyns, of which family was Sir Thomas Boleyn, Knight of the Bath,

and Earl of Wiltſhire: Anne Boleyn his daughter, wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth was born here. It now is the ſeat of the Honourable Aſheton Harbord.

The houſe is unfortunately ſituated cloſe upon one end of the water, but it is a large and good one; the architecture is Gothic, a little blended with the Grecian. The weſt front was built by the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire, in 1769. The principal rooms upon the ground floor are---the eating-room, 46 feet by 22, with two large bow windows---the common living-room, 57 feet by 21, with one large bow window---the hall, 42 by 33, and 33 feet in height; this contains a double-flight ſtair-caſe, with a gallery of communication at the top: in two niches are the figures of Anne Boleyn, and her daughter, Queen Elizabeth. The principal apartments conſiſt of a waiting-room, 22 feet ſquare;---the old drawing-room, 46 by 22, with two bow windows; --the library 125 feet by 21, with three bow windows; the books are arranged on both ſides. It is an excellent and very large collection, and an admirable rendezvous room: theſe rooms are 18 feet in height.---The new drawing-room is 42 feet by 25, and 22 in height. The ſtate alcove bed-chamber, 33 feet by 21.

The Park and Gardens, containing about 1000 acres, ſurround the houſe on three ſides. The park is nearly divided by a timber wood of about 180 acres; on one ſide is a two-mile race courſe; the lower part is ornamented with large old timbers; the upper part is

diverſified

diverſified by various plantations and buildings, one of which is a tower in the Gothic taſte, reſembling a church ſteeple; the ground is pleaſingly irregular; the ſoil dry, and the views cheerful and extenſive.

The Pleaſure Garden, rather leſs than a mile in circumference, is ſurrounded on three ſides by terraces, commanding pleaſing though confined landſcapes, of which the neat market town of Aylſham makes a principal feature.

The Green Houſe is ſpacious and elegant, and the orange trees and other exotics particularly thriving.

The Lake is of a creſcent ſhape, the bow of which extends a mile, and the ſtring half a one, the extreme width being about 400 yards, is one of the fineſt in the kingdom: The colour is very bright; but what renders it uncommonly beautiful, is the noble accompanyment of wood. The hills riſe from the edge in a various manner; in ſome places they are ſteep and bold, in others they hang in waving lawns, and are ſo crowned and ſpread with wood, that the whole ſcene is environed with a dark ſhade, finely contraſting the brightneſs of the water. Some woods of majeſtic oaks and beech, dip in the very water, while others gently retire from it, and only ſhade the diſtant hills: ſometimes they open in large breaks and let in the view of others darker than themſelves, or riſe ſo boldly from the water's edge, as to exclude every other view. About the center of the water, on the right of it, is a projecting hill, thickly covered with beech; their ſtems are free from leaves, but their heads unite and form ſo deep a gloom, that not a ray

of

of the ſun can find admittance, while it illuminates the water, on which you look both ways. This partial view of the lake, (for the branches of the beech hang over the water, and form an horizon for the ſcene) is ſtrikingly beautiful.

NARFORD,

THE ſeat of Brigg Price Fountaine, Eſq. built and furniſhed by the late Sir Andrew Fountaine. The houſe is a good one, but not the object of attention ſo much as the curioſities it contains, amongſt which, nothing is more ſtriking than the cabinet of earthen ware, done after the deſigns of Raphael; there is a great quantity of it, and all extremely fine. The collection of antique urns, vaſes, ſphinxes, and other antiquities, is reckoned a good one; but what gives more pleaſure than the venerable remains of this kind, is a ſmall modern ſleeping Venus in white marble, by Delveau; which in female ſoftneſs and delicacy is exceedingly beautiful. The bronzes are very fine.

Sir Andrew Fountaine was celebrated for his elegant taſte by Mr. Pope, and is ſaid to have purchaſed for Sir Robert Walpole, ſome of the fineſt paintings in the Houghton collection. This ſeat is as deſerving of the particular notice of a curious traveller as any in the county of Norfolk. From the appearance of the front of the houſe, which is not extenſive, the obſerver finds himſelf moſt agreeably ſurpriſed by the number of rooms, which are unexpectedly preſented to his obſervation.

The Library is very beautifully fitted up, and contains a moſt excellent collection of curious and valuable Books, not inferior to any one in the county.

PAINTINGS BUSTS, &c. AT NARFORD.

HALL. At the eaſt end, a picture repreſenting the delivery of Achilles, by his mother Thetis, to the centaur, Chiron, for education.

On the north ſide, Europa carried by Jupiter, under the form of a bull, over the Helleſpont.

Next the chimney, Arachne turned into a ſpider by Minerva.

On the left of the chimney, Narciſſus.

On the ſouth ſide, the centaur Neſſus carrying away Dejanira, the wife of Hercules.

Over the door to the eaſt, Suſanna and the two elders.

Its companion, Angelica and Medor, from Taſſo.

Over the door to the north, the death of Lucretia.

Over the door to the weſt, Sophoniſba poiſoning herſelf. Theſe are by Pelegrino.

Over the chimney a portrait of Lord Burlington, who made Sir Andrew Fountaine a preſent of theſe pictures.

On the table next the chimney, a buſt of the Emperor Hadrianus.

On each ſide, two antique Sphinxes

On the other table, a ſleeping Venus, very fine. by Monſieur Delveau.

On the ſtair-caſe are the portraits of the reigning princes of England, beginning at the top with King James

James I. down to King George II. by different hands.

A Dutch market, the figures by Rubens, and the fruit by Snyders, very fine.

Some antique buſtos and relievos.

BILLIARD-ROOM. To the north, the large picture repreſenting the marriage of the Sea at Venice, an annual ceremony, after Tintorett.

St. Thomas with a dead Chriſt, in the manner of A. Durer.

On each ſide the door, two landſcapes repreſenting the good Samaritan. Sebaſtian Burdon.

Under the large picture, a landſcape. Roſa di Tivoli.

A Dutch fair, after Wouvermans.

A landſcape, the journey into the Wilderneſs, from Egypt. Begham.

On the eaſt ſide, Danæ and the golden ſhower, after Titian. Pouſſin.

On each ſide, two ſea-pieces. Van Veld.

Dutch Boors. Hemſkirk.

The inſide of the church at Antwerp. Teniff.

Three Cupids in a chariot drawn by doves. Albano.

A piece of Architecture.

A Dutch piece. Hemſkirk.

A landſcape.

Over the door on the left hand, a muſician, after Mola.

Over ditto on the right, Glaucus and Scylla. Salvator Roſa.

Titus's arch. N. Pouſſin.

A fine landſcape, with cattle. Tintoretto.

Over it a battle-piece. Michael Angelo della Battaglia.

A fine whole length of Mary de Medicis. C. Janſen.

In the bed-chamber next the Painter's room. Two landſcapes in the ſtyle of Huiſman, of Mechlin.

STAIR-CASE. A piece of ſculpture of Prometheus chained to a rock. Cavalier David.

A fine head of a boy, antique.

Several antique ſtatues.

DINING PARLOUR. Over the chimney, a bas relievo of the Roman charity. Camillo Roſconi.

Three antique buſts.

On the right of the chimney, a portrait of a Dutch Burgo-maſter. Simon de Vos.

On the left of ditto, a portrait of Sir T. Chicely, maſter of the ordnance. Dobſon.

On the ſouth ſide, behind the door, a portrait of the Earl of Portland, when ambaſſador in France. Rigeau.

A portrait of the Duke of Richmond, of the Stuart family. Vandyk.

On the right of the door, a portrait of a Lady. Cornelius Janſen.

Its companion, a portrait of Sir Henry Spelman. Ditto.

LITTLE WITHDRAWING-ROOM. On the right hand of the door, a Holy Family. Titian.

Over it, a portrait of a youth. Sir Peter Lely.

Over the chimney, a portrait of Vandyk, by himſelf.

On

On the north ſide, Galatea, after Raphael. Andrea Sacchi.

Two landſcapes. Old Brueghel.

On the left of the door, to the north, the death of Abſalom. M. Angelo della Battaglia.

A picture of horſes. Wouvermans.

St. Jerome, in the ſtile of Titian.

To the weſt, on the right of the window, a Madona. Andrea Schiavoni.

Below it, a view of Boxhill, near Epſom. Wyk.

On the right of the door, the Angel and Tobit. Lanfranc.

CLOSET. Is a very curious collection of earthen ware, painted from the deſigns of Raphael Urbino, John d'Udino, &c. It is the largeſt collection in England.

BLUE DRAWING-ROOM. Over the chimney, a fine picture of the children of Iſrael gathering manna, A Bloemart.

The marriage in Cana. Old Franks.

Behind the door, a Bravo. Spagriolet.

An old woman. M. A. Caravagio.

A portrait of Ramboet, a diſciple of Rubens, by himſelf. Scarce.

Julius Cæſar, and its companion, an emblem of victory, by Julio Romano, out of the collection of King Charles I.

Two landſcapes, hand unknown.

A very fine picture of ſpaniels. Fyt.

A bull hunting, its companion Roſa di Tivoli.

A fine picture of the Holy Family. Andrea del Sarto.

A Bacchus. Pouſſin.

A portrait. Vandyk.

Underneath, on the right, an uſurer and lady. Rembrant.

The interview of King Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves, by H. Holbein, or John of Mabuſe.

Over the door, St. John in the Wilderneſs. Annibal Caracci.

A young Roman. M. Ang. Caravaggio.

A flower piece. Old Baptiſt.

STUCCO DINING-ROOM, is hung with family pictures.

PICTURE CLOSET. Apollo and Daphne, by Simone Memmi, a diſciple of Giotto.

On the right, at the top, a Madona and child. Albert Durer.

Ditto, its companion, by a ſcholar of Raphael Urbino.

Part of the Holy Family. Vanderwerffe.

Its companion, ditto. Carlo Maratti.

At the bottom on the right, a Holy Family. Le Loire.

In the middle, Corregio's family, by Corregio. Its companion, a Holy Family. Hand unknown.

On the left, Moſes found by Pharaoh's daughter. Tintoretto.

The crucifixion. Magnaſci.

A head of Rubens' wife. Rubens.

The adoration of the Shepherds, in the ſtile of Corregio.

In the middle, the aſcenſion. Solimeni.

On the left, the converſion of St. Paul, on marble, Pietro Cantarini.

Two old men. Quintin Matſis, of Antwerp.

Two battle pieces. Burgognone.

On the left, our Saviour curing the blind. Old Franks.

A Colombine and Pierot. Vatteau.

A landſcape. Wouvermans.

A Madona. Carlo Dolci.

A Flemiſh merry-making. P. Angelles.

The death of St. Sebaſtian. Tintoretto.

On the weſt ſide, at the top, two fine landſcapes. Salvator Roſa.

In the middle, our Saviour in the garden. P. le Genoeſe.

On the left, a Holy Family. Schidoni.

On the right, two Cupids. N. Pouſſin.

A head of old Dobſon, on paper. Dobſon.

On the right hand, Euridice wounded by a ſerpent. Poelenburch.

On the left, the feaſt of St. Cæcilia, on marble. Van Balen.

Two boys heads, Francis Hals.

Three children of the Earl of Dorſet's. H. Holbein.

A Bacchanalian. Pelegrino.

A ſacrifice. J. Ricci.

DRESSING-ROOM. To the eaſt, Galatea. Ricci.

Two views of Venice. Cagnaletti.

A Cupid. Gieuſeppi Chiari.

The labourers in the vineyard. Dominico Fetti, *very fine*.

Over the cabinet, a ſacrifice. N. Pouſſin.

Its companion. Ditto.

Moſes found by Pharaoh's daughter. Pelegrino.

The LIBRARY, is 40 feet by 21; in it are ſeveral antique Roman and Egyptian vaſes, and portraits of eminent men.

LIBRARY CLOSET. To the eaſt, the middle picture is St. Cæcilia, a copy from a picture, by Carlo Maratti, in the collection of the Earl of Orford, by J. Davis, Eſq. of Watlington.

On each ſide, two pictures. Pietro da Pietris.

A veſtal Virgin. J. Raoux.

A Holy Family. N. Beretoni.

On each ſide, two Holy Families. C. Maratt.

Over the chimney are ſeveral antique bronzes.

The Apollo with the golden drapery, is antique.

A veſtal Virgin. Carlo Maratti.

RAINHAM-HALL,

THE ſeat of the Marquis Townſhend, was built about the year 1630 by Sir Roger Townſhend, Bart. under the directions of that excellent architect Inigo Jones. It is perhaps the moſt delightful ſituation in the county of Norfolk, and has been greatly improved by the preſent noble poſſeſſor. The building itſelf is rather in the ſtile of an exceeding good habitable houſe, than a magnificent one. The country around is rich and charmingly cultivated. The park and woods, containing about 800 acres, are beautiful, and the lake below, peculiarly ſtriking. Extenſive lawns, and opening views into the country enrich the enliven-

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ing ſcene, and diſplay the bounties of nature in its moſt enchanting and luxuriant pride.

There are ſeveral very valuab.e pictures in this houſe; amongſt the reſt, the famous picture of Beliſarius, by Salvator Roſa: This picture was given to Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend, ſecretary of ſtate, by the late King of Pruſſia: And Mr. Strange engraved a much admired print from it. Mr. Arthur. Young ſays, the picture has, he thinks, more expreſſion in it, than any he had ever ſeen. Some connoiſſeurs are of opinion that it is not the picture of Beliſarius, but of Caius Marius.

There are three flower-pieces and two landſcapes with beaſts, *very fine*, and many other paintings by Sir Peter Lely, Jervaſe and Richardſon, but being chiefly portraits of Lord Townſhend's family, it is not neceſſary to inſert a catalogue of them here.

Lady Townſhend's dreſſing-room is ornamented with prints, ſtuck with much taſte on the green paper.

MELTON-CONSTABLE,

THE ſeat of Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. was built by Sir Jacob Aſtley, grandfather to the late Sir Jacob, about the year 1680, and within a few years has been much ornamented and improved; particularly the weſt front, but not being a very modern building, is ſtill rather in the ſtile of a neat habitable houſe, than an elegant one; the chapel, the grand ſtair-caſe, the ceilings, and many of the rooms are highly finiſhed. Sir Edward has a fine collection of prints, many curi-

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ous and valuable books, with ſome original paintings by the beſt maſters. The park contains between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, is four miles in circumference, has lately been judiciouſly ornamented, and the great canal made with uncommon difficulty and much judgment; which when properly united with wood will have a fine effect; ſtill ſomething more may be done to improve this charming villa. The temple, managery, church, porters lodges, ſtables, and belle-view, are ſeen to advantage in various directions as you approach the houſe from the ſouth. In the managery Lady Aſtley has a curious collection of birds. Half a mile from the houſe, in the road to Holt, Sir Edward has built a tower about forty feet high, called Belle-view: It is commodiouſly fitted up, the apartments and furniture are elegant, and from the look out at the top, there is an extenſive proſpect of twenty-five miles, of a rich wood-land country, finely intermixed with villages and corn-fields.—Norwich, Northwalſham church, Lord Buckingham's tower, Holt, Cley, and the ſea breaking through the hills at about five miles diſtance, and much ſuperior in point of view to any artificial piece of water, all combine to render this proſpect one of the moſt perfect and pleaſing in the county.

The country round Melton gradually riſes for ſome miles to the houſe, from the top of which there is an extenſive proſpect to the eaſt, ſouth and weſt; there is a ſtair-caſe and door to the roof, which is of lead, and flat.

FELBRIGG,

FELBRIGG,

THE ſeat of The Right Hon. William Windham, is by nature one of the moſt beautiful ſituations in Norfolk, as in this park, which is very extenſive, there is more uneven ground than in any other in this county; nor has art been leſs bountiful: the woods are large and ancient. In the center of the great wood is an irregular oval of about four acres, ſurrounded by a broad belt of lofty ſilver firs: on entering this oval, the eye is wonderfully pleaſed, without at firſt perceiving why it is ſo; we ſuppoſe it muſt be from the contraſt which this ſameneſs of green makes to the varied tints of the other foreſt trees, every where mixed in the reſt of the grove, and which theſe lofty evergreens entirely exclude,

From another part of the wood an extenſive proſpect demands attention through a break in the grove, whence the uneven ground of the park is ſeen to the greateſt advantage: Norwich ſpire at full 18 miles diſtance, terminates the view.

From the upper part of the wood the ſea preſents itſelf, but not in ſo ſtriking a manner as it will from the new plantation, which in a few years will conceal that pleaſing object from the eye, and then at once diſplay all its awful majeſty.

Mr. Windham's plantations are deſigned to anſwer two purpoſes, to ornament and belt round his park, and to extend his great woodland ſcene nearer the ſea, towards which, at two miles diſtance it forms a grand

bulwark,

bulwark, and from which he looks down an eaſy declivity, over a bold ſhore, to an unlimited proſpect on the German ocean.

The general utility of incloſing commons and waſte lands has long been a ſubject of much debate. Mr. Kent is a ſtrong advocate for it, and the facts ſtated in his account of the improvement made upon Mr. Windham's eſtate, at Felbrigg, ſeem to juſtify his concluſions, He ſays, "the pariſh of Felbrigg conſiſts "of about 1300 acres of land, and till the year 1771, "remained time out of mind in the following ſtate: "400 acres of incloſed, 100 of wood-land, 400 of "common-field, and 400 of common or heath. By "authentic regiſters at different periods, it appeared, "that the number of ſouls had never been known to "exceed 124; which was the number in 1745; in "1777 they were only 121; at this time (1794) they "amount to 174." This rapid increaſe Mr. Kent attributes chiefly to the recent improvements made in the pariſh, by incloſing all the common-field land, and converting moſt of the common into arable land and plantations. Farther to ſtrengthen his opinion of the benefits of incloſure, Mr. Kent remarks, that the pariſh of Weyburn, conſiſting of about the ſame quantity of unencloſed common and common-fields, as Felbrigg did, has not increaſed of late in population.

The houſe, which has been conſiderably enlarged by the Windham family, is elegant and convenient, and the old ſtile of architecture obſervable in the South front, has been happily kept up in the hall, and in the library, which is well furniſhed with the moſt valuable

valuable authors, and contains a capital collection of prints, from the beſt maſters.

WESTWICK,

THE ſeat of John Berney Petre, Eſq. is ſituated within eleven miles of Norwich and three miles of North Walſham. It is deſervedly eſteemed one of the moſt delightful ſpots in the county; the moſt judicious and happy efforts of art having laid open and diſplayed in the moſt agreeable manner, the natural beauties of the place. The kitchen garden and hot-houſes are inferior to few in this part of the kingdom. The lawn and plantations are extenſive and beautiful. It was long thought impracticable to obtain an ornamental piece of water for the farther improvement of the ſcene, on account of the elevated ſituation of the place, and the nature of the ſoil: but that difficulty is at laſt fully ſurmounted; Mr. Petre having been able by an ingenious application of two Archemedean ſcrews, to raiſe a ſufficient ſupply from a large reſervoir below the ſummit of the hill. Theſe ſcrews are worked by a windmill, and will diſcharge about 500 barrels an hour when the wind is briſk. The lower ſcrew raiſes the water eleven feet, into a ciſtern, from which the other takes it eleven feet higher, into a channel made for the conveyance of it to its place of deſtination. This channel winds along near three miles; ſometimes through hills, where it is 14 or 15 feet deep; and ſometimes over low grounds, where it is elevated to a conſiderable height above the ſurface of the earth—and at laſt forms a fine ſheet of water upwards of a mile in length, completing the beauty of the lawn and plantations.

At a little diſtance from the houſe is an ornamental building, called a Gazebo or Belle-view, ninety feet high; a ſquare pedeſtal of 20 feet tapering round upwards, with a ſtair-caſe in the inſide up to a lanthorn at the top, ſaſhed, and neatly fitted-up, whence there is a remarkable fine proſpect of a large extent of ſea-coaſt of near 30 miles on one ſide; and on the other a rich inland country, as far as the eye can reach; the whole in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation, and moſt beautifully cloathed with wood.

KIMBERLEY,

THE firſt ſeat here belonged to the ancient family of the Faſtolffs. It ſtood in the weſt part of the town, but Sir John Wodehouſe in the reign of Henry IV. demoliſhed it, and built a noble ſeat on the eaſt part, where the family continued till 1639, and then Sir Philip Wodehouſe demoliſhed it, and removed to the preſent ſeat at Downham-Lodge, which is juſt acroſs the river, dividing the pariſhes of Kimberley and Wymondham, to which Downham is a hamlet; the piece of water which lies in this pariſh, and is there ſaid to contain about twelve or fourteen acres, is now extended into a noble lake of about twenty-eight acres, which ſeems to environ a large wood, or carr, on its weſt ſide, rendering its appearance to the houſe much more grand and delightful; the rivulet that ran on its eaſt ſide is now made a ſerpentine river, laid out in a neat manner, and is the boundary to the park, on the weſt and north ſides, being above a mile in length: the declivity of the hill on the northern part is a fine lawn, with the ſerpentine river at the bottom of it, which is ſeen at one view from the grand entrance of the

the houſe, which was built by the late Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart.

Great improvements have been made ſince the deceaſe of Sir John, by the late Sir Armine Wodehouſe, both in the waters and the park; Sir Armine likewiſe greatly improved the family ſeat, adding four rooms, one to each angle of the houſe, and made other conſiderable alterations.

Kimberley houſe is a handſome building, with convenient offices detached, but not particularly an object of attention to a traveller, tho' it contains ſeveral good rooms, and a conſiderable library. One piece of painting, an original head of Vandyk, by himſelf when young, is *very fine*. But if a park profuſely garniſhed with a multitude of the moſt venerable oaks in the county, and a beautiful piece of water, can give pleaſure to the traveller, he will be highly gratified in viewing them at Kimberley.

Sir Roger Wodehouſe was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, at Sir Edward Clere's houſe at Blickling, Auguſt, 1578. And the Queen on her return from Norwich, in her progreſs to Cambridge, on the 22d of the ſame month, lodged at Sir Roger Wodehouſe's.

There is ſtill in the family a noble throne, which was erected for the queen, in the grand hall at Kimberley; it is of crimſon velvet, richly embroidered with gold, having on it the arms of Wodehouſe and his quarterings, with the ſupporters, all in curious work, and on the top are the ſame arms impaling Corbet.

GUNTON-HALL, the ſeat of the Right Honourable Lord Suffield, is not particularly calculated for the inſpection of a traveller, but the offices added to

it about ten years ago, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, are ſaid to be ſuperior to any in the kingdom.

Not far from the houſe ſtands the pariſh church, which was re-built by the late Sir William Harbord, Bart. and has a handſome portico of the Doric order.

LANGLEY-HOUSE, the ſeat of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. is a very handſome building, with a park and extenſive plantations.

RAVENINGHAM-HOUSE, the ſeat of Sir Edmund Bacon, premier Baronet of England, is a modern built handſome houſe.

In the north ſide of the nave of Raveningham church, between the two upper pillars, is the following curious inſcription:

Here lyeth buried under this ſtone of marbyll:
Margret Sumtyme the wife of Humfry Caſtyll.
Late wife to Rauf Willoughby:
Squire for King Richard the thyrds body.
The zere of God M: cccc. lxxx & iii:
on the ix day of March departed Sche.
For whoſe Soule I beſeech you hartely to pray:
And devoutly a pater-Noſter & eve-mary to ſay.

At DENTON, three miles and a half from Bungay, Mr. Stackhouſe Tompſon, of Norwich, has a country houſe, with about 40 acres of land, laid out in a moſt pleaſing taſte. There is a neat cottage, a garden, a rural Chineſe temple, a grotto, and many natural curioſities; ſo happily diſpoſed, and the whole is ſo different from every other place in the county, that it well deſerves a traveller's notice. You have a pleaſing view of Flixton Hall, the reſidence of Alexander Adair, Eſq. at about a mile's diſtance, ſituated in the centre of extenſive woods.

WARHAM, the ſeat of Sir M. Browne Folkes, Bart. is one of the moſt beautiful ſituations in Norfolk. The houſe ſtands on the brow of a gently riſing hill, backed to the north with very fine plantations of fifty years growth. They have ſomewhat the appearance of a creſcent form, ſheltering from the north, eaſt, and weſt, and opening to the ſouth, down over a beautiful winding vale, and then commanding a rich varied proſpect of diſtant incloſures. Some villages and churches, ſcattered about the view, and a large though regular, water in the valley, all tend to make it cheerful, while the thick woods which crown the tops of ſeveral hills, and the groves that ſink into the vale, throw a pictureſque beauty over the ſcene that cannot fail to ſtrike the ſpectator.

The view that breaks at once upon you on coming through the dark fir wood in the approach from London, is very beautiful. You look at once upon a range of lofty plantations around the houſe, whoſe dark ſhade forms a contraſt to the brilliancy of the landſcape, that ſets it off in the fineſt colours. In front you look upon various clumps, riſing boldly from the water, united in ſome places with thick hedges, and in others broken by incloſures, which ſpreading over the hill to the left, the water is loſt under a dark grove: the fields riſe ſo thick about it, as to unite with a diſtant plantation which crowns the hill; a church is happily ſituated on the point of it, and beyond is ſeen a more diſtant rich woodland. Full to the left, is a large Daniſh camp* of

* An encampment of Sweno the Dane. One of the Meadows is called Sweno's Meadow.

three entrenchments, which are quite perfect. Turning to the right, you look upon an incloſure which breaks into the plantations; it is fringed with open wood that half obſcures the village, ſcattered thickly with trees, and Warham ſteeples, one peeping over the thick plantations near the houſe, and the other more open, compleat the view.

As you advance through the vale in the way to the houſe, the ſcenes change, but all are beautiful. The varied lawns, and hanging ſlopes, crowned in ſome places with woods, and in others broken by rich incloſures, and all truly pictureſque and beautiful.

The ride from Warham to Stifkey, is through a much more pictureſque country than is commonly met with in Norfolk; the road runs on the brow of the hill looking down on Stifkey vale. The vale, which is compoſed of meadows of the fineſt verdure, winds in a very beautiful manner from out of a thicket of woody incloſures, and retires behind a projecting hill, an humble ſtream glides through it, and adds a cheerfulneſs, which water can alone confer. The hills riſe in a bold manner; they are bare of wood, but that is compenſated by the thick incloſures, in which the village is ſcattered, forming with its church in a dip of the hill, and that of Blakeney above it, in a prouder ſituation, a moſt complete and pleaſing picture.

COCKTHORPE, a village of only three houſes, has furniſhed three famous Admirals. Sir Chriſtopher Mimms, Sir John Narborough, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel.

Near

Near Blakeney is another uncommon view, quite different from that at Stifkey: the road winds into a ſequeſtered valley ſhut out from the ſea, by a bold uncultivated hill. To the right the grounds ſhelve from the road into a narrow vale. In this little woody hollow is a village half ſeen among ſtraggling trees: the ſteeple is uncommonly pictureſque; half of it is hid by a riſing ſlope, and the church three fourths obſcured by a thicket of trees. The oppoſite hill riſes very boldly; it preſents a large incloſure, under the thick ſhade of a noble ſpread wood, which hangs to the right into another valley, but is loſt behind a regular bare hill of a conic form, which riſes from the junctiou of the vales, in a very remarkable manner; and almoſt ſcreens a diſtant range of riſing incloſure. Immediately to the right, is a ſloping tract of fields, and above them wild ground, with a white tower riſing from behind it. The whole forms one of thoſe half gloomy, and yet not unpleaſing ſcenes, in which Pouſſin delighted; it is a ſpot worthy of ſuch a pencil.

Sherringham Cliff is a very high ſteep ſhore: it looks on one ſide full upon the ſea, and on the other over a various country abounding with inequalities of ground; many hills ſcattered widely about, numerous cultivated incloſures, and ſix or ſeven villages are ſeen. Sherringham is prettily overlooked, backed by a riſing hill.

LYNN REGIS,

LYNN REGIS, or KING's LYNN,

CAMDEN was of opinion that Lynn derived its name from the Britiſh word Lhyn, which means a lake, pool, or ſpreading waters; but Spelman affirms that the right name is Len, in Saxon, a farm or tenure in fee, and Len Epiſcopi, as it was formerly called, meant the Biſhop's Farm. It retained the name of Biſhop's Lynn till the time of King Henry VIII, who exchanging the monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme, and other lands, for the revenues of the Biſhopric, this town amongſt the reſt, came into his hands, and with the poſſeſſor, changed its name to Lynn Regis.

Camden ſays that the town is not of any antiquity, but ſprung up out of the ruins of what is called Old Lynn, or Weſt Lynn, which lies on the oppoſite ſide of the river.

Camden's opinion of this town's not being of great antiquity is probably right, but in ſaying it ſprung out of the *ruins of Old Lynn*, or Weſt Lynn, he is certainly miſtaken, it no where appearing that Old Lynn ever was any thing but what it now is, an inconſiderable village, which may have been the caſe with Lynn Regis, before the advantages of commerce were underſtood, by which it has gradually been raiſed from its primitive obſcurity, to that of being the moſt conſiderable ſea-port town in the county, and inferior only to London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, and Newcaſtle, in England.

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Thing before I part with them, that Men *out* of *Power* can *tyrannize only in Jeſt*, which is our Happineſs, and, whatever they may think of it, not their Misfortune. However, ſhould they ~~[illegible]~~*nge* their *Station*, they would alſo ~~[illegible]~~*nge their Conduct*. *Domitian*, who *a-* ~~[illegible]~~ *his Cloſet*, kill'd *Flies*, when ~~[illegible]~~*nd in the deſtroy'd Men with equal Satisfaction*, his *private Amuſements* ſpoke his *public Character*, and it will be always found, that ſuch as are *wantonly cruel* in their *Diſcourſe*, are far from being *humane* in their *Actions*, and are conſequently the *laſt* who deſerve to be *truſted*——eſpecially with the FATE of a NATION. *Sept.* 19,

Mr URBAN,

THE Advantage of rendering antient Manuſcripts intelligible is as obvious, as the Affairs which often depend on them, are of the higheſt Conſequence. I have always taken a Pleaſure in endeavouring to conquer all Difficulties of this Sort; and altho' there is not a Regularity in the Hand writing of the Letter which you gave us a Copy of, in *July* Magazine, *p.* 360, I think the Reading I ſend you below is without any material Error. But I muſt obſerve to you, that it could not be writ in Q. *Elizabeth's Reign*, tho' it might be in her TIME, during the Reign of her Father or Brother, one of which Kings, as appears by the Contents, paſſed an Act concerning the Demolition of Chapels.

I am, Sir, your conſtant Reader, L. R.

After my harty commendacions this ſhal be to advertiſe you that touchinge the takinge the leve off the chappel of Saint Jamis that you may take it to the amendment of your condites, which is the common welth of your town, and ther is noe danger therin to the king's highnes conſideringe that he is not intitly'd therunto by the acte, and therefore you may ſalfly take it. This xvii of January by your friend Thomas Gaudy.

[Our ingenious Correſpondent Mr *L. R.* has certainly made a more exact and conſtent Reading of this difficult Autograph, han the Author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of *Lynn Regis*, in which Volume is one of the Plates, being the Anſwer f Serjeant *Gaudy* to the Corporation, giing his Opinion upon a Caſe ſent to him, and is preſerved among the Archives of the Town. As ſome Antiquarians had a Doubt, with regard to the 4th Word in the 2d Line, and the 3d in the 7th, both which, tho' written differently, the Author had rendered by the Word *concerning*, perhaps after the old Interpretation annexed to it, we thought proper to propoſe it for a Solution; and tho' we cannot determine as to the firſt of them. Mr *L.* is undoubtedly Right in rendering the latter by the Word *conſidering*.

Subſtance of 3 *Edicts of the K. of* Sweden.

THE *Firſt* promiſes a free Pardon to all Soldiers and Sailors that have deſerted and ſhall return within a certain Time; and, at the ſame Time, confirms the Cartel made with *Denmark* in 1738. The *Second* enjoins all the Subjects of this Kingdom that are in the *Ruſſian* Service, to quit it forthwith and return home, upon Pain of being declared Enemies, and Traytors to their Country. The *Third* Edict contains in Subſtance, that all the *Swediſh* Subjects ſhall be allowed to cruize upon the *Ruſſian* Ships, attack and take them, provided it be out of Cannon Shot of a Neutral Port: That the Nations in Friendſhip and Alliance with *Sweden* may ſail freely to the *Ruſſian* Ports with their Effects, contraband Goods excepted, provided they have good Paſs-ports proving that the Ship and Cargo belong to ſome Neutral Nation: That any Ship built in the Enemies Country, or bought of them ſhall be liable to Confiſcation, unleſs it be proved that it has already been in ſome free Territory: That all Effects belonging to the *Czar* of *Ruſſia*, or his Subjects, as alſo contraband Goods, ſhall be confiſcated together with the Ship: That the Veſſels and Effects ſold to the Enemy ſhall be confiſcated, as well as thoſe intended to be ſold to them, provided it can be diſcovered. That as no Navigation can be allowed to the Ports, Cities and Places beſieg'd or block'd up, all Veſſels ſailing to or from ſuch Places are liable to be ſeized with their Cargoes, unleſs the Maſters of them can prove that they did not know of ſuch Places being beſieged or block'd up; in which Caſe the Veſſels ſhall be releaſed, provided they have no contraband Goods on board: That the Port of *Petersburgh* being actually block'd up, all Navigation to that Place is abſolutely forbid, under the Penalty of Confiſcation; nevertheleſs foreign Veſſels that come away from thence immediately, ſhall be permitted to proceed on their Voyage, provided they have no Effects on board belonging to the Enemy.

RUSSIA's *Declaration of War againſt* SWEDEN.

JOHN the Third, by the Grace of God, Emperor and Sovereign of all the *Ruſſians*, &c. Be it known by theſe Preſents:

That tho' the Conduct obſerved by the Crown of *Sweden* ſince our Acceſſion to the Imperial Throne of all the *Ruſſias*, as likewiſe in the Reigns of their Imperial Majeſties, our Predeceſſors of glorious Memory, and in particular ſince the perpetual Treaty of Peace ſhe concluded with *Ruſſia* in 1721, and the ſtrict Alliance made afterwards and confirmed by both Parties in the ſtrongeſt Manner, has been on ſeveral Occaſions very prejudicial to our Empire, and manifeſtly contrary to the preceding Treaties; and tho' the Animoſity which that Crown has diſcover'd, and the Hoſtilities ſhe has committed for ſeveral Years paſt, to our great Prejudice, againſt our Intereſt, and the Good of our Empire, are ſo numerous and ſo grievous, that nothing more inſupportable and offenſive could have been expected from a declared Enemy, as the impartial World, before whom all this has paſſed, will juſtly bear Witneſs of. Yet we did take all this patiently, in order to maintain religiouſly and inviolably the perpetual Treaty of Peace and Alliance concluded with *Sweden*, and make our Subjects enjoy quietly the Fruits of that Peace; and this we did in hopes that *Sweden* acknowledging at laſt our Magnanimity and conſtant Moderation, would lay aſide a Conduct ſo oppoſite to the Treaty of Peace, and lend a Hand towards re-eſtabliſhing a good Underſtanding for the Benefit of both Crowns; in a Word, we always manifeſted a ſincere Deſire to preſerve Peace and Tranquillity, and made uſe of every Method compatible with our Dignity, to avoid a War diſagreeable to God, and the Effuſion of innocent Blood.

But theſe pacific Views, very far from obtaining the wiſh'd-for End, they have only ſerv'd to encourage *Sweden* to heap up Iniquity upon Iniquity, and precipitate the Deſign ſhe had long meditated to declare an open and an unjuſt War, ſince we hear from *Stockholm*, that the Crown of *Sweden*, in Contempt of the perpetual Peace, and the Alliance concluded with us, declar'd War there againſt us and our Empire on the 24th of laſt Month, her Troops and Fleet being then in Readineſs to begin the Operations of the War.

It is a Thing unheard of in Chriſtendom, and even among the moſt barbarous Pagan Nations that have no Knowledge of the true God, to declare War, as *Sweden* has juſt done, before complaining of real Grievances, and demanding Satisfaction. In conſequence of which Proceeding we find ourſelves indiſpenſibly obliged to employ our Care for and [illegible] of our Provinces, and to make [illegible] the Forces God has intruſte[illegible] ter having implored his di[illegible] in order to defend our Empire and Subjects, againſt an iniquitous perjur'd Foe.

Wherefore we have ordered theſe Preſents to be publiſhed, to the End that our Subjects may be informed thereof; and that they may implore from the Bottom of their Hearts the Bleſſing of Heaven on the juſt Arms we take up againſt *Sweden* for their Safety and Defence, and beg of the Almighty, as the Source of all Good, a happy Iſſue to our juſt Exterprizes. We put all our Truſt in God, as he is the Avenger of Iniquity, and we hope he will make our Enemies fall into the Pit they have dug for us.

As to the reſt, we order all our Subjects and others, who are attached to us by their Oath and their Duty, to break off from henceforth all Manner of Communication with *Sweden*, to guard againſt all Manner of Surprize and Attack from the Enemy, to fight on all occaſions for us, our Empire, and their Country, and to expoſe their Lives in their Defence, as becomes loyal Subjects to do according to their Oath and their Duty.

At St Petersburg, Aug. 24. 1741, *N. S.*

At the ſame Time the following Edict was publiſhed by Order of the Emperor.

By our Declaration of the 24th Inſtant it appears in what Manner the Crown of *Sweden* has broke the perpetual Treaty of Peace, by declaring War againſt us.

As in all Appearance, there are a great many *Swediſh* Subjects of all Degrees, as well at *Petersburgh*, as in the other Towns of the *Ruſſian* Empire, we have ordered, thro' an Effect of our natural Magnanimity, and notwithſtanding the unjuſt War *Sweden* has declared, that the ſaid *Swediſh* Subjects ſhall enjoy, with all their Effects, our moſt gracious Protection, until they withdraw from hence, and the other Parts of the *Ruſſian* Empire, in order to return to their own Country: Purſuant to which, we forbid all our *Ruſſian* Subjects, under ſevere Penalties, to do any Wrong or Damage to the ſaid *Swediſh* ſubjects, either in their Perſons, their Fortunes, or Effects, while they remain in this Empire. The ſaid *Swediſh* Subjects living at *Petersburgh* ſhall apply themſelves in Perſon to the Police, and there declare whether they intend to return

return home or ſtay any longer time in this Empire. The ſame method ſhall be obſerved in other Cities of our Empire.

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It is a large rich, handſome and very thriving town, ſtanding upon the eaſtern bank of the Great Ouſe, at about ten miles diſtance from the Britiſh ocean. It is one mile and a quarter long from the South-gate to the the Block-houſe, at Fiſher's-end, and about half a mile from the river to the eaſt-gate, which is the broadeſt part; it contains about 2,500 houſes and 12,000 inhabitants, is encompaſſed on the land ſide by a deep wet ditch and an ancient wall; was formerly defended by nine baſtions, and might now eaſily be made a place of conſiderable ſtrength. It is divided by four ſmall rivers, over which there are fifteen bridges. At the north-end there is a platform of twelve cannon, eighteen pounders, called St. Anne's-Fort, but having no cover for the men, it could be of very little uſe, if the town was attacked from the river ſide.

This town has been honoured with no leſs than fifteen royal characters; but we ſhall mention only thoſe which more immediately apply to our purpoſe. King John, after chaſtiſing the revolted Barons of Norfolk, aſſembled his forces here in the ſixth year of his reign, 1204, and during his ſtay, and on the petition of John Grey, Biſhop of Norwich, granted the town a charter to be a free borough for ever, and the Burgeſſes to chooſe themſelves a *Prætor*, or *Provoſt*, on condition that he ſhould be ſubject to the *Biſhop*, and take an oath yearly to that end, at the Biſhop's palace at Gaywood, whence he was called the *Biſhop's Man*. At the ſame time King John preſented the corporation with an elegant double gilt emboſſed and enamamelled cup and cover, weighing

73 ounces,

73 ounces, and holding a full pint, which is well preſerved, and upon all public occaſions and entertainments uſed with ſome uncommon ceremonies, at drinking the health of the King or Queen, and whoever goes to viſit the mayor, drinks ſack out of this cup. He alſo then gave them from his own ſide, *'tis ſaid*, a ſword with a ſilver mounting, to be carried before the mayor; but as the charter dated Sept. 14. in the 6th year of this King's reign calls him *Præpoſitus* or *Provoſt*, a title not clearly defined, it has been denied that King John granted the town a Mayor, but that it had one in the laſt year of his reign, is evident from his letters patent, dated June 7, 1216, directed

To the Mayor and good men of Lynn.

Biſhop Gibſon in his additions to Camden obſerves, that this ſword, which by the inſcription, is ſaid to have been given by King John, was really the gift of King Henry VIII. after the town came into his poſſeſſion, and he changed their Burgeſſes into Aldermen, and granted them ſeveral privileges. The charter granted by King John, does not mention the ſword, but that granted by Henry expreſsly ſays, "He "granted them a ſword to be carried before their may-"or." A looſe paper of Sir Henry Spelman's dated September 15, 1630, ſays, one Thomas Kenet, town-clerk of Lynn, aſſured him, that John Cooke, ſword-bearer, in 1580, went to Mr. Ivory the ſchool-maſter of the town, and deſired him to compoſe an inſcription, to be engraved upon the plain hilt of the town-ſword, to this effect, "King John gave this ſword to the "town," hereupon he cauſed the perſon who gave this

this information, and was then his ſcholar, to write theſe words.

Enſis hic Donum fuit Regis Johannis,
à ſuo ipſius Latere datum.

In ENGLISH.

King John *took this ſword from his own ſide,*
and gave it to this town.

which the ſword-bearer carried to Mr. Cooke, a Goldſmith, who engraved it upon one ſide of the hilt. If this ſtory be true, the inſcription of which the town ſo much boaſts, is of no authority. On the other ſide of the hilt is *Vivat Rex* Henericus *Octavus. Anno Regeni ſui* xx.

The Gentlemen of the Corporation inſiſt, that the ſword now borne before the Mayor, was given by King John, and has been uſed for that purpoſe from the time of Henry III. and that when ſome Kings have honoured the town with their preſence, the mayors themſelves have carried this ſword before them; and it is remarkable, ſays Mr. Mackerell, that in a window on the north ſide of the choir, near the altar of St. Nicholas chapel, the town arms and the ſword are depicted in glaſs, and moſt probably were fixed there ſoon after erecting the chapel and glazing the windows, which is ſuppoſed to have been in the reign of Edward III. between the years 1326 and 1376, or about 150 years after K. John is ſaid to have given the ſword to the town. Upon the whole it is pretty clear, that the ſword was given by King John, but whether from his own ſide, and to be carried before a Provoſt or a Mayor, muſt ſtill remain doubtful.

doubtful. If there be any error in the inſcription upon the ſword, it is in ſaying that King John *took it from his own ſide*, thereby intimating, that it was the ſword he commonly wore, which it is not eaſy to believe, it not only being much too large for an offenſive weapon, but alſo, like all other ſwords uſed for purpoſes of ſtate by corporate bodies.

The Mayor is annually elected Aug. 29, and ſworn into office September 29, when he gives an elegant entertainment at the Hall, to the corporation and the country gentlemen and ladies, in the neighbourhood. At this feaſt, King John's cup, after dinner, is handed to the mayor, he preſents it to his predeceſſor, who takes off the lid, and the mayor drinks the King's health, the lid is then replaced and after certain ceremonies of turning the cup round, the mayor delivers it to the late mayor, and in like manner it paſſes down the mayor's table; thence it is carried to the mayoreſs and the ladies.

On the 29th of Auguſt the mayor calls a hall for the election of a ſucceſſor, who is choſen by the common council, as they are by the court of Aldermen; but if any diſpute ſhould ariſe, and the mayor break up the aſſembly, the common council may ſit down upon the ſteps of the hall and chooſe a mayor, if ten out of the eighteen are unanimous, and this election the court of Aldermen cannot controvert.

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common council men, a town-clerk, chamberlain, &c. The town has ſent two Burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. (1298) and the election is in the whole body

of

of the freemen and free-burgeſſes, in number about 330, and the mayor is the returning officer.

In 1768 there was a ſharp conteſt for members to repreſent this Borough in parliament, when the number of voters upon the poll amounted to 312.

The Honourable Thomas Walpole -	200
Sir John Turner, Bart. - -	174
Criſp Molineaux, Eſq. - -	159

The harbour is about the breadth of the Thames above bridge, and is capable of containing 200 ſail of ſhips: The ſpring tides flow more than twenty feet perpendicular if a north-eaſt wind accompanies, and ſometimes force the ſhips in the harbour from their moorings, tho' ten miles diſtant from the ſea. This rapid influx of the the tide is very properly called the *Eager*.

There are no freſh-water ſprings in this town, but the inhabitants are plentifully ſupplied from the Gaywood river, with that great neceſſary of life, by the water-works near the eaſt-gate, called Kettle Mill.

St MARGARET the VIRGIN, being the tutelary Saint and patroneſs of this town, in honour of her; its arms are three dragons heads, each wounded with a croſs (for ſhe is ſaid with a croſs to have conquered a dragon) and its public and common ſeal is the effigies of St. Margaret ſtanding in a triumphal manner, wounding the dragon with a croſs, and treading him under-foot, with this inſcription round it, *Stat Margareta draco fugit in cruce læta.*

The principal church is dedicated to St. MARGARET. It was firſt built by Herbert de Loſinga, Biſhop

of Norwich, about the year 1100, and had a lofty lanthorn in the middle of the croſs aile, and at the weſt-end two towers, in one * of which are eight bells: On the other there was a very elegant ſpire, which from the foundation was 258 feet high, and equal to the length of the church and chancel; but this being blown down in the year 1741, and greatly damaging the body of the church, the ruins were entirely taken down, and it was re-built with a nave and 2 large ailes, and is now one of the largeſt parochial churches in England. The breadth to the outſide of the foundation of of the walls, is 130 feet.

St. NICHOLAS CHAPEL, ſuppoſed to have been built between the years 1327 and 1377, in the reign of Edward III. is 200 feet long and 78 broad, and it is 170 feet from the foundation to the top of the ſpire. The body conſiſts of a nave and two ailes divided by two rows of ten neat pillars each, forming acute angles at the top.

Sir Benjamin Keene, many years ambaſſador at the court of Madrid, where he died, being a native of this town, was brought from thence, and buried in this chapel in 1759, and a very handſome monument of white marble, in the form of an antient urn, with an inſcription, ſpecifying his places and employments, which he filled with dignity and honour to his country and himſelf till the time of his deceaſe, is placed over him.

The THEATRE is very convenient and neat, neither profuſely ornamented, nor diſguſtingly plain, and

* A turret was erected on the top of this tower, about the year 1774.

and although not free from faults, yet has none but what reſulted from the architect being confined to fill up the ſhell of an old building which was raiſed for another purpoſe.

The ASSEMBLY-ROOMS are capacious, and handſomely fitted up; they conſiſt of three on a line. The firſt, an old town hall, 58 by 27, and of a well proportioned loftineſs, would be a very good ball-room, had it a boarded floor; but at preſent forms a very noble anti-room. It opens into the ball-room, 60 feet by 27, and 22 feet high, which would have been a proper one, if the architect had given his muſic-gallery a hitch backwards; for at preſent it is a mere ſhelf ſtuck between the chimnies, an eye-ſore to the room. If he did it through confinement for want of ſpace, he ſhould undoubtedly have formed his muſic-ſeats upon the plan of thoſe at Almack's, at the end of the room; they might have waved in a ſcroll round the door of the card-room, mingled with branches of candles, which would have been a great ornament.

The card-room is 27 by 27, and 22 feet high.

As the three are upon a line, it would have given them an uncommon elegance, had the openings from one into another been in three arches in the centre, ſupported by pillars, inſtead of the preſent glaſs doors, which are mean.

The eye would then at once have commanded a ſuite of 145 feet, which with handſome luſtres properly diſpoſed, would have rendered theſe rooms inferior to few in England.

The CHAPEL of St. JAMES, ſince the diſſolution of the priories, being in part demoliſhed, and the reſt become ruinous, was rebuilt in the year 1682, by the liberal benefactions of the mayor, burgeſſes, and principal inhabitants, and converted into a workhouſe for fifty decayed old men, women, and poor children, where a good endowment and proviſion is made for their work, inſtruction and maintenance, and for putting the children out to trades. Great additions have lately been made to this place, and it is now the general workhouſe for the whole town.

In the year 1683, Sir John Turner, Knt. three times mayor here, and many years one of their repreſentatives in parliament, erected, at his own expence, a handſome building of free ſtone, with two orders of columns, intending it for an exchange. Up. on the ſecond floor, in a nich in the front, is a ſtatue of King Charles II. and within is the cuſtom - houſe, fitted up with ſeveral commodious apartments for that purpoſe; on the platform above is raiſed an open turret, upon pillars of the Corinthian order, with an exchange bell therein, being finiſhed with an obeliſk and ball, whereon ſtands fame, inſtead of a weathercock, the whole being 90 feet high.

The Tueſday market-place, is a ſpacious ſquare area of three acres, having on an aſcent of four ſteps, a very handſome market *croſs of free ſtone, of modern architecture, built in 1710, adorned with ſtatues and

* The foundation ſeems to have given way on the north ſide, and conſequently the building inclines that way.

and other embelliſhments, with a peryſtile round below, ſupported by ſixteen pillars of the Ionic order; as alſo another walk above, encompaſſed with an iron paliſade, enriched with tracery work and foilage, incloſing a neat octangular room; the upper part is finiſhed with a cupola and turret, wherein hangs the market-bell, the whole being about 70 feet in height. On each ſide ſtand in a ſemicircular form, the butchers ſhambles; and behind is another building, for a fiſh-market.

By the ſecond charter of King Henry VIII. to this town, in the 29th year of his reign, two Fairs or Marts were granted, one to be held on the 27th of Auguſt, this is called the cheeſe fair, and is kept in Chequer-ſtreet; the other on the 14th of February, which is called the Mart, and is proclaimed for ſix days: it is kept in the Tueſday market-place, and is much reſorted to by genteel company from moſt parts of the county, but the trades-people who attend it are not half ſo numerous as they were thirty years ſince. The markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays, are plentifully ſupplied with all kinds of proviſions, at reaſonable rates. Before the year 1782 the Saturday-market was kept in high-ſtreet, near St. Margaret's church; which being found inconvenient, the wall on the north-ſide of the church-yard, and the buildings between that ſide of the church and the gaol, which contained the butchery, and two large ſchool-rooms, were taken down; a handſome new butchery was built cloſe to the north-weſt corner of the church, and a convenient area left for holding the market, yet ſo difficult is it to remove the moſt obvi-

ous abſurdities, when founded on long eſtabliſhed cuſtoms, that the market people reluctantly leave the many inconveniencies of a market kept in a narrow and dirty ſtreet, to enjoy ſafety and every neceſſary accommodation, in a ſituation well adapted to the purpoſe.

The new walk or mall, from the bars by the workhouſe to Gannock Gates, is about 340 yards long, and eleven yards wide between the quick hedges. At convenient diſtances on each ſide of the walk, a receſs is left in the hedge in a ſemicircular form, where benches are fixed, and twenty people may ſit down at a time. Upon a gentle aſcent on the right, is a plantation and ſhrubbery, laid out in a pleaſing taſte by the late Charles Turner, Eſq. on the bottom of this winds a pretty lively ſtream of water, which after paſſing through Lady Bridge, empties itſelf into the Ouſe. At the end of Mr. Turner's ſhrubbery, is a ſmall plantation of lime trees and Scotch firs intermixed, whence there is a good view of Lynn, and the adjacent villages, where wood, water, modern buildings, and ancient ruins, are ſo happily blended as to form a moſt charming proſpect.

About half way between the South and Eaſt gates, ſtand the remains of an ancient oratory, an odd ſort of building, with ſeveral vaults and cavities under ground, over which are ſome dark cells for the prieſts to take confeſſions in, and above them a ſmall chapel in the figure of a croſs, arched above, and enriched with carvings; it is dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin, and commonly called *The Lady's*, or *The Red Mount*, whither the Romiſh penitents, in their pilgrimrge

grimage to the holy wells and monaſtery of our Lady at Walſingham, uſed to reſort, and perform their devotions.

In this town there have been ſeveral priories, oratories, and religious houſes, which are now demoliſhed, except a hexagon ſteeple of the Grey Friars, near the Workhouſe.

The ſituation of this town, near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, gives it an opportunity of extending its trade into eight different counties; ſo that it ſupplies many conſiderable cities and towns with heavy goods, not only of our own produce, but imported from abroad. It deals more largely in coals and wine, than any other town in England, except London Briſtol, and Newcaſtle. In return for theſe articles of merchandiſe imported, it receives back for exportation the corn produced in the ſeveral counties which it ſupplies. Its foreign trade is very conſiderable, eſpecially to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, and Portugal. It has been ſaid, that the four Norfolk ports export as much corn as all the reſt of England. The following extract, taken from the cuſtom-houſe books, at Lynn, is to be conſidered as the *yearly average* which has been exported to foreign markets and coaſtways, for the years 1791, 1792, and 1793, which were far from being greatly productive.

	Quarters.	per Qr. L.	s.	d.	Amount. L.	s.	d.
Wheat, -	30016	2	4	0	66035	4	0
Wheat Flour, -	3138	2	16	0	8786	8	0
Barley, -	112944	1	4	0	135532	16	0
Malt, - -	10703	2	0	0	21406	0	0
Rye. -	12298	1	5	0	15372	10	0
Peaſe, - -	3855	1	8	0	5397	0	0
Beans, -	4708	1	4	0	5649	12	0
Vetches, - -	73	1	10	0	109	10	0
Rape Seed -	2423	1	16	0	4361	8	0
					262650	8	0

In the year 1190, a Jew of this town having embraced the Chriſtian Faith, the Levitical Tribe determined to aſſaſſinate him, and meeting him in the ſtreet, ſet upon him, on which he fled for ſanctuary to the neareſt church, whither they purſued him, and breaking open the doors, attempted to force him away. On this the Town's-men, joined by many foreign mariners, not only reſcued him, but purſued the offenders to their houſes, which the foreigners burnt and plundered, and killing ſome of the Jews, retreated to their ſhips, and immediately ſetting ſail, carried away the ſpoil to their own country.

Mary Smith was burnt at Lynn, Jan. 12, 1616, for Witchcraft, which ſhe was accuſed of having practiſed upon various perſons, by means of a vocal contraſt with the Devil. This poor creature, who no doubt was inſane, acknowledged the truth of theſe fooliſh accuſations. And Alexander Roberts, calling himſelf a preacher of God's word, at King's Linne, in the ſame year publiſhed a treatiſe on Witchcraft, in which the ſtory of Mary Smith is included.

An infallible cure for WITCHCRAFT.

It is not many years ſince an inhabitant of Boſton in New England, took a fancy to accuſe his neighbour of Witchcraft, and the crime being *clearly proved*, the poor culprit ſuffered *according to law*. The contagion ſpread, and their Seſſion's-houſe was crowded with Witches, as much as our Old Bailey with Pickpockets. To the Tribe it brought fees,—and ſo far was well.—But a man having been cheated by his Lawyer, made oath that *ſaid Lawyer* was a *Wizzard*.

This

This was too much, the clan was in danger, — The Court had a ſpecial meeting, and unanimouſly determined, that they would not receive any more informations againſt Wizzards. The Bye Law had the effect of a charm, and Sorcery was no more.

In the year 1643 the burgeſſes and inhabitants of Lynn, reinforced by the country gentlemen, amounting in all to about 5000 men in arms, defended this town againſt 18,000 of the parliamentary forces, under the Earl of Mancheſter, from the 28th of Auguſt till the 16th of September, when it was ſurrendered; and to preſerve it from plunder, was obliged to pay to every foot ſoldier of his army ten ſhillings, and to every foot officer, under the rank of a Captain, a fortnight's pay, amounting in all to 3,200l. after which it was made a garriſon town for the parliament.

Preparatory to the reſtoration of Charles, II. it was fortified afreſh, by Sir Horatio Townſhend, anceſtor to the preſent Marquis Townſhend, of Rainham, who was created a Baron by King Charles II. for his loyal ſervices, by the ſtile and title of Lord Townſhend, of King's Lynn.

Voltaire, in his Eſſay on Univerſal Hiſtory, vol. iii. pages 182 and 183, obſerves, that the firſt who certainly made uſe of the Compaſs, were the Engliſh, in the reign of Edward III. What little ſcience ſtill remained was confined to Monaſteries;—and in a note by the tranſlators, at the bottom of page 182, extracted from Hackluyt's voyages, we are informed, that Nicholas de Lenna, or of Lynn, in Norfolk, a franciſcan

franciſcan friar, and an excellent muſician, mathematician and aſtrologer, bred at Oxford, after having applied his ſtudies chiefly to aſtronomy; by the help of his *aſtrolabe, made five voyages to the North Seas. In the firſt he ſailed from Lynn to Iceland, with company, whom he left on the ſea coaſt, while he travelled up into the iſland, in ſearch of diſcoveries. He preſented his charts of the northern ſeas, at his return, to Edward III. in the year 1360, and they were afterwards made uſe of in the reign of Henry VI. Chaucer had a great eſteem for him, ſtiling him *Frere* Nicholas Linn, a Rev. Clerke. He is ſaid to have wrote a book of Diſcoveries, called *Inventio Fortunatæ*. He died in the year 1369, and was buried at Lynn.

Alan of Lynn, a Carmelite Friar, had the induſtry to make Indexes to 33 writers, among which was Auguſtin, Anſelm, and Aquinas. He died about 1428.

WILLIAM WATTS, M. A. of Caius-college, Cambridge, an admirable critic and divine, was born in this town. Voſſius calls him, *Doctiſſimus, & Clariſſimus* Watſius, *qui optime de Hiſtoria meruit*, &c. He, by his travels became maſter of divers languages; and at his return was made chaplain to King Charles the Firſt, miniſter of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet, in London, and prebendary of Wells; but being ſequeſtered, plundered, and his wife and children turned out of doors, he fled to the King, ſerved under Prince

* The Aſtrolabe was an inſtrument well known to the Ancients, by the help of which they could ſteer from one point of the Old Continent to another.

Prince Rupert, and was in moſt of the battles fought with the parliament forces. Upon the declining of the King's cauſe, he ſtuck ſtill to the Prince, and ſerved at ſea; till being blocked up with him in the harbour of Kinſale in Ireland, he was overtaken with an incurable diſtemper, of which he died in 1649. He was a conſiderable writer, and had a principal hand in Sir Henry Spelman's Gloſſary; and corrected and added notes to and publiſhed Matthew Paris's Hiſtoria Major in 1640, as alſo divers Treatiſes in Engliſh, as, the hiſtory of Guſtavus Adolphus; Mortification Apoſtolical; a Treatiſe of the Paſſions, &c.

THETFORD,

IS on the great poſt road from Norwich to London, twenty-nine miles from the former, and ſevnty-nine from the latter. It ſtands in an open country, upon the Little Ouſe, which is the boundary between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and navigable for ſmall craft from hence to Lynn Regis.

It is the opinion of our moſt reſpectable topographical Hiſtorians, that the Romans, and after them the Saxons, continued the names of the principal towns of the Ancient Britons, where they found them ſuitable to their ſituation. The Romans called Thetford *Sitomagus*, which in the *Celtic* language means the City or Habitation of the Sinones or Sitones, upon the Ford. The Sinones were an ancient people of Gaul; the Sitones an ancient people of Germany. *Tedford*, *Tetford* and *Tefford*, the Saxon names, are evidently but ſmall variations in ſpelling, meaning alike

The

The Ford, or moſt frequented paſſage over the waters, before the uſe of bridges was generally known. The modern name, Thetford, ſaid to be derived from its ſituation upon the river Thet, is undoubtedly a miſnomer, there being no river in the county of that name.

Thetford very probably was the ancient *Sitomagus* mentioned by Antoninus in his Itinerary, and even before the Roman invaſion, had been famous for the reſidence of the chiefs of the Britons, but under what name is not known, nor is it very material: The beſt towns belonging to the Britons were very obſcure, (as are thoſe of all uncivilized people) and hiſtory does not furniſh us with any particular account of them. Under the Romans it was the royal city of the *Iceni*, and during the Saxon domination, the ſeat of the Eaſt Anglian Kings.

Martin in his hiſtory of this place ſays, it was a fenced and royal city, from the unfortunate overthrow of Boadicea, to the eſtabliſhment of the Saxon Heptarchy in 575, when Norwich, Lynn, and Yarmouth were yet in their infancy: But as there have been many doubts on this ſubject among hiſtorians, his exultation ſeems to be premature; however, if his honeſt zeal and partiality for his native place, of which he was writiug a hiſtory, led him into haſty or erroneous concluſions, it is but fair to let that paſs for granted, which, though we may not implicitly believe, we cannot ſatisfactorily refute.

Though this town had flouriſhed amidſt all the misfortunes, occaſioned by the furious contentions of the

Britons

Britons with the Saxon and Daniſh invaders: and had twice been deſtroyed; in Edward the Confeſſor's time it ſtill contained 947 burgeſſes, when Norwich had not more than 1320 perſons of that deſcription; but owing to cauſes with which we are not acquainted, it declined ſo rapidly, that at the time of making the Conqueror's Domeſday-book, there were only 720 burgeſſes, and 224 houſes were empty; and in 1088, when Biſhop Herbert removed the See to Norwich, it continued to decay, from which it has never recovered.

The town at firſt lay wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, had twenty churches and ſeveral monaſteries, and is ſuppoſed to have been fortified by the Romans; this part now contains but few houſes, and on approaching it, a traveller muſt be ſenſibly ſtruck with the veſtiges of antiquity which invite his attention on every ſide, and point out its once flouriſhing condition: It has now the appearance of a decayed village. On the Norfolk ſide of the river are ſeveral ſtreets conſtituting a town of conſiderable extent; in which there are many well-built houſes, but the ſtreets are ill paved, and it has not by any means a proſperous appearance.

It was a burgh by preſcription only, till the charter granted to it by Queen Elizabeth, March 12, 1573. The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, ten aldermen, and twenty common council, who elect the members, the mayor being the returning officer. The Lent Aſſizes for the county, are held in its Guild-hall. It has a weekly maket on Saturday, and annual fairs, May 14, Auguſt 2, and September 25. The firſt re-

preſentatives to parliament for this borough, was in the firſt year of Edward VI. (1547). The arms are a caſtle triple towered, on each of the two outermoſt towers, a centinal armed with an halbert proper.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH ſtands on the Norfolk ſide of the river, and is now the principal church. It is built of free-ſtone and flint, whence it has the vulgar name of the *Black* church. It conſiſts of a chancel, nave and two ailes, the chancel tiled and the reſt leaded. Its ſquare weſt tower is built on arches, open on the north and ſouth ſides, which is much cracked, and contains ſix bells; on the largeſt is engraved:

Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis.

There are two other churches in the town, but they have nothing in them deſerving particular notice. The names and ſituations of twenty churches formerly ſtanding here, are given in Martin's hiſtory.

On the eaſt ſide of the town ſtands the Caſtle-hill, which Camden confeſſed himſelf unable to determine, whether it was the work of the Romans or Saxons; Martin thought the latter.

The exterior figure of this work ſeems to have been a right angled parallelogram with the angles rounded off, its greateſt length lying from eaſt to weſt. It conſiſted of two ramparts, each defended by a ditch. Within theſe, near and parallel to their weſt ſides, is a high and ſteep mount keep, entirely encompaſſed by a ditch. Eaſt of this mount is a large area or place of arms 300 feet ſquare. This mount is about 100 feet in height, and the circumference of the baſe 984; the diameter meaſures 338 feet at its baſe, and 81 on its ſummit, which is diſhing or concave upwards

wards of twelve feet below the outer ſurface, owing probably to its having been once ſurrounded by a parapet. The ſlope or ramp of this hill is extremely ſteep, forming an angle with the plane of the horizon of more than 40 degrees, and yet no traces remain of any path or ſteps for the purpoſe of carrying up machines or any weighty ammunition. The chief entrance ſeems to have been on the north ſide, where in the ſecond or inner rampart, a paſſage is ſo formed, that troops attempting to enter muſt have preſented their flanks to a double line of the garriſon looking down upon them. Such was, it is preſumed, its form, when entire. At preſent the whole of the ſouth ſide is covered with buildings, and towards the eaſt it has been nearly levelled, and is cut through by the road, only part of the eaſt ſide, near the north eaſtern angle remaining. The encloſing ramparts are ſtill near 20 feet high, and their ditches at the bottom from 60 to 70 feet wide, which conſidering the double ſlope of 40 degrees, gives a conſiderable width at the creſt of the ramparts. The ditch round the mount meaſures 42 feet wide at bottom.

The chief magiſtrate found here at the Conqueſt, was ſtiled a Conſul, whence it is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town. In the eleventh century it was the See of a Biſhop, and a place of great note, but declined on the tranſlation of the See to Norwich; yet in the reign of Henry VIII. it was a place of ſuch conſequence as to be made a ſuffragan See to Norwich.

In the reign of James I. an hoſpital and a grammar-ſchool were founded here, by Sir Richard Fulmerſton.

Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Secretary of State to King Charles II. built the council-houſe, and gave the corporation a ſword and a mace. Here is a common gaol, a bridewell and a workhouſe.

This place has been honoured with the preſence of many of our Sovereigns, particularly Henry I. and II. Queen Elizabeth had a houſe here which ſhe frequently viſited, and King James I. making it one of his hunting ſeats, had a palace here, which is ſtill called the King's houſe.

In the church of St. Mary, there was a ſociety of religious perſons as early as the reign of King Edward the Confeſſor, if not before: and hither Arfaſtus, Biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, removed his epiſcopal ſeat from North Elmham, in 1075; but it continued here only nineteen or twenty years, and then was tranſlated to Norwich; after which, a monaſtery for Cluniac monks was built here by Roger Bigod, and made ſubordinate to the abbey of Cluney in France; but this houſe and place being found inconvenient, the ſame Roger began a moſt ſtately monaſtery without the town, and on the other ſide of the river, dedicated to the Vſrgin Mary. This monaſtery was finiſhed in 1114, and was made deniſon the 50th of Edward III. and upon the diſſolution, was found to be endowed with yearly revenues to the amount of 312l. 14s. 4d.

EAST DEREHAM,

EAST DEREHAM,

IS one of the neateſt and moſt populous market towns in the county, delightfully ſituated on the eaſt ſide of a rivulet, and nearly in the centre of Norfolk. It has a weekly market on Friday, and fairs February 3, and September 28. Here is a genteel aſſembly-houſe. A new butchery was built a few years ſince, and though it may not be handſome, 'tis convenient. At the north end of the market-place ſtands a pillar, marking the diſtances to moſt of the principal towns and ſeats in the county.

It has been twice almoſt deſtroyed by fire, the firſt was on July 1, 1581, the ſecond July 3, 1681, when 170 houſes were burnt, and the whole loſs was eſtimated at 19,443l.

The Church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a chapel belonging to it at Hoe. It is a large pile, built in the form of a cathedral; has a nave, north and ſouth ailes, two tranſepts, and chancel, all leaded. There is a tower between the body of the church and the chancel. The ſouth porch was built by Roger and Margaret Boton, whoſe names are now to be ſeen in the ſtone-work. The font is octangular and very handſome; on it are carved the repreſentation of our Saviour's crucifixion, and the ſeven ſacraments of the Romiſh church, below which are eight of the Apoſtles at full length, and at the eight corners beneath them, the four evangeliſts, and the ſymbol of each, namely, an angel, a lion, bull, and eagle. The aſcent up to it, is by a double octagon; the upper octagon is cu-

riouſly worked in the Gothic taſte; it was erected in 1468, and coſt 12l. 13s. 9d. To this ſtone font a Gothic top was added in 1678, ornamented in the taſte of the time, and ſupported by four fluted pillars. Before the font, ſtands a large braſs eagle, on a pedeſtal of the ſame, ſupported by three ſmall lions; it is gilt, and was formerly uſed as a litany deſk. In the middle of the centre aile hangs a braſs branch, with a double circle of candleſticks, twelve in each circle; it was purchaſed in 1738, and coſt twenty-five pounds. The church is very handſomely ſeated, the fronts of the ſeats towards the middle aile being all panneled wainſcot. Edmund Bonner, L. L. D. and afterwards Biſhop, of flaming memory, was collated to this Rectory, by the Biſhop of Ely, in 1534.

The tower in the middle of the church being thought too weak for the bells, part of it, and the bells were taken down, about 1501, and the large tower (then called the new clocker) in the church-yard, on the ſouth ſide, and about twenty yards from the chancel, was begun; it was ſeveral years in building; in it is a clock and eight bells.

At the weſt end of the church yard, are the ruins of a very ancient baptiſtry, over which was formerly a ſmall chapel dedicated to St. Withburga, At the eaſt end of this, there is the remains of a curious old Gothic arch, from which runs a ſpring of clear water, formerly ſaid to have had many healing and medicinal qualities. The fabulous account is, that this ſpring took its riſe in the church-yard, from the place where St. Withburga was firſt buried. It was arch-

ed

ed over and converted into a cold bath in the year 1752.

Here was a famous guild, or ſociety of St. Withburga, which had a ſtrong brick houſe, called the Guild-hall, where their feaſts were kept, and other ceremonies performed. This was pulled down, and a handſome houſe built on its ſite by James Smyth, Eſq. now of Bradenham.

SWAFFHAM,

ONE of the neateſt market towns in the county, ſtands upon a riſing ground, in an open champaign country, on a gravelly ſoil, contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is eſteemed a very healthy ſituation. There are many handſome modern-built gentlemens houſes in it, and a genteel neighbourbood around, which render it a pleaſant and deſirable retreat. The market-hill is ſpacious, and a handſome croſs was a few years ſince erected on it by the late Earl of Orford. The butter market formerly kept at Downham is removed to this place. The market is on Saturday, and plentifully ſupplied with good proviſions. The town ſtands ſo high, that ſome of the wells are fifty yards deep.

The races annually commence about the 25th or 26th of September, and continue for three days, at which time there is a great meeting of the nobility from Newmarket, and the gentlemen and ladies in the county. There are aſſemblies the firſt and third nights, and frequently a concert of muſic the intermediate night. An aſſembly-room has been built on the weſt

weſt ſide of the market-hill, in which ſubſcription aſſemblies are held every month.

In the months of November and March, great courſing matches for greyhounds are held here for a a week. The matches are regularly entered, and the greyhounds names, play or pay, half forfeit, &c. put down in the book, iu the ſame order as the running horſes at Newmarket.

The church was begun about the end of the reign of Edward IV. when the chancel was finiſhed, but the church was not completed till the reign of Henry VII. It is built in the form of a cathedral, having a nave, north and ſouth ailes, chancel, and two tranſept chapels, making it in the form of a croſs. It is a very handſome building; the tower ſteeple is particularly light, well proportioned and elegant, ſurmounted with a * turret, erected in 1777; the whole is covered with lead, and built with free-ſtone, flint, and brick: The upper part of the nave is coped and embattled; the ſteeple is entirely free-ſtone, and embattled, in which there is a clock and eight bells; above the water table, and under the battlements, are two ſhields, in one of which are the croſs-keys, and in the other, two ſwords a-croſs, the emblems of St. Peter and Paul, to whom the church is dedicated. The tower was begun in 1507 and finiſhed in 1510. Over the door of which are ſeveral niches for images. From the weſt door to the entrance into the chancel is about 41 yards, and the breadth of the nave, together with the

* The turret is too ſmall in proportion to the ſteeple, tho' it is ſaid to have coſt the town near 300l.

the ailes within the walls, is about 17 yards. The vault of the church, and the ſide ailes, are ſupported by fine ſlender pillars, conſiſting each of four ſmall pilaſters joined together, forming fourteen handſome arches, ſeven on a ſide: Over which are twenty-eight neat light windows. The roof is wonderfully beautiful, of oak, neatly wrought and carved.

The north aile and ſteeple of this church, are ſaid to have been built by John Chapman, erroneouſly ſtated to have been a travelling tinker, *who wus enriched by a dream.* There formerly was the picture of him, with his wife and three children, in ſtained glaſs, in every window of this aile, with the following inſcription running through the bottom of each window:

Orata pro bono Statu Johannis Chapman ——— Uxoris ejus, et Liberorum ſuorum, qui quidem Johannes hanc Alam cum feneſtris, tecto et—fieri fecit.

In this aile a large and lofty gallery is erected for the ſingers; the aſcent is by a ſtone ſtair-caſe in the adjoining wall, the way no doubt to the ancient rood-loft.

The arch of the chancel, and that at the weſt end, are very grand and ſpacious, riſing almoſt to the ſummit of the roof of the church. The chancel is about fifteen yards in length, and ſeven in breadth, the roof is of oak, ſupported by Angels.

From the moſt ancient times there was a vicar under the rector, preſented by him, ſo that the rectory was a *ſinecure.* The patronage of the vicarage is in the Biſhop of Norwich.

CASTLE

CASTLE RISING.

SIR HENRY SPELMAN obſerves it is a Burgh of ſuch antiquity, that the royal Archives and Records give no account of it; and he thought that the Romans had a place of defence here, where ſome of their coins had been found, and a Conſtantine had been brought to him. That it is the moſt ancient Burgh in the county ſeems evident from its mayor being always called over firſt, at the reading of the King's commiſſion of the peace before Judges of aſſize. It was formerly governed by a mayor, recorder, high ſteward, twelve aldermen, a ſpeaker of the commons, and fifty (ſome ſay ſeventy) burgeſſes. At preſent the corporation conſiſts of two aldermen only, who alternately ſerve the office of mayor, and return two members to parliament, the mayor being the returning officer. The burgage tenures are the property of the Earls of Suffolk and Orford, and though five or ſix names generally appear upon the poll at an election for members of parliament, it is very doubtful whether there is a ſingle *legal voter* belonging to the burgh, except the Rector.

This town, from its vicinity to the Great Ouſe, the flatneſs of the adjoining marſhes, the name of a ſtreet in it called Haven-gate-lane; in which a piece of an anchor was dug up ſome years ago, and ſeveral other corroborating evidences, is ſuppoſed, in ancient times, to have been a ſea-port. Tradition the faithful preſerver of many a fact which hiſtory may have overlooked, deſpiſed,

ſpiſed, or forgotten, has handed down to us the two following lines:

Riſing was a ſea-port-town, when Lynn was but a marſh,
Now Lynn it is a ſea-port town, and Riſing fares the worſe.

The caſtle was built after the grant of the town and lordſhip by King William II. to William de Albani, that King's pincerna, or butler, and probably by his ſon William, the firſt Earl of Suſſex, who died in 1176. It ſtands upon a hill, on the ſouth ſide of the town, whence is a fine proſpect over land, and an arm of the ſea: great part of the walls of the keep, or inward tower, are ſtill ſtanding, being a Gothic pile, much reſembling that of Norwich, and little inferior, the walls being about three yards thick, conſiſting chiefly of free-ſtone with iron or car-ſtone, encompaſſed with a great circular ditch and bank of earth, on which ſtood alſo a ſtrong ſtone wall. The ditch, now dry, was probably formerly filled with water; there is but one entrance to it, on the eaſt ſide, over a ſtrong ſtone bridge, about thirty paces long, (with a gate-houſe thereon) about eight or nine paces broad, and is ſupported by one arch. The inward part of the caſtle, or keep, is all in ruins, except one room, where the court-lete of this lordſhip is held. No doubt the apartments were grand and ſumptuous, when queen Iſabel reſided here, and when the great King Edward III. with his queen and court were often entertained, and lodged here. On the walls which are decaying, having no cover, were towers, or turrets, which the lords of the manors of Hunſtanton, Roydon, and the Wootons,

Woottons, were by their tenures obliged to guard and defend. The compaſs of the ditch that incloſes the whole is above one thouſand and eighty paces.

In this caſtle Iſabel, Queen of Edward II, and mothe rof Edward III. after the death of her favourite, Earl Mortimer, was couſined from 1330 till her death in 1358, where ſhe was viſited by Edward III. and his Queen in 1340, and again by the King, 1344.

LITTLE WALSINGHAM,

A CONSIDERABLE market town delightfully ſituated on the banks of a nameleſs river, which runs into the ſea below Stifkey, at ſix or ſeven miles diſtance. The grounds on each ſide riſing in a bold manner gives the country here an appearance not often to be met with in this county. Mr. Warner's plantations, the abbey and church with a ſmall ſpire, are fine objects, preſenting themſelves in different points of view on approaching the town.

The curioes traveller ſhould not omit ſeeing the gardens of the late Henry Lee Warner, Eſq. in which are the ruins of an ancient monaſtery, and ſhrine dedicated to the Virgin Mary,* and formerly as much frequented as that of Thomas a Becket at Canterbury. The chapel was built in the year 1061, by Richolde, a noble widow and Lady of that manor, in imitation of the chapel of Nazareth.

In thoſe days of darkneſs and ſuperſtition, when Prieſts and Monks ruled not only the conſciences but the

* Here are two wells called by her name.

the purſes of the Laity, then they who had not made a pilgrimage and an offering at the ſhrine of the bleſſed Virgin of this place, were looked upon as impious and irreligious. — *Eraſmus*, who had been here, gives the following deſcription of it. "The Church "is ſplendid and beautiful, but the Virgin dwells "not in it; that, out of veneration and reſpect, is "granted to her Son. She has her church ſo con- "trived as to be on the right hand of her Son; but "neither in that doth ſhe live, the building being "not yet finiſhed. In this church there is a ſmall "chapel of wood, into which the pilgrims are ad- "mitted on each ſide at a narrow door; there is but "little or no light in it, but what proceeds from wax "tapers, yielding a moſt pleaſant and odoriferous "ſmell; but if you look in, you will ſay it is a ſeat "of the Gods, ſo bright and ſhining it is all over, "with jewels gold and ſilver."

Sir Henry Spelman tells us, when he was a child, there was a common tradition, that King Henry VIII. in the ſecond year of his reign, went barefoot from Barſham to Walſingham, and offered a necklace of great value to the Virgin Mary; but in the thirtieth year of the ſame reign, Thomas Cromwell, then Lord High Chamberlain of England, carried her image from hence to Chelſea, where he took care to have it burnt.

FAKENHAM,

IS a neat market town: The market is held on Thurſday, where the merchants from Wells conſtant-

ly attend to buy corn of the farmers for exportation. There is a court-houſe, which is now uſed as a ſchool, where occaſionally concerts of muſic are held: It was intended for a ſeſſions-houſe, the quarter ſeſſions of the peace being formerly held alternately at Fakenham and Walſingham, but of late years at Walſingham and Holt.

The church is a large regular pile, having a nave, a north and ſouth aile covered with lead, and a chancel covered with tiles; at the weſt-end a tower ſteeple with eight bells, and is dedicated to St. Peter. Round the cover of the font is, *Orate pro aia Ade Powryte, et Alicie uxoris ejus, et omnium benefactor, ſuor. qui iſtud opus fieri fecerunt in honore Dei omnipotentis. Amen.* On the eight ſides of the ſtone baſon, or font, are ſeveral religious emblems, viz. an angel, ox, lion, and eagle, to repreſent the four Evangeliſts; alſo that of the Trinity, a croſs crown of thorns, the King's-arms; alſo on the pillars of it, the Letter H, or L, in an old character, and a crown over it, to repreſent it as being in the Duchy of Lancaſter, or built in the reign of Henry VI. P. for his Name.

Error the Letter is a P

HOLT,

IS a market town, and the principal town in the hundred, pleaſantly ſituated on riſing ground, and in a fine country, that may juſtly be called the garden of Norfolk. The ſcenes around, and the proſpects it commands, are more variegated than in any part of the county. The air is ſharp but healthy. There are ſome good houſes in it, but the want of water is

ſeverely

ſeverely felt, the inhabitants being obliged to fetch it at ſome diſtance. The Quarter Seſſions of the Peace are held here and at Walſingham alternately, and the Seſſions-houſe is uſed as an aſſembly-room for the monthly aſſemblies. It is 124 miles from London. The market is on Saturday. Great part of this town was deſtroyed by fire, on Saturday May the 1ſt. 1708.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Before the fire it had a nave, two ailes, a ſquare tower, and a ſpire ſo high as to be a good ſea-mark: the chancel after this was fitted up for the reception of the pariſhioners.

Sir John Greſham was born in this town in 1507: He entered into partnerſhip with his brother Sir R. Greſham, an eminent merchant, in London, and ſerved the office of ſheriff during the year his brother was Lord Mayor, and founded a free-ſchool in Holt, which is under the direction of the company of fiſhmongers. — He and his brother projected the ſcheme of building the Royal Exchange, which was afterwards completed by Sir John, Son of Sir Richard. He died 1556.

C R O M E R,

THERE was formerly a town called Shipden, betwixt this town and the ocean, but the ſea has entirely ſwallowed up that town, and makes haſty ſtrides towards devouring Cromer alſo, which now ſtands ſo near the edge of the cliff, that in the memory of many people now living there, upwards of twenty

houſes have at different times been precipitated into the ſea.

At very low tides there is an appearance of ſomething, which the fiſhermen call Shipden ſteeple. It is hardly probable, but that a large tower, whoſe foundations were an hundred feet perpendicular from the ſurface of the ſea, after being tumbled into it, with the immenſe body of earth that ſupported it, and after being waſhed for many centuries by the waves, muſt have been ſo ſhattered and daſhed to pieces, that no remains can be viſible.

There is now no harbour at Cromer, yet a trade is carried on from this place, whence corn is exported, and coals, deals, &c. are imported. As the method of trading from the place is curious, we ſhall mention it.

The veſſels uſed are from 60 to 100 tons burden, few larger: at high water they are laid upon the beach, and, as ſoon as the water is ſufficiently ebbed, carts are drawn to the ſide of the ſhip, and the coals are ſhot into them, as they are into lighters in other places. The carts carry only half a chaldron at a time, as the road up the cliff is very ſteep. In this manner the carts continue working, till the water flows ſo high as to waſh the horſes bellies, and float the carts: they can unload ſometimes 60 chaldrons in a tide. When the veſſel is empty, it floats on a high tide, and continues at a little diſtance from the ſhore, and is loaded with corn by boats, as they ſeldom run the hazard of loading them when laid on the beach, leſt contrary winds ſhould prevent their getting off with the cargo.

Robert

Robert Bacon a mariner of this town diſcovered Iceland, and is ſaid to have taken the prince of Scotland, James Stuart, ſailing to France for education, in the reign of Henry IV.

THE CHURCH has been a magnificent ſtructure of flint and free-ſtone. It was built about the year 1396: its ſteeple, which is 159 feet high, is ſquare, and richly ornamented with free-ſtone ſculpture: the chancel is in ruins.—About a mile to the eaſt of the town is the light-houſe. — Here is a great fiſhery for lobſters and crabs, and within the laſt few years, a conſiderable number of herrings have been taken on the coaſt.

There is a fair on Whitſun Monday, which draws together all the neighbourhood within ten miles. To a mind that can receive pleaſure from ſeeing others pleaſed, without deſpiſing the reaſons of their being ſo, this is a moſt ſtriking ſcene; ſeveral hundreds of both ſexes, and all ages, in their holiday cloaths, are ſeen from the cliff in boats, which beautifully enliven the ſea, whilſt ſwarms of people who cannot get boats enough to gratify their deſire of floating, impatiently wait on the beach, which is covered with them.

This town is likely to receive conſiderable improvements, from its having lately become a faſhionable bathing place.

AYLSHAM,

AYLSHAM,

THIS town in the time of Edward II. and III. was the chief town in the county for the linen manufacture. But about the time of Henry VIII. that had much decreaſed, and the woollen manufacture flouriſhed. In the reign of James I. it was famous for knitters. At preſent no manufacture is carried on.

It is a neat market town ſituated on the river Bure, in the moſt agreeable part of the county, eleven miles from Norwich, ſeven from North Walſham, eleven from Cromer, eleven from Holt, and contains about one hundred and twenty families. The river Bure was made navigable from Coltiſhall to this town, for boats of 13 tons burden, and drawing two feet four or five inches water. The work was completed in October 1779, and coſt 6001l.

The Church, dedicated to St. Michael the Arch-Angel, is a noble regular building, and was erected by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter; it has a nave, two ailes, two tranſcepts and a chancel adjoining; a ſquare tower with a ſmall broach or ſpire on the top, an organ, clock, and ten bells; the porch and the whole building being covered with lead. On the ſouth window there is a neat painting of the ſalutation, finiſhed in 1516. On the font is neatly carved the emblems of the four Evangeliſts, the inſtruments of the paſſion, a crucifix, and the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, Lord Morley, Bouchier, St. George, and a croſs flore.

The

The county Bridewell ſtands near the market-place, and has this curious inſcription, cut in wood. *God preſerve. our. ſuprem. hed. Kyng. Henry. Theight. Pray. for. the. good. proſperyte. and. aſſtate. of. Roberd. Marſham. and. Ione. his. wyfe. the. wiche. this. howſe. they. cawſed. to. be. made. to. the. honor. of. the. towne. be. thir. qwick. lives. fines.* 1543.

The free-ſchool ſtands near the church, it was founded by Robert Jannys, Mayor of Norwich, in 1517, and endowed with 10l. a year.

The Market is on Tueſday, and the Fairs are March 23, and September 26,

GAYWOOD,

IS a village adjoiniug and within a mile of the Borough of Lynn Regis, to the Eaſt. This town and Lordſhip belonged to the Biſhops of the Eaſt Angles, in the time of the Saxons, and was given by ſome of their Kings. It continued in the See of Norwich till it was granted by an act of parliament, February the 4th, in the 27th year of Henry VIII. to the Crown, with other of the Biſhop's manors and barony, by way of exchange for the abbey manors and lands belonging to the monaſtery of St. Bennet in the Holme.

The church is dedicated to St. Faith the Virgin and Martyr; it conſiſts of a ſquare ſteeple of brick, in which there are three bells; a nave with north and ſouth croſs ailes, covered with thatch. It is a Rectory, and the Tythes amount to 256l. per annum. The Rev. Samuel Beatniffe was Curate and Rector of this pariſh, 55 years, and lies buried in the chancel, with the following inſcription upon his tomb-ſtone.

In

In Memory of
The Rev. Samuel Beatniffe, M. A.
Who died at Lynn, Auguſt 10, 1781,
In the 79th year of his age.
Having been Curate, and Rector of this Pariſh,
And Bawſey, 55 years.

He was benevolent and charitable,
His mind was cheerful, eaſy, and unſuſpicious;
To all mankind he was juſt and friendly,
And to his relations generous.
He lived reſpected, and died lamented. *

John de Gray Biſhop of Norwich, built a noble palace in this village in 1210, for himſelf and ſucceſſors: At this time Lynn belonged to the Biſhop of Norwich, which very probably occaſioned the Biſhop's building a palace here; and it is worthy of remark, that when King John was at Lynn, and granted the corporation many extenſive privileges, it was upon the expreſs condition, that the provoſt, or chief magiſtrate, ſhould at the Biſhop's palace at Gaywood, annually acknowledge himſelf ſubject to the Biſhop of Norwich.

There is no edifice now in this village, bearing marks of ſuch high antiquity, and it is difficult to gueſs in what part of the town it ſtood, unleſs it was on the ſite of what is now called Gaywood-hall, which is

* If faſtidious criticiſm ſhould diſcover, that too much is here ſaid of an obſcure village, and an obſcure man, let gratitude be permitted to make the following reply.---The Compiler of this humble performance, here ſpent a great part of his early years, and being the adopted ſon of this worthy man, pays this ſmall tribute to his memory.

is ſurrounded by a very large and deep moat or wet ditch, and ramparts, certainly of no modern date, and which could never be made for any other purpoſe than that of defence; a very common and neceſſary precaution, when the great Barons of the kingdom frequently took up arms againſt their Sovereign, or againſt each other. For petty tyrants then acknowledged no law beyond the point of a ſword, or the flight of an arrow.

About forty years ago there was an oak tree of extraordinary ſize ſtanding at the entrance thro' the rampart on the north ſide of this hall; it was quite hollow, and had a table in the middle, round which eight or ten people might conveniently ſit.

In 1684 the militia of the county were reviewed in compliment to Charles II's. preſence, *'tis ſaid "On "Gaywood Green,"* but there being no place in the village now known by that name, leads us to conjecture, that the review was upon Sayer's marſh, a fine common belonging to this town, and between it and Lynn to the ſouth, where the Weſtern Battalion was reviewed by the late Lord Orford in 1759, previous to being called out into actual ſervice.

There are about 300 inhabitants in this village; the land is not inferior to any in the county, and lets at from 25s. to 3l. per acre, but the village has not by any means that cheerful appearance which it bore 40 years ago; this perhaps has been occaſioned by the great advance of rents, which in general are ſo high as to keep the little farmers wretchedly poor.

In Reffley wood in this pariſh, there is a fine ſpring of

of Chalybeat water, which upon being taken into a baſon has a black and dirty colour, but on mixing it with ſpirits, becomes quite clear, and is of a pleaſant flavor. This is a kind of Vauxhall to the inhabitants of Lynn, who reſort here in great numbers during the ſummer ſeaſon.

A conſiderable Fair is held at Gaywood, on the 22d and 23d of June.

St. BENNET in the HOLME,

THAT is "in the River Iſland." Canute, the Daniſh King of England, returning from Rome, founded a monaſtery in a fenny place, called Cowholm, and ſometimes Calveſcroſt; where before the Danes came into England, one Sweman an Hermit, with others his brethren, lived about fifty years; whoſe ſucceſſors, the Hermits of this place, being ſlain in the Daniſh perſecution, occaſioned King Canute, to expiate his countrymens' murthering them, to begin the foundation of this monaſtery, which was then dedicated to St. Benedict, and endowed by him, and his ſucceſſor Edward the Confeſſor, with great privileges and revenues. It was afterwards ſo ſtrongly fortified by the monks, that it looked more like a caſtle than a cloiſter. It was beſieged by William the Conqueror in vain, till a monk betrayed it on condition that he ſhould be made abbot; which he accordingly was; but ſhortly after the King ordered this new * abbot to be

* Barber's MS. ſays that this Abbot, whoſe name was Ethelwold or Elewold, fled into Denmark to eſcape the fury of William the Conqueror.

be hanged for a traitor, and thus he received the juſt reward for his treachery. The lands were valued on the diſſolution of the monaſteries, the 26th of Henry VIII. at ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven pounds, nine ſhillings and eight-pence, per ann. which lands, being a little before the diſſolution exchanged for thoſe belonging to the See of Norwich, the Biſhops of Norwich for this reaſon, are at this day privileged to challenge the title of abbot of Holme, and, may accordingly ſo ſtile themſelves. What remains at preſent of the buildings of this monaſtery is very little, the church, &c. being all entirely deſtroyed, except ſome part of the old gate-houſe: However ſince the publiſhers of the Monaſticon have met with a Draught or Repreſentation of the church in a manuſcript in the Cottonian Library, and printed it there, I ſhall refer the reader to that work; whereby he will be able to gueſs at the nature of the fabric. See Monaſticon Anglicanum. Vol. 1. p. 282.

The greater part of the preceding, and the following account of St. Bennet's Monaſtery is extracted from a MS. of Mr. T. Barber, late of the Cuſtom-houſe, Yarmouth, to which he had ſubjoined a complete liſt of the Abbots to the diſſolution, but it being too long to be inſerted here, we ſhall ſelect ſome remarkable paſſages only.

William Rugge, alias Repſe, or Reppes, (the fortieth Abbot of this place) D. D. and Fellow of Gonvill Hall, in Cambridge, and ſon of Wm. Rugge, of North Repps in this county, was made Abbot April 26, 1530. Six years after which being promoted by King Henry VIII. to the See of Norwich, he by virtue

virtue of a private act of parliament, parted with all the lands of his Biſhopric (except the ſite of his Epiſcopal palace in Norwich) to the King, by way of exchange for the revenues belonging to the Abbey of Holme, and priory of Hickling; which laſt being ſoon after alienated by him, the whole income ſince his time appertaining to the See of Norwich, has been only the Eſtate of Holme monaſtery, which his ſucceſſors ſtill enjoy, according to the purport of the ſaid act; which continuing unrepealed gave occaſion to Biſhop Richard Montague, *temp. Caroli primi*, to ſubſcribe himſelf in his leaſes executed before the great rebellion, Richard by divine permiſſion Lord Biſhop of Norwich, and head Abbot of St. Benedict's de Hulm. But to return to Biſhop Rugge, alias Repps; he died anno 1550, September 21, and was buried in the middle of the cathedral church of Norwich, having been deprived by order of King Edward VI. on January 31, preceding, notwithſtanding he had been a zealous ſtickler for the King's Supremacy, and influenced his Convent, 21 in number, to ſubſcribe to the ſame anno 1534. Two years before this monaſtery was annexed to the See of Norwich, by act of parliament as aforeſaid, which limited the Biſhops of Norwich before the reformation took place, to maintain only a prior and twelve monks; all which were ſo well provided for before the year 1553; that not the leaſt ſum remained payable out of the abbey, either in penſions or otherwiſe at that time.—Willis's mitered abbys, v. 1. p. 118.

The exchange of the lands of the Biſhopric, with thoſe of St. Bennet's Holme and Hickling, was made in

February 4, 27th, Henry VIII. at which time Abbot Repps was nominated to the See of Norwich, though not elected till May following.

Biſhop Repps, alienated from the Biſhopric, not only the priory of Hickling, but many good manors belonging to the abbey, ſome by abſolute gift, others upon trifling exchanges, and made long leaſes, ſo that at laſt he was unable to maintain the State of the Biſhopric, and forced to reſign, with a penſion of 200 marks, (as I have ſomewhere met with.) 'Tis certain he was not deprived, becauſe in the patent of commiſſion of John Hopton, the Biſhopric is ſaid to be void by the reſignation of William the laſt Biſhop.—The porter or ſome ſervant of the Biſhop, is ſaid to have made a copy of verſes, beginning thus,

Poor Will, thou rugged art, and ragged all,
Thy abbey cannot bleſs thee in ſuch Fame;
To keep a palace, ſtate, and lordly hall,
When gone is thence what ſhou'd maintain
the ſame, &c.

When the Biſhops of Norwich were freed from maintaining the prior and twelve monks, is not known; 'Tis no wonder any of them are not in the penſion Biſhopric, anno 1553, becauſe if any then remained unprovided for, they were ſupported out of the Biſhopric, and not from the Crown.

Biſhop Repps lived at St. Bennet's, for I have ſeen proceſſes or citations, to call perſons before him or his Auditor, *Cauſar in capellâ ſancti Salvatori infra manerium noſtrum de Hulmo*; and ſometimes, *in Capellâ ſancti mariæ infra manerium noſtrum de Hulmo*,

1542. However, in his or the ſucceeding Biſhop's time, the abbey was ſuffered entirely to fall to ruin. Biſhop Jagon ſued the adminiſtratrix of Biſhop Redman for 3,161l. dilapidations about the monaſtery; but it had been done ſo long that he recovered nothing.

Biſhop Freake repaired a handſome hall or grange called Ludham-hall, built by the Abbot Martin, anno 1450, about a mile from the abbey, in a better ſituation, which was the country ſeat, and indeed chief place of reſidence of all the ſucceeding Biſhops, who had here round them about 300 or 400l. per ann. domains, with all ſorts of meats, veniſon, wild fowls, rabbits and fiſh in great plenty, of their own; and thereby were enabled to live honourably and hoſpitably, till Biſhop Montague came, who leaſed it out upon lives to provide for his family; ſince which the Biſhops have reſided at Norwich.

The ground in the Iſland of St. Bennet in the Holme is ſo fenny, that if the little ſtrings and roots of the ſhrubs in it are cut they will ſwim upon the water; and it has been conjectured from the cockles now and then dug up there, that the ſea has formerly broken in ſo far. The river Thyne or Thyrn joins the Yare near Clipſby, forming a kind of peninſula called Flegg, where the ſoil is very rich and fruitful. It is in this part of the county that the Danes are ſuppoſed to have firſt ſettled, both becauſe it is neareſt their landing, and being nearly ſurrounded with water, is pretty well fortified by nature; and alſo, becauſe in that little compaſs of ground we find 13 villages ending in *by*, a Daniſh word, at the end of a name,

name, ſignifying a village or dwelling-place, hence our by-laws in England come to ſignify ſuch laws as are peculiar to each town, village, corporate body, or ſociety.

CONCISE REMARKS ON THE COUNTY.

According to the Roman diviſion of England, Norfolk was part of the *Iceni*. In the Saxon diviſion it made a part of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles. It is called *Simeni* by Ptolemy only, who moſt certainly means the ſame country by it, as other authors by the *Iceni*. This appears from the ſituation he has aſcribed to it after *Cattieuchlani*, and having the *Trinobantes* on the Eaſt, toward the eſtuary of the Thames. The modern name Norfolk, or *Northern-folk*, is, without queſtion, by way of diſtinction from Suffolk, or the *Southern-folk*.

Norfolk is a maritine county, nearly of an oval form, and ſo ſurrounded by water, that except at a ſmall cauſeway, near Lopham, it is an iſland. The Britiſh ocean forms its boundary on the north and eaſt, for near 100 miles: on the ſouth it is divided from Suffolk by the river Waveney and Little Ouſe. From Yarmouth haven to near Littleport, is about 70 miles, whence the iſle of Ely is its boundary to Gunthorpe ſluice, an irregular courſe of 37 miles: Croſs-keys waſh divides it from the county of Lincoln.

According to Sir Henry Spelman, it lies between 52 deg. 28 min. and 53 deg. 3 min. of north latitude, and between 13 deg. and 1 deg. 42 minutes of Eaſt longitude: being 63 miles long from Yarmouth to Wiſbeach, and about 40 in breadth from the parallel

of Billingford to Wells; by the roads it meaſures 71 miles by 43. Its circumference is nearly 210 miles, containing an area of (a) 1,148,000 acres, or 1,793¾ ſquare miles, each being 640 acres. It is divided into 33 hundreds, in which are, one city, four burghs, twenty-four market towns, and about 700 (b) villages. In theſe are reckoned 47,780 houſes, and 240,000 inhabitants. It ſends 12 members to parliament, has about (c) 6000 county freeholders, and provides 960 men to the militia. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and province of Canterbury; pays 22 parts of the Land-tax raiſed in Great Britain; to the poor rate 83,739l. 4s. 10d. and with reſpect to the general ſituation of the kingdom, is accounted to be "in the "East of England," and East Dereham, near the centre of the county, is 94 miles, north-nor-eaſt from London.

The county, ſays Camden, is large and almoſt all champaign, except in ſome places where there ariſe gentle hills. 'Tis very rich, well ſtored with flocks of ſheep, and abounds with rabbits. The ſoil is different according to the ſeveral quarters; in ſome places fat, luſcious and full of moiſture, as in Marſhland and Flegg; in others, eſpecially to the Weſt, it

(a) Hence it appears to be in magnitude, nearly one thirty-fifth part of England.

(b) The Index to the poll-book, publiſhed in 1768, makes them 716, excluſive of the city and county of Norwich. By the liſt at the end of this book, they amount to 728.

(c) In the great conteſted election for Knights of the Shire in 1734, the Freeholders upon the poll amounted to 6,302, in 1786, they were 5,568.

it is poor, lean, and ſandy; and in others clayey, and chalky. The ſoil is more various than perhaps that of any other county, and comprehends all the ſorts that are to be found in the iſland; arable, paſture, meadow, wood-lands, light ſandy ground, deep clays, heaths and fens.

What Camden advances in general terms, on the ſoil and produce of the county, was written more than two centuries ago; ſince which the improved ſtate of agriculture has made ſuch changes, that we hope it will be acceptable to our readers to be informed what Mr. Kent has more particularly ſaid upon the ſame ſubjects in 1794. His words are — The greateſt part of the arable land is ſandy. The prime parts of the county lie north, and north-eaſt of Norwich; which may be denominated a true ſandy loam, equal in value to the beſt parts of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which it reſembles. The diſtrict ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of Norwich, though chiefly ſand, has an occaſional mixture of clay, and is, in many parts, wet, and full of ſprings; but yet this part is fruitful, though in a leſs degree than the former.

The largeſt proportion of the county lies weſt and north-weſt of Norwich. There is ſome very good land in different parts of this diſtrict; but upon the whole, it is very inferior to the two preceding. This is called Weſt Norfolk; and on account of the three great houſes, Houghton, Holkham, and Rainham, is the part which ſtrangers are moſt acquainted with.

The part of the county lying ſouth-weſt of Norwich, runs upon a ſtill lighter ſand; ſo light, that in the hun-

dred of Greenhoe, the ſand very often, in a high wind, driſts from one pariſh to another. Here are the great rabbit warrens.

Marſhland may be conſidered as a hundred by itſelf. The ſoil is a rich ooze, evidently gained from the ſea; the north part is highly productive; but the ſouth part very much injured for want of a better drainage.

The air on the ſea coaſt is in general ſharp and healthy, in the hundreds of Eaſt and Weſt Flegg damp and unwholeſome, at Lynn and in Marſhland cold, damp, gloomy, and aguiſh, ſo that when a ſtranger comes to live in Marſhland, and gets the ague, which he ſeldom eſcapes, he is ſaid *to be arreſted by the bailiff of Marſhland.* The inland part of the county is extremely pleaſant and ſalubrious. On the whole, the people of Norfolk have long been celebrated for their activity, healthy conſtitution, ſubtlety, and ſharpneſs of wit, which Camden reproached them with turning to one of the worſt of purpoſes,—that of haraſſing each other with petty law ſuits. If this reproach were well founded in Camden's time, we believe it to be no longer applicable, and that no county in England, of equal extent and opulence, preſents fewer inſtances of this kind. Perhaps the inhabitants have diſcovered, that he who goes to law on frivolous and vexatious occaſions, gratifies his reſentment at the expence of his purſe, and the injury of his reputation.

The Dioceſe of Norwich comprehends the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a few pariſhes in Cambridgeſhire, excepting Emneth in Freebridge-Marſhland,

land, which belongs to the Biſhopric of Ely; Hadleigh, Monks-Illeigh, and Moulton, in Suffolk, as peculiars to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Frekenham, to the See of Rocheſter.

It is divided into four Archdeaconries, and thoſe ſub-divided into deanries, pariſhes, parochial benefices, and medieties.

Archdeaconries	*Deanries*	*Pariſhes*, &c.
Norwich -	13	365
Norfolk - -	12	468
Sudbury -	8	523
Suffolk - -	14	

The number of eſtabliſhed Clergy reſident within the Dioceſe of Norwich, as calculated in 1772, was:

Of the beneficed Clergy, about 550.
Curates not beneficed, about 150.

The county has the greateſt number of pariſh churches of any in the three kingdoms, and if, as before has been ſtated, it contains 1793¾ ſquare miles, or 1,148,000 acres, and 240,000 inhabitants, it is 134 perſons to every ſquare mile, and one to every three acres and 1-third, a population ſurpaſſing any other county in England, at the ſame diſtance from the metropolis: And, it being ſuppoſed that one perſon out of every eight or nine, but we will ſay, in every ten, is able to bear arms, the county and city have 24,000 men ſo qualified.---The muſter-roll in 1574 contained 8,240 names; whence it appears, that within 225 years, the defenſive power of the county

county is increaſed in nearly a threefold proportion.

The civil government of the county is in the High-Sheriff for the time being. He is annually appointed by the King, and preſides at the aſſizes, and other county meetings. The Lent Aſſizes are held at Thetford in March, and the Summer Aſſizes at Norwich, in Auguſt.

The military and marine government of this county is committed to the care of a Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, who is alſo Cuſtos Rotulorum. The Lord-Lieutenant is the *locum tenens* of the King, and, as his Vice-roy, governs in the county. It is an office of great diſtinction, appointed by the King for managing the ſtanding militia in the county, and all military affairs therein. He has the power of commiſſioning all officers in the militia, (his Majeſty's approbation as a mere matter of form, being obtained); he appoints the Deputy-Lieutenants, whoſe names muſt alſo be preſented by the King. As Cuſtos Rotulorum, he puts ſuch gentlemen as are properly qualified, into the commiſſion of the peace, and is ſuppoſed to have cuſtody of the rolls, or records of the Seſſions of peace. In both theſe capacities he appears rather a Miniſter than a Judge, though he is, in his own perſon, a Juſtice of Peace and Quorum. Lord-Lieutenants of counties were firſt inſtituted July 24, 1549.

The county hath the honour of having raiſed the the firſt battalion of militia, which marched out of the

the county, and did duty at Hilsea-barracks, near Portsmouth in 1759.

There were seventy-seven monasteries and religious houses in Norwich and the county of Norfolk, at the time of the general dissolution by Henry VIII. in the year 1535. — It is observed that ecclesiastical colleges are always in the most pleasant and fruitful places: While the world allowed the Monks their choice, it is surely no dishonour that they chose well.

There are in Norfolk more *resident proprietors* of 400l. a year, landed estate, than in any other county in England.

The Quarter-sessions for the county are held in the Shire-house, on the Castle-hill of Norwich, in January, April, July and October. The summer Assizes, monthly county courts, and the various county meetings are also held in the Shire-house, and the county elections, upon the Castle-hill.

The roads are naturally so good, that when King Charles was here in 1671,* he said, the county should be cut into strips to make roads for the rest of the kingdom.

* At that time there was not a single Turnpike Road in the county.

TURNPIKE ROADS IN NORFOLK.

	MILES.
From Norwich to Thetford -	29
Norwich to Swaffham - -	28
And to Mattiſhall - - -	4
Weſt Bilney to Lynn - -	9
Norwich to Yarmouth - -	22
St. Olave's Bridge to Beccles -	8
Lynn to Gayton - -	7
Lynn to Caſtle Riſing - -	5
And to Hillington - -	4
To Grimſton - - -	3
Ditto to Methwold - -	19
And to Little Ouſe Bridge -	14
Ditto to Wiſbeach - -	17
Fincham to near Wiſbeach -	17
Norwich to Scole Inn - -	20
And to New Buckenham -	12
Ditto to Watton - -	21
Ditto to Aylſham - -	11

Mr. Kent has ſtated the value of the ſuperabundant produce of the county to be as follows :

Corn annually exported -	£. 901,521 9 0
Bullocks, ſheep, wool, ſwine, rabbits, dairy articles, poultry, game, herrings, - - -	275,500 0 0
	1,170021 9 0

If ten pounds be apportioned for the annual ſubſiſtance of every human being, one with another, which is acknowledged to be a liberal allowance, it follows, that the county ſends out a foreign ſupply for upwards

wards of 117,000 perſons; and as the ſoil of Norfolk is far from being naturally good, it muſt, undoubtedly, be to art and induſtry, that this great ſource of treaſure is to be aſcribed.

The inhabitants of Norfolk are rather below the middle ſtature, of a clear complexion, an active, induſtrious, enterpriſing diſpoſition, and particularly ſkilful in agriculture. Its extenſive ſea coaſt and inland navigation, furniſh 6000 experienced and hardy ſailors: the worſt parts of the county, a prodigious number of rabbits, and every part of it excellent mutton, and the beſt turkies in England.

The extenſive culture of turnips as now practiſed in Norfolk, for the purpoſe of fattening bullocks, was introduced into the county by Charles, Viſcount Townſhend, who brought it from Hanover in the year 1715, and firſt tried it upon the light lands in the vicinity of Rainham. In 1727 it was very general in that part of the country, and has ſince become the baſis of the Norfolk Huſbandry. For the various ſpecies, culture, and application of this moſt uſeful plant, we refer our readers to Marſhall's Rural Œconomy of Norfolk, vol. 1. p. 256 to 298.

LIST OF RARE NORFOLK PLANTS.

VERONICA TRIPHYLLOS, *Trifid Speedwell.* Near Cockley Cley; it grows in Suffolk, and is a very rare plant in other counties of England.

UTRICULARIA MINOR, *Leſſer-hooded Milfoil.* St. Faith's Newton Bogs, near Norwich.

SCHOENUS

SCHOENUS COMPRESSUS, *Compreſſed Bog-ruſh.* St. Faith's Bogs, and near Ditchingham Bath.

SCIRPUS PAUCIFLORUS, Fl. Scot, *Little chocolate headed Club-ruſh.* Poringland heath and Ellingham fen.

SCIRPUS SYLVATICUS, *Wood Club-ruſh.* Ditchingham.

ERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM, *Hare's-tail ruſh.* Bawſey Bottom, near Lynn.

PHALARIS ARENARIA, Fl. Ang. or PHLEUM ARENARIUM, Lin. *Sea Canary-graſs.* On Yarmouth Downs, and likewiſe near Swaffham, far from the Sea.

PHALRIS PHLEOIDES, Lin. *Cat's-tail Canary-graſs.* Firſt diſcovered in Great Britain in 1780, near Swaffham.

ALOPECURUS VENTRICOSUS, Fl. Ang. MILIUM LENDIGERUM, Lin. *Panic fox-tail graſs.* Gillingham cornfields.

AIRA SETACCA, Fl. Ang. *Mountain hair-graſs.* Stratton Strawleſs Heath.

POA ANGUSTIFOLIA, *Norrow leaved Meadow-graſs.* On the walls of Caſtle Riſing Caſtle.

ÆGILOPS INCURVA, *Sea hard-graſs.* Yarmouth Downs.

ELYMUS ARENARIUS, *Sea lime-graſs.* On the Norfolk coaſt.

TILLÆA MUSCOSA, *Procumbent Tillea.* Dry Heaths in Norfolk and Suffolk, and as yet not noticed in any other county of England.

HOLESTEUM UMBELLATUM, Lin. CERASTIUM UMBELLATUM, Fl. Ang. *Umbelliferous Chick-weed.*

Originally

Originally found at Norwich, ſince at Bury, but no where elſe in England, as yet known.

GALIUM ANGLICUM, *Small Ladies bed-ſtraw, or Gooſe-graſs.* On the walls of Binham Church.

ASPERULA CYNANCHICA, *Squinancy-wort.* Swaffham Heath.

ANCHUSA SEMPERVIRENS, *Evergreen Alkanet.* About Norwich plentifully, but rare in the county.

VERBASUM LYCHNITIS, VAR. β. Fl. Ang. *Hoary yellow Mullin.* It has been noted for growing about Norwich in great abundance for many years back; it is not uncommon likewiſe in the county. It grows alſo at Bury, and Wollerton in Northamptonſhire, is mentioned by Ray, otherwiſe this beautiful plant ſeems to be claimed by Norfolk and Suffolk alone, and by the firſt in particular.

GENTIANA PNEUMONANTHE, *Marſh Gentian, or Calathian Violet.* Stratton Heath near Norwich; the intelligence of its growing there was firſt communicated to the world, by the late Mr. Stillingfleet.

BUPLEURUM TENUISSIMUM, *Leaſt Hare's-Ear.* Near Cley and Lynn.

SELINUM PALUSTRE, *Marſh Selinum.* Very near Norwich, and in many places in Norfolk. This plant was not known to be Engliſh by Mr. Ray.

OENANTHE PIMPINELLOIDES, *Parſley water Drop-wort.* Marſhes near Yarmouth, and but of late known to be a native of Norfolk at all.

CICUTA VIROSA, *Long leaved water Hemlock.* This very poiſonous plant grows very near Norwich, and in many places in the county.

STATICE RETICULATA, *Matted Sea-Lavender.*

Norfolk alone has the honour of producing this plant on its ſea ſhore, viz. at Wells Blakeney and Cley; it was not known to Mr. Ray.

MYOSURUS MINIMUS, *Mouſe-tail.* St. Faith's and Lakenham, near Norwich.

NARTHECIUM OSSIFRAGUM, *Lancaſhire Aſphodel.* Derſingham Moor.

ACORUS CALAMUS, *Sweet ſmelling Flag or Calamus.* It has been noticed by Ray many years back, as growing on the river Yare.

FRANKENIA LÆVIS, *Sea-heath.* Near Yarmouth.

RUMES PULCHER, *Fiddle-dock.* In Norfolk, very common.

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCOS, *Cranberries.* Derſingham Moor.

CHRYSOSPLENIUM ALTERNIFOLIUM, *Alternate leaved golden Saxifrage.* Poringland Heath, near Norwich.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, Herb Paris, *True-love or one-berry.* Rackheath wood, and near Bawburgh.

MONOTROPA HYPOPIYHYS, *Yellow Bird's neſt.* Shottiſham and Stoke.

DIANTHUS PROLIFER, *Proliferous Pink.* Near Norwich.

CUCUBALUS OTITES, *Spaniſh Campion.* Near Swaffham.

ARENARIA TENUIFOLIA, *Fine leaved Sandwort.* Near Cley. On Sir Richard Bedingfield's garden walls, at Oxborough.

SEDUM ANGLICUM, *Engliſh Stone crop.* Norfolk coaſt.

CHELIDONIUM GLAUCIUM, *Yellow horned Poppy.* On the Norfolk coaſt.

CHELIDONIUM CORNICULATUM & HYBRIDUM, *red and purple horned Poppy.* Both discovered in Norfolk by Mr. Stillingfleet, and sent to Mr. Hudson, author of the Flora Anglica.

PAPAVER HYBRIDUM, *Bastard Poppy.* Near Norwich.

STRATIOTES ALOIDIS, *Fresh-water Soldier.* In Norfolk, very frequent.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA, *Pasque flower.* Lexham, at a place called Tulip-hills.

TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, *Common Germandes.* Norwich city walls.

MELAMPYRUM ARVENSE, *Purple Cow-wheat.* Near Cossey and Litcham, and some other places in Norfolk. This beautiful species appears to be rare in other counties.

COCHLEARIA DANICA, *Danish Scurvy-grass.* At Wells.

IBERIS NUDICAULIS, *Naked rock-cress.* About Norwich, frequent; rare in other counties.

TURRITIS GLABRA, *Smooth tower-mustard.* Near Norwich, and has been noticed by Ray, as a scarce Norfolk plant.

CRAMBE MARITIMA, *Sea Colewort.* Norfolk coast.

GERANIUM SYLVATICUM, *Wood Crane's-bill.* Holt wood in Leziate, near Lynn.

LATHYRUS PALUSTRIS, *Marsh Lathyrus.* At Ranworth Norfolk.

HIPPOCREPIS COMOSA, *Tufted horse shoe vetch.* Swaffham Heath.

TRIFOLIUM ORNITHOPODIOIDES, *Bird's foot trefoil.* Mousehold Heath, Norwich.

MEDICAGO FALCATA, *Yellow Medick, or wild Lucern.* Been noted for growing in Norfolk, and particularly about Norwich.

CREPIS FOETIDA, *Stinking Crepis, or hawk-weed.* In the road from Swaffham to Downham, very ſparingly.

HYOSERIS MINIMA, *Leaſt Swine's Succory.* Corn-fields near Norwich and New Buckenham.

HYPOCHÆRIS GLABRA, *Smooth Hypochæris, or hawk-weed.* In a field betwixt Norwich and Coſſey.

CARDUUS ACAULIS, *Dwarf Carline Thiſtle.* Dry Heaths and Commons in Norfolk, very frequent.

GNAPHALIUM DIOICUM, *Mountain Cat's foot,* Stratton Heath, about ſeven miles from Norwich.

CINERARIA PALUSTRIS, *Marſh ſea-bane.* Betwixt Norwich and Yarmouth, eſpecially at Acle and Caiſter.

OPHRYS LOESELII, *Dwarf Ophrys.* A ſingle ſpecimen of this rare plant was once found at St. Faith's Newton; but it is doubtful whether it can be again found there.

OPHRYS PALUDOSA, *The leaſt tway-blade.* For the honour of Norfolk, this plant was found in 1769, on Felthorpe Bogs, near Norwich, the place of its former growth in England, being very doubtful.

CAREX LIMOSA, *Marſh Carex.* Heydon and St. Faith's Newton Bogs.

CAREX STRIGOSA, *Looſe Carex.* Sexton Wood, Bedingham.

ATRIPLEX PEDUNCULATA, *Pedunculated Orache.* Yarmouth, diſcovered about the year 1776.

For

For the preceding liſt of rare Norfolk plants, we are indebted to an ingenious Botanical Friend, on whoſe accuracy and abilities we have reaſon to place the utmoſt confidence. Thoſe Gentlemen who are deſirous of further information on this curious and faſhionable ſtudy, we refer to the laſt edition of Camden's Britannia, vol. 2. p. 118 to 122, where the catalogue is extended to more than 700.—The firſt edition of Camden's Britannia, was publiſhed in 1586, in one ſmall quarto volume, in Latin. It has often been tranſlated into Engliſh, and augmented by ſucceſſive editors, till it has, it may be preſumed, arrived at maturity, under the foſtering hand of Mr. Gough, who in 1789 publiſhed an edition of it in three ponderous folio volumes; but, where every thing is *put down* that comes to hand, good, bad, or indifferent, what we hoped to find conſolidated, is ſo enveloped and obſcured, by detached ſentences, hearſays, conjectures, and diſcordant matter, of we know not whom, that in the purſuit to gratify our curioſity, we are forcibly reminded of the adage, — 'Tis like ſearching for a 'ſingle grain of wheat amidſt a buſhel of chaff.'

RIVERS AND BROADS.

THE GREAT OUSE ſprings from Brackley in Northamptonſhire, and running through Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Cambridgeſhire, and dividing this laſt county from Norfolk, paſſes by Littleport; through Denver-ſluice, and falls into the Britiſh Ocean, about ten miles below Lynn Regis.—It is navigable for lighters, from Lynn to Cambridge.

The WAVENEY riſes at South Lopham in this county, from what is called the Ford, though in fact

it is a cauſeway of only nine feet in breadth, having a ditch on each ſide, in one of which are ſprings, the ſource of the Waveney, running Eaſtward by Scole, Billingford, Harleſton, and Bungay, whence it is navigable to Yarmouth, Beccles, St. Olave's marſhes, and meeting the the Yare and Bure, near Burgh-caſtle, they empty into the ocean at the fort. The Little Ouſe riſes at South Lopham, and ſeparating the county from Suffolk on the South-weſt, paſſes by Thetford, whence it is navigable by the way of Brandon, and joining the Great Ouſe at Prieſt-bridge, four miles below Little-port, in the Iſle of Ely, paſſes on to Lynn The contrary direction of theſe ſtreams, riſing ſo near to each other, and the ſources of two ſuch conſiderable rivers, is in this part of the country, conſidered as a great curioſity.

The WENSUM has its ſource at Weſt Rudham, and being joined by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams in its courſe of near forty miles, paſſes through the city of Norwich; below Trowſe it is joined by the TESSE, and at the upper end of Breydon, by the WAVENEY and BURE,* and diſcharges into the Britiſh Ocean, at the Fort, two miles South of Yarmouth.

The BURE riſes near Hindolveſtone, and running by Saxthorpe and Blickling, becomes navigable at Aylſham, whence paſſing Oxnead, Lammas, Coltiſhall, and through Wroxham-bridge, and St. Bennet's in the Holme, to Thurne, where it is joined by a river called Thyrne, or Thurne; they paſs through the bridge at Acle, and are navigable to Yarmouth.

* It has not been clearly aſcertained at what place this river takes the name of YARE. Some have aſſigned it to its junction with the Teſſe, and others, where it meets the Waveney.

The NENE riſes in Northamptonſhire, dividing that county from Huntingdon, and running through part of Cambridgeſhire and Norfolk, paſſes through Wiſbeach, by Walpole, and falls into the Britiſh ocean at Croſs-Keys Waſh, which divides this county from Lincolnſhire.

The NAR, riſes at Mileham, and paſſing Litcham, and Caſtleacre, becomes navigable at Weſtacre, whence it takes its courſe by Pentney and Setchy-bridge, and falls into the Ouſe at Lynn.

Theſe rivers flowing through a nearly level country, their ſtreams are ſlow, and frequently diffuſe themſelves over the lower tracts in their courſe, forming ſhallow lakes, here called Broads. The principal Broads are Breyden, above Yarmouth, through which the navigable rivers Yare and Waveney, have their channel: It is three miles in length, and in moſt parts half a mile wide: Hickling-broad is a beautiful ſheet of water, about one mile over; near to it are ſeveral ſmaller lakes of irregular form; and about two miles Eaſt, is Horſey-broad, covering forty acres. Near to Stalham is a broad one mile long, but ſcarcely a furlong wide; and below it is Barton-Broad, of the ſame length though much wider towards the middle. Filby-broad extends a mile and a half, but is ſhallow, narrow, and ill-ſhapen. Rockland-broad is nearly of a circular form, two miles and a half in circumference. By the river Bure are ſeveral broads, as Wroxham, Hoveton, Wood-baſtwick, Ranworth, and South Walſham, all of which are ſaid to cover 500 acres. Quidenham, Diſs, and Hingham, have each a ſmall broad. Theſe broads are plentifully ſtored with fiſh and water-fowl.

KNIGHTS *of the* SHIRE *for the* COUNTY *of* NORFOLK, *from the* RESTORATION *to the present Time, with the Number of* VOTES *polled at each contested* ELECTION.

1660.	
Horatio Townſhend, Bart.	
Sir William Doily, Kt.	
1668.	
Sir John Hobart	2740
Sir Roger Kemp	2732
Sir Nevil Catlin	1987
Sir William Coke	1743
1670.	
Sir Roger Kemp	1434
Sir John Hobart	1620
Sir Thomas Hare	1074
Sir Nevil Catlin	1530
1672.	
Sir John Hobart	2047
Sir Peter Glean	2984
Sir James Aſtley	2996
Sir William Coke	1974
1676.	
Sir John Hobart	3440
Sir Peter Glean	3412
Sir Thomas Hare	1733
Lord Paſton	1147
1678.	
Sir John Hobart	3120
Sir James Aſtley	2087
Sir William Coke	1730
1680.	
Sir John Hobart, Bart.	3559
Sir Peter Glean, Bart.	3202
Sir Chriſt. Calthorp, Kt.	2517
Sir Nevile Catlin, Kt.	2549
1681.	
Sir Henry Hobart	672
Sir John Holland	494
Sir Thomas Hare	3427
Sir Jacob Aſtley	3496
1684.	
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart.	3415
Sir Thomas Hare, Bart.	3416
Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.	692
Sir John Holland, Bart.	410
1686.	
Sir Henry Hobart	3027
Sir John Holland	2040
Sir James Aſtley	2002
1688.	
Sir Henry Hobart, Bart.	1798
Sir William Coke, Bart.	1995
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart.	1670
Sir Roger Potts, Bart.	1153
1690.	
Sir Henry Hobart	1370
Lord Paſton	780
Sir Jacob Aſtley	1738
Sir William Coke	1710
1692.	
Sir Henry Hobart	1127
Sir John Holland	1084
Sir William Coke	1059
Lord Paſton	651
1696.	
Colonel Townſhend	2004
Mr. Walpole	1347
Sir Jacob Aſtley	1781
Lord Paſton	1000

1699.
Mr. Townſhend
Sir John Holland

1702.
Sir John Holland 2762
Sir Edward Ward, Bart. 2650
Sir Jacob Aſtley 2681
Sir William Coke 2662

1705.
Sir John Holland, Bart.
Aſh Wyndham, Eſq.

1708.
The ſame

Oct. 11, 1710.
Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart. 3217
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. 3200
Aſh Wyndham, Eſq. 2783
Robert Walpole, Eſq. 2397

1713.
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

Feb. 18, 1714.
Thomas De Grey, Eſq. 3183
Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. 3059
Sir Ralph Hare, Bart. 2840
Eraſmus Earle, Eſq. 2635

1722.
Sir John Hobart, Bart.
Thomas Coke, Eſq.

1727.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
Harbord Harbord, Eſq.

May 22, 1734.
Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart. 3224
Wm. Wodehouſe, Eſq. 3153
Wm. Morden, Eſq. 3147
Robert Coke, Eſq. 3081

1736.
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq. VICE
Wm. Wodehouſe, Eſq. DEC.

May 13, 1741.
Edward Lord Coke, ſon of the Earl of Leiceſter
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq.

1747.
Hon: George Townſhend
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq.

May 8, 1754.
Hon. George Townſhend
Armine Wodehouſe, Eſq.

1761.
The ſame

1764.
Thomas de Grey, Eſq: jun: Merton, VICE
The Hon. George Townſhend, now Marquis Townſhend

March 23, 1768.
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart. 2977
Thomas de Grey, Eſq. 2754
Sir A. Wodehouſe, Bart. 2680
Wenman Coke, Eſq. 2610

Oct. 1774.
Sir E. Aſtley, Bart. Melton
Weman Coke, Eſq. Holkham

May 8, 1776.
Thomas William Coke, Eſq. Holkham, VICE
Wenman Coke, Eſq. DECEASED

Sept. 20, 1780.
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart.
Thomas William Coke, Eſq.

April 14, 1784.
Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart.
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bart

June 24, 1790.
Sir John Wodehouſe, Bart.
Thomas Wm. Coke, Eſq.

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

BURY St. EDMUND's,

IS ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the river Bourne or Lark, which is navigable from Lynn to Fornham St. Martin's, a village about a mile North of this town. It has a moſt charming incloſed country on the South and South-weſt, and on the North and North-weſt the moſt delicious champaign fields, extending themſelves to Lynn, and that part of the county of Norfolk. The county on the Eaſt is partly open and partly incloſed. It is ſo pleaſantly ſituated, commands ſuch an extenſive proſpect, and the air is ſo ſharp and ſalubrious, that it is called the Montpellier of England. On April the 11th 1608, there was a dreadful fire in this town, which deſtroyed one hundred and ſixty dwelling-houſes beſides other buildings, to the value of ſixty thouſand pounds. This accident though terrible in itſelf, in all probability was followed by this agreeable circumſtance, the preſent regularity of the ſtreets, which now cut each other at right angles, and the town ſtanding upon an eaſy aſſent, greatly contributes to its beauty.

Leland, the antiquarian-royal of England, who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

VI. and died in 1552, gives this deſcription of the town and monaſtery: "A city more neatly ſeated "the ſun never ſaw, ſo curiouſly doth it hang upon "a gentle deſcent, with a little river on the Eaſt "ſide; nor a monaſtery more noble, whether one con-"ſiders its endowments, largeneſs, or unparalleled "magnificence. One might even think the monaſ-"tery alone a city; ſo many gates is has (ſome "whereof are braſs) ſo many towers, and a church, "than which nothing can be more magnificent; as "appendages to which, there are three more of admi-"rable beauty and workmanſhip in the ſame church-"yard." Now there are but two churches entire, St. Mary's and St. James's and the ruins of St. Edmund's,* the principal church in the monaſtery, which is ſuppoſed to have been one of the grandeſt Gothic ſtructures in Europe.

The abbey which was once ſo illuſtrious, was firſt built by Sigebert King of the Eaſt Angles, ſoon after chriſtianity was planted here by Felix the Burgundian, and being finiſhed, King Sigebert, about the year 638 retired into it, and ſecluded himſelf from all temporal affairs.

St. Edmund from whom this town takes its name, was murthered by the Danes, near Hoxne, about the year

* A very curious model of this church is to be ſeen at Mr. Tillot's on the Angel-hill: It is ten feet long, five feet wide, and a proportionate height, containing 300 niches, and 280 windows, adorned with images and other Gothic figures. The model of St. Edmund's-ſhrine is ornamented with images and crowns gilt, as in its original ſtate, and there are twelve chapels which belonged to this once magnificent church.

year 870, but not buried here till 903. On this account, and through the ſuperſtition of that age, the revenue of the abbey increaſed prodigiouſly, and the monks greedy to ſwallow all the prey, under various pretences ſecluded all the ſeculars, and filled their places, with thoſe of their own order, the Benedictines: this they effected about the year 1020, in the 4th year of King Canute, who then laid the foundation of a more magnificent church, to the honor of this Martyr; the former in which his remains had been depoſited being but a wooden building, or, at beſt, covered with wood. The expence of this fabrick was raiſed by an annual tax of 4d. an acre on all ploughed land in Suffolk and Norfolk. It was finiſhed in about twelve years, and conſecrated by Othelneth, or Agelnoth, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and dedicated to Chriſt, St. Mary and St. Edmund.

Uvius, prior of Hulm was conſecrated the firſt abbot, 1020. He firſt encompaſſed the *abbey, and a part if not the whole of the town, with a wall and ditch, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen in many places. Thus was the grandeur of this abbey begun: its abbots were made parliamentary barons, and its wealth yearly increaſed, until its final diſſolution by Henry VIII. when its yearly revenues amounted to 2,336l. 16s. and the plate, bells, lead, timber, &c. yielded 5000 marks to the King. There were ſeveral Hoſpitals belonging to the abbey, the moſt famous of which was that of St. Saviour's, within the Northgate,

* Mr. King obſerves, that the great Gate-way of the abbey is a remarkable ſpecimen of Saxon architecture, and was built in the time of Canute.

gate, in which the parliament met in Henry the VIth's time; and it was here that Humphrey Duke of Glouceſter was murdered at the inſtigation of the monks, by the hand of Pole, then Duke of Suffolk.

The civil government of the town is now lodged in the hands of an alderman, who is chief magiſtrate, a recorder, twelve capital burgeſſes, and twenty-four common burgeſſes; who have the ſole right of chooſing their own repreſentatives in parliament.

Inſtead of the many chapels and oratories which were formerly in this town, there are now only two magnificent and ſtately churches, ſtanding in the ſame church-yard: The one dedicated to St. Mary, is 139 feet long by 67 feet and a half broad, and the chancel of it is 74 by 68: The roof of the nave of St. Mary's church is truly magnificent: There is a fine aſcent of ſix ſteps to the altar, on the North ſide of which is the tomb of *Mary Queen of France, daughter of Henry VII. and afterwards married to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. This Queen of France was buried in the great church of the monaſtery, and removed after the diſſolution of it into St. Mary's church; her body is covered with lead, reſembling an human ſhape, and on her breaſt is inſcribed, "Mary Queen of France, 1533." Her tomb was not only ſimple and unadorned, but for a long

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* When her tomb was repaired, Sir John Cullum Bart. procured a lock of hair from the Corpſe of a bright auburn colour, uninjured by an interment of 225 years, which he preſented to the late Ducheſs of Portland, and at the ſale of her Muſeum, in May 1786, it ſold for the MODERATE price of 6l. 10s.

ſeries of years entirely neglected. It was even without any inſcription till the year 1758, when Sir John Cullum, Bart. had the tomb repaired at his own expence, and a marble tablet inſerted into it.

The other Church, dedicated to St. James, was finiſhed in the reign of Edward VI. who was himſelf a contributor to it, as appears from an inſcription in the church: It is 137 feet long by 69 feet wide, the chancel is 56 by 27 feet; at the Weſt end of the South aile are two large monuments erected to the memory of James Reynolds, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and his Lady, who were buried here. In this church is an organ lately erected, and a library convenient enough, but which has no curioſities, except a M.S. of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, and Demetrius Chalcondyla's Edition of Homer.

The ſteeple of the church of St. James, and the abbey-gate, are buildings which muſt excite the attention of the curious: the former was anciently the grand Portal that led to the great church of the monaſtery; the arches of the tower are all round, of a Saxon form, and ſeem to be much older than Henry the Third's time. The abbey-gate, which conducted you to the private court of the abbot, is a maſterpiece of Gothic architecture; it was built in the reign of Richard the Second, the Townſmen having demoliſhed the former gate in his grandfather's time, upon a quarrel with the monks: The inſide of it is adorned with the arms of Holland, Duke of Exeter, and of Edward the Confeſſor, who was the favourite Saint of Richard II.

In

In both churches there were formerly great numbers of inſcriptions and effigies engraved on braſs, but they were ſcandalouſly torn off and ſold, in 1644, for private emolument, by the church-wardens. Nor at the diſſolution of the abbey, could theſe churches eſcape the plunder of the great men who were in authority under the godly prince, King Edward VI. for they ſwept from the altars of them about 480l. worth of plate, and other valuable ornaments.

On the 20th of February, 1772, ſome workmen who were employed in the ruins of the abbey digging for ſtone, found a leaden coffin, made after the ancient cuſtom, exactly the ſhape of the body. This had been encloſed in an oak caſe, which by the length of time was decayed, but the lead remained quite perfect, and encloſed an embalmed body, as freſh and perfect as at the time of its interment; the nails on the fingers and toes as perfect as when living, and the hair of the head a cheſnut brown, with ſome mixture of grey ones. The corpſe was done up in a pickle, and the face wrapped in a ſear-cloth. A ſurgeon in the neighbourhood was ſent for, who made an inciſion into the breaſt, and declared the fleſh cut as firm as in a living ſubject, and there was even an appearance of blood. At this time the corpſe was not the leaſt noiſome, but being expoſed to the air it preſently became putrid and offenſive. The body was cut and mangled, the ſkull was ſawed in pieces, where the brain ſeemed waſted indeed, but perfectly encloſed in its proper membrane, the cheeks likewiſe were cut through, and his arms cut off and carried away.

It was ſoon found that the coffin contained the remains of Thomas Beaufort, third ſon of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, by his third Ducheſs Lady Catherine Swinford. He was by his half-brother, King Henry VI. created Duke of Exeter, Knight of the Garter, Admiral and Governor of Calais, and in 1410, Lord High Chancellor of England, created Earl of Perth in Normandy, and Earl of Dorſet, in England. He led the rear guard at the battle of Agincourt, valiantly defended Harfleur againſt the French, was guardian to Henry VI. and dying at Eaſt Greenwich, Jan. 1, 1427, was (as he had in his will directed) interred in the abbey church of Bury St. Edmund's, near his Ducheſs, at the entrance of the chapel of our Lady, cloſe to the wall on the North ſide of the choir. His monument was demoliſhed with the reſt of that grand building, at the diſſolution, in 1540.

The labourers, for the ſake of the lead, which they ſold for about twenty ſhillings, ſtript the body of its coffin, throwing it promiſcuouſly among the rubbiſh; but upon diſcovering whoſe it was, the mangled remains were incloſed in a ſtrong oak coffin, and buried near the large North-eaſt pillar which formerly aſſiſted to ſupport the belfry.

This Prince was grandſon to the victorious King Edward III.—Every humane and ſenſible mind reflects with horror upon the ſavage indecency with which the remains of this Prince has been treated.

In this monaſtery were interred twelve of the ancient royal family.

The reſt of the public buildings are the guild-hall, the grammar-ſchool endowed by King Edward VI.

the

the market-croſs, the wool-hall, and the ſhire-houſe; nor muſt we omit the butchery.

The free grammar-ſchool, founded by King Edward VI. was originally in the Eaſtgate-ſtreet, but being inconvenient there, it was removed into the Northgate-ſtreet, and rebuilt by contributions, but King Edward bears the name of the founder ſtill, His buſt ſtands over the door in front, and under his arms at the upper end of the ſchool, is this inſcription:

EDWARDUS Sextus poſuit, virtutis alumnis.
Gratis diſce puer, regia namque ſchola eſt.

The church-gate, a noble Saxon ſtructure, formerly the entrance to the great church of the abbey; but ſince its diſſolution, has been made uſe of as a ſteeple to St James's church. 'Tis very evident it was not firſt intended for that purpoſe, by its antiquity, and diſtance from the body of the church. Between them there is a coffee-houſe.

In the church-yard is Clopton's hoſpital, an uniform handſome building.

Oppoſite to the hoſpital, is the houſe of the late John Earl of Briſtol.

Near this houſe is the ſhire-hall, or ſeſſions-houſe, lately built, in which are held the aſſizes for the county.

The Guild-hall gives name to the ſtreet in which it ſtands. It is very ancient, but has been lately much improved, and in part of it, great alterations are made. The town ſeſſions are held here, corporation members choſen, &c.

The market-croſs is a ſpacious and lofty building. the upper part is converted into a theatre, uſed only during the great fair by the Norwich Comedians.

Oppoſite the croſs in the ſame ſquare, ſtand the new ſhambles, built with free-ſtone, in 1761, at the expence of John Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſſador at the court of Spain.

On the Hog-hill, or beaſt-market, ſtands the common Bridewell, formerly a Jewiſh ſynagogue, built of flint and free-ſtone.

At the Reformation there were five hoſpitals, one college, called Jeſus College, in College-ſtreet, which is now converted into a workhouſe, fifteen chapels whoſe names and places where they ſtood are ſtill known, though the buildings have been immemorially deſtroyed, together with a hermitage at Weſtgate, and thirteen other chapels, whoſe places are not known, from the many alterations that time, fire, and other accidents have made in this town; ſo that there have been above forty churches and chapels in all, and moſt of them amply endowed, as appears from the value of the firſt fruits and tenths, which afforded maintenance as well as employment for forty or fifty clergymen, under a dean and archdeacon, who officiated in the ſeveral churches, colleges, chapels, and hoſpitals.

There are two market-days, Wedneſdays and Saturdays; the chief market is on Wedneſday, which is very well ſupplied with all manner of proviſions. There are alſo three annual fairs; the firſt on Eaſter Tueſday; the ſecond for three days before the feaſt

feaſt of St. Matthew, September 21, and three days after; but this is uſually protracted to an uncertain length, for the diverſion of the Nobility and Gentry that reſort to it: The third is on St. Edmund's Day, November 20.

Bury is ſeventy miles from London, and forty-two from Norwich.

IPSWICH.

THE ſpot on which Ipſwich ſtands is ſo happily ſituated, that it could not fail of inviting inhabitants to ſettle here, ſoon after this corner of the Iſland was peopled. To ſtrangers who enter the town, either by what is now the London road, or by the Yarmouth road, it ſeems to ſtand low: But when a traveller approaches the town by the ancient London road, which was over Cattiwade and Bourn Bridges, upon Wherſtead-hill, he views it to more advantage; ſituated, as in fact it is, on the ſide of a hill, with a South aſpect, declining by a gradual and eaſy deſcent to the Quay, where the foot of it is waſhed by the Orwell. The ſoil is moſt healthy; it is ſand, crag, or gravel. The hills which riſe above it to the North and Eaſt, contribute greatly to the convenience of it; not only as they ſhelter the town from thoſe bleak and inclement winds, but as they are well ſtored with ſprings of moſt excellent water. The ſprings from Cladwell-hills, flow in ſuch abundance, that though the greater part of the town is ſupplied from them, they conſtantly run waſte in what is called St. Helen's and St. Margaret's waſh; and thoſe that

that riſe in or near Chriſt-church park, though they likewiſe ſupply many houſes with water, do as conſtantly run waſte, down Brook-ſtreet. Theſe laſt are of ſtill far greater uſe; for the large ponds at Chriſt-church, continually repleniſhed by them, through the benevolence and humanity of the owner, are always let out on any emergency; and therefore may be conſidered, as perpetual reſervoirs, depoſited there by Providence, to ſecure and protect the town from the dreadful ravages of fire.

As ſeveral other towns upon the neighbouring coaſt, viz. Yarmouth, Aldborough, and Orford, take their names from their ſituation near the mouths of their reſpective rivers; ſo the town of Ipſwich has its name from being ſeated where the freſh river Gippen or Gipping, empties itſelf into the Orwell. It is ſpelt in Domeſday, Gyppeſwid, Gyppeſwiz, Gyppewycus, Gyppewic; afterwards by dropping the Guttural, it was written Yppyſwyche; and then as our Spelling improved, by leaving out the ſuperfluous letters, Ipſwich.

The names of the freſh and ſalt river have lately been confounded, inſomuch that Mr. Kirby was unwarily led to call the freſh river the Orwell; but their names are plainly diſtinct. The ſalt river, or to ſpeak more properly, that branch or arm of the ſea which flows up to Ipſwich, is called the Orwell, probably from its ſpacious and commodious Haven or Harbour. Some think this was the place that the Danes ſailed up A. D. 1016, when they had a deſign upon the kingdom of Mercia. "The Saxon

"annals

" annals call it Arwan; and as it may not be un-
" reaſonable to ſuppoſe the true name of this har-
" bou may be Arwell; ſo do we find on one ſide of
" it Harwich, and on the other Arwerton."

It is certain, Henry the ſon of King Henry II. who was crowned in his father's life-time, when he conſpired againſt his father, landed here with ſoldiers from Flanders; and taking Hugh Bigod with him, marched from hence to Norwich. Here Iſabel, wife of King Edward II. landed from France, when ſhe drove her huſband into Wales. And the XX. of Edward II. [1327] Sir J. Howard had a commiſſion to raiſe 500 men in Norfolk and Suffolk, and conduct them to the port of Orwell, thence to go to ſea againſt the French.

And the Earl of Lancaſter, XIV. of Edward III. had an aſſignment of ten ſhips to tranſport his horſe from the port of Orwell to Flanders; ſo that we need not multiply proofs to ſhew that this haven and branch of the ſea is called the Orwell. As to the freſh river Gipping, it has three fountain-heads; one riſes at or near the little village of Gipping, by Mendleſham, to which it gives name. Another head riſes near Wetherden; and the third near Rattleſden. Theſe two laſt rivulets unite with the other at Stow-market; and there the Gipping, thus ſupplied, becomes more reſpectable. It is true, the Orwell is ſometimes called the Orwell or Gipping, becauſe the Gipping diſcharges itſelf into it at Ipſwich; but the freſh river Gipping, cannot with any propriety be called the Orwell, becauſe it is no part of the haven: The Thames may as well be called the Swin.

Ipſwich

Ipſwich ſtrictly ſpeaking, that is, within the gates, was not of very large extent. It was incloſed with a rampart and ditch, which was broken down by the Danes, when they pillaged the town twice within the ſpace of ten years, about the years of our Lord 991, 1000. But this fortification was repaired and renewed in the fifth year of King John.

There are not the leaſt remains of more than three of the gates now ſtanding; but, it is certain, there were more. For in the ancient partition of the town into four letes or wards, as two of theſe were called Northgate-lete and Weſtgate-lete, ſo the two others were called Eaſtgate-lete and Southgate-lete.

We read likewiſe of Loſe-gate, which ſtood at the ford through the ſalt river, by what is now the Houſe of Mr. Trotman. Though the rampart hath in many places been broken through, and in ſome entirely levelled, there are ſtill conſiderable remains of it; and it is eaſily traced from the bowling-green garden (or grey-friars walk) with a road on each ſide of it, to the Weſt, or St. Matthew's-gate.

Hence to Bull-gate, facing Weſtgate-ſtreet, it is levelled, and the ground built upon. But from this to North-gate, and ſo to the end of Croſs-key ſtreet, it is almoſt entire. It is alſo viſible at the back of the houſes on the Weſt ſide of St. Margaret's waſh; and again in the yard of Chriſt's hoſpital; ſo that all the pariſhes of St. Auſtin, St. Clement, and St. Heleo, and great part of the pariſhes of St. Margaret and St. Matthew, were not included within the

the gates; and theſe are accordingly called in old writings, the ſuburbs of Ipſwich.

But if we conſider the borough in a larger ſenſe, as including not only the town with its ſuburbs, but the four hamlets of Stoke-hall, Brooks-hall, Wikes-ufford, and Wikes-biſhop, which comprehends the whole precincts and liberties of the borough, the extent of it is very conſiderable. For it reaches from Eaſt to Weſt, that is, from the place on Ruſhmere common, where the bounds of the liberties runniug paſt Ruſhmere-hall-gate, and along the other lane croſs the Wood-bridge road oppoſite to the gallows; to that place in Whitton-ſtreet, where the bounds come out of the lane leading from Bramford, croſs the Norwich and Bury road, and then go into the lane leading to Whitton church, the diſtance is better than four miles. In like manner, from the North to South, or near it; that is, from that place beyond Weſterfield green, where the bounds enter the road leading from Witneſham to Ipſwich, and ſo to Bourn-bridge; it is about the ſame diſtance: But if, inſtead of going to the Weſt of the Orwell, you go from the aforeſaid place through St. Clement's-ſtreet on the Eaſt-ſide of it to Downham-bridge by John's Neſs, the diſtance is greater.

The civil government of the town is veſted in two bailiffs, a recorder, twelve portmen, of whom four are juſtices of the peace; a town-clerk; twenty-four chief conſtables, of whom two are coroners; and the twelve ſeniors are headboroughs; a treaſurer and two chamberlains, to collect the revenues of the town:

The

The borough ſends two members to parliament, who are elected by the burgeſſes at large, in number between 600 and 700.

Nine churches are mentioned in Domeſday-book, as ſtanding in the Conqueror's time: There are now 12.

The trade of this town formerly conſiſted chiefly of the manufacture of broad cloth, by which many large fortunes were raiſed. But about the middle of the laſt century the manufactory began to decline, and at length totally ceaſed, and burthened the town with a vaſt number of poor. From hence it happened, that many of the better ſort of houſes were for a long time empty; and Ipſwich incurred the cenſure of being *a Town without people.* The cauſe of this deſertion having ceaſed, the agreeableneſs of the town invited new-comers to ſettle here; the number of inhabitants is increaſed to near 12,000; and within fifty years the rents are advanced more than fifty *per cent.* and more middling houſes are daily wanted.

The chief trade is at preſent in corn; the malting trade is very extenſive, and one hundred and fifty ſail of ſhips belong to this port.

Here are five market days, Tueſdays and Thurſdays for butcher's meat, Wedneſdays and Fridays for fiſh; and Saturday is a general market-day for all ſorts of proviſions, cattle, &c.

Here are five fairs; one on Holy-rood-day, O. S. where much buſineſs is done in the two articles of butter and cheeſe. One on St. George's day O. S. for toys and lean cattle, chiefly home-bred. St. James's July 25, now not worth mentioning: And

two

two fairs for cattle on May 18 and 19, and Auguſt 22 and 23; at the laſt of which vaſt number of lambs are conſtantly ſold, to the amount of eighty, ninety, or ſometimes one hundred thouſand.

In this town there are five charity ſchools in which 116 boys, and twenty-four girls, are educated, clothed and fitted out for ſervice, or bound out to ſome low trades.

This town has lately been much improved by a new pavement, and well lighting the ſtreets.

BUNGAY.

A VERY neat market-town, 14 miles from Norwich, and containing about 2000 inhabitants, is delightfully ſituated upon the Waveney, which being navigable from Yarmouth, is a great benefit to its trade; the Waveney divides Norfolk from Suffolk, in the latter of which counties Bungay is built: it ſignifies the good Iſland. Here are the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle, ſituated on a high hill, which commands the adjacent fens, and was formerly the ſeat of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, the ſite of it is ſtill in the Duke of Norfolk's hands, who is alſo owner of the diſſolved houſe of Benedictine Nuns, the remains of which are very few, and are ſtanding at the Eaſt end of our LADY'S CHURCH, of which the Duke is patron, but it having no tithes is of ſmall value; this was in the abbey before its diſſolution; and with the whole town, except one ſmall ſtreet, was deſtroyed by fire, March 1, 1689; the loſs was com-

puted at upwards of 29,896l. the town has been rebuilt and the church repaired, it has a fine double organ, neat font, and in the South aile, a handſome ſquare tower ſteeple, in which there is a good peal of eight bells, and a clock; the chancel was never rebuilt, ſo that the altar is at the Eaſt end of the church, the ſteeple ſtands at the Weſt end of the South aile, the two ailes, nave and North porch are leaded; the ſeats are uniform.

TRINITY CHURCH, ſtands on the other ſide of the abbey, the chancel which was burnt down, was never re-built, the altar is placed at the Eaſt end of the South aile, the ſteeple is round and much decayed, it has no bells in it, but there is a very large one hanging in a ſhed in the yard, with this motto round it, *Per me fideles invocantur ad preces*, anno domini 1608. The ſteeple was deſtroyed in time of divine ſervice by a tempeſt, which broke all the bells, and ſplit it from top to bottom. On the battlements of the upper part, which is octangular, are the arms of Bigod and Brotherton, by which it ſeems as if the ſteeple (or perhaps more likely, the battlements) was built by T. de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and the church afterwards given to the abbey, for the tithes are impropriate, and were in the Crown from the Reformation, till Queen Elizabeth gave them to the Biſhop of Ely, who now leaſes them, reſerving the preſentation of the Vicarage, which is a good piece of preferment, to himſelf. The South aile and nave are leaded, and the South porch tiled.

Upon a marble ſlab in this church is an inſcription, in memory of Mr. Thomas Stanton, who died April

20,

20, 1691. He had been Captain of an East Indiaman called the return; and it is noticed as an extraordinary fact, that he made the voyage to and from Surat in twelve months.

At the foot of the bridge, on the Suffolk side, there was a small chapel, the East end washed by the river, built probably for some hermit placed here: It was taken down 1732 and a granary built in its place. There are two crosses in the market-place, one for corn, on the top of which stands an old carved effigies of Justice; the other for the butter, &c. The market is on Thursday, and plentifully supplied with all kinds of provisions.

In Ditchingham parish is a neat convenient bath, and proper reception for bathing, with convenient boarding for the infirm, 'tis a very cool water, and has been found of service in several cases; it was built by Mr. John King, an apothecary here, who to recommend his Bath, published an Essay on hot and cold bathing in 1737.

The water in the pump in the King's head yard adjoining to the castle-hill, on the East side, is an exceeding strong mineral, and much drank by many people; it seems much of the same nature and quality with the mineral waters at Aylsham.

SUDBURY,

STANDS upon the Stour, which is navigable for barges from Maningtree to this town. It was anciently called South-burgh, as Norwich is said to

have been called North-burgh. It is a very ancient town; and at preſent conſiſts of three pariſhes, having three beautiful and large pariſh churches; St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All Saints. This town was one of the firſt places where King Edward III. put the Flemings whom he brought into England from the Netherlands, to teach the Engliſh to manufacture their own wool, which has been carried to great extent, in the manufactory of Baize, Says, and other coarſe kind of woollens, but this is now much upon the decline, and the town is conſequently burdened by a very numerous poor.

It is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, ſix aldermen, twenty-four capital burgeſſes, and other inferior officers. It has divers privileges, and ſends two members to parliament. His Grace the Duke of Grafton takes the title of Baron from this place.

It was made a Mayor Town by charter, ann. 1, and 2, Phil. and Mary. Q. Eliz. *Anno Regini* I. confirmed divers privileges to it, among which was that of ſending Burgeſſes, the firſt return of them being made that year.

* Simon Sudbury, who was Archbiſhop of Canterbury A. D. 1375, and beheaded by the rabble in Wat Tyler's inſurrection, was a native of this town: He built the upper end of St. Gregory's church; founded a college where his father's houſe ſtood, and endowed it ſo well that it was of the value of 112l. 18s. per ann. when it was ſuppreſſed. He is alſo ſaid by

* His ſcull is ſhewn by the Clerk, who ſells the teeth and replaces them.

by Leland, with John de Chertſey, to have founded a priory here of the order of St. Auſtin; though Weaver aſcribes it to one Baldwin of Shipling (Shimpling perhaps) and Mabil his wife.

WOODBRIDGE

TOOK its name from a Wooden-bridge built over a hollow way, to make a communication between two parks ſeparated by the road which leads by Woodbridge market-place towards Ipſwich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow-way, about a ſtone's-throw from whence the bridge might ſtand, is a houſe, which at this day retains the name of the dry-bridge. The river Deben on which this town is ſituated, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea about ten miles below it, and is navigable up to the town. Here are two quays, the common quay where the chief imports and exports are, and where the fine Woodbridge ſalt is made; and above this is the lime-kiln qnay, where formerly the Ludlow man of war was built. Some years ſince there was another dock below the common quay, where the King'-fiſher ſloop was built; but this is now ſhut from the river by a mud wall, and almoſt filled up.

The church and ſteeple are beautiful buildings, the former is ſaid to be founded by John Lord Segrave. On the South-ſide of the church ſtood a priory of black canons, founded by Sir Hugh Rous, or Rufus, as Weaver calls him, to which one Hanford was a conſiderable benefactor. It was valued at 50l. 3s. 5d½.

per

per ann. and granted in 33 Henry VIII. to Sir John Wingfield and Dorothy his wife. It is a good old ſeat, now the Eſtate of Francis Brooke, Eſq. The town traded much in ſack-cloth; the chief manufacture now is ſalt. It has a pretty good market on Wedneſdays. This was granted in the reign of King Henry III. There are two fairs yearly, on March 25, and September 21. In the midſt of the market-place is the ſhire-hall, where the quarter-ſeſſions for the liberty of St. Etheldred are holden; under which is the corn-croſs. The market-place is clean and well-built, and ſo is the ſtone-ſtreet, ſo called becauſe it was the only part of the town which was paved. But the ſtreet called the thorough-fare, as being ſituated in the road from Ipſwich to Yarmouth, is now likewiſe well paved, and kept ſo clean that it will tempt the ſubſtantial inhabitants to build and dwell there.

Here is a free grammar-ſchool for ten boys, and an alms-houſe for thirteen poor men and three women.

NEW-MARKET,

AT the extremity of the county, is a well-built thorough-fare town, conſiſting chiefly of one long ſtreet, ſo ſituated that the North-ſide of the ſtreet is in Suffolk, and the South-ſide in Cambridgeſhire. There are two churches, St. Mary's in Suffolk, and All-Saints in Cambridgeſhire. His Majeſty has a houſe here, for his reſidence during the races, which was built by King Charles II. and there are many neat modern houſes, built by noblemen and gentlemen; and ſeveral good inns, where, though the uſe of figures is pretty well underſtood, the accommodations in ge-

neral, are excellent, and, they who on a plan of œconomy, or in expectation of better entertainment, go ſixteen miles further towards London, rather than ſtop here, will be much diſappointed.

There are two annual fairs, one on the Tueſday in Whitſun-week; the other October 28. Here is alſo a good market on Tueſdays; and a free-ſchool, which was endowed by King Charles II. The town is ſupported not by merchandiſe or manufactures of any kind, but by its ſituation upon a conſiderable road, and by the company which frequent the horſe-races on the neighbouring heath.

About two miles Weſt of the town is the Devil's-dyke, by the vulgar ſo called, who readily aſcribe to him what they cannot rationally account for. It is alſo called Reche-dyke, from a little market-town at the beginning of it. From Reche it croſſes the heath near to Stickworth. It was formerly the boundary between the Eaſt-Angles and the Mercians; and is now the boundary between the Biſhopricks of Norwich and Ely. It is uncertain who was the founder of ſo great a work; ſome aſcribe it to King Canute, but that cannot be true; for Abbo, who mentioned it, died before Canute began his reign: Beſides, the purpoſe for which he is ſaid to have done it, was far from being equivalent to the expence of ſuch a work, viz. as a mark beyond which the King's purveyors were not to come towards Bury. It is moſt probable, it was caſt up in the reign of King Edmund; for Matthew Florilegus declares, that the battle againſt Ethelwolf was fought between St. Edmund's two ditches. The other ditch is about five miles farther towards Cambridge, now called 7-mile-dyke; formerly fleam-dyke.

THOMAS CAVENDISH, esq. the second Englishman who circumnavigated the world, formerly lived at Grimston-hall, in the parish of Trimley St. Martin in this county. This gallant officer, fitted out three ships, at his own expence, against the Spaniards, viz. the Desire, burden 120 tons; the Content, of 60 tons; and the Hugh Gallant, a bark of 40 tons. On board these ships he had no more than 123 hands. With this inconsiderable force he sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of July 1586. In February following he passed through the straits of Magellan, and entered the South-seas, plundered and burnt the towns of Paita, Puna, Acapulco, Natividad, Acatler, and several other on the coasts of Chili and Peru. After which he attacked, and took the St. Anna, a large Acapulco ship of 700 tons, in his own ship, the Desire, in which he had not above 60 men; yet with these he attempted to board the St. Anna; and though he was twice repulsed, at the third attack he took her with little loss. What loss the enemy sustained is not said; but Captain Cavendish set 191 prisoners on shore at Puerto Seguro, and brought off seven with him to serve as pilots, linguists, &c. He took in this prize, 122,000 pezos of gold, each pezo being of the value of eight shillings; besides a great quantity of other rich merchandise, altogether amounting to more than 60,000l. After this he touched at the Philippine Islands, and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, and arrived at Plymouth Sep. 9, 1588.

In his second voyage, 1591, after passing the straits of Magellan on the 20th of May 1592, he was parted from his fleet in the night, and never heard of since.

A LIST of the TOWNS and VILLAGES in the County of NORFOLK, ſhewing the Hundreds in which they lie, and their Diſtance in Meaſured or Computed Miles from the City of NORWICH.

The Market Towns are diſtinguiſhed by SMALL Capitals.

Towns.	Hun.	M.	Towns.	Hun.	M.
ACLE	Wals.	11	Baſſingham	N. Erp.	17
Alburgh	Ears.	15	Baſtwick	W. Fl.	13
Alby	S. Erp.	14	Bawburgh	Fore.	5
Aldeby	Clav.	16	Bawdeſwell	Lyns.	12
Aldborough	S. Erp.	15	Bawſey	Fr. L.	38
Alderford	Eyns.	8	Bayfield	Holt	23
Alpington	Lod.	9	Beckham (Eaſt)	N. Erp.	19
Althorpe	Gall.	24	Beckham (Weſt)	S. Erp.	18
Appleton	Fr. L.	38	Bedingham	Lod.	12
Anmer	Fr. L.	34	Beechamwell	Clac.	33
Antingham	N. Erp.	14	Beeſton	Laun.	20
Arminghall	Hens.	3	Beeſton	Tav.	4
Armingland	S. Erp.	13	Beeſton St. Laurence	Tunſ.	10
Aſhby	W. Fl.	13	Beeſton Regis	N. Erp.	20
Aſhby	Lod.	8	Beetley	Laun.	20
Aſhill	Way.	20	Beighton	Wals.	10
Aſhmenhaugh	Tuns.	8	Belaugh	S. Erp.	8
Aſhwelthorpe	Dep.	8	Belaugh	Eynſ.	13
Aſhwicken	Fr. L.	31	Bergh Apton	Clav.	7
Aſlacton	Dep.	12	Beſtthorpe	Shrop.	12
ATTLEBOROUGH	Shrop.	15	Bexwell	Clac.	35
Attlebridge	Tav.	8	Billingford	Ears.	18
AYLSHAM	S. Erp.	11	Billingford	Eynſ.	14
Aylmerton	N. Erp.	18	Billockby	W. Fl.	13
Babingly	Fr. L.	34	Bilney (Eaſt)	Laun.	21
Baconſthorpe	S. Erp.	19	Bilney (Weſt)	Fr. L.	32
Bacton	Tuns.	17	Binham	N. Gr.	26
Bagthorpe	Gall.	33	Bintry	Eynſ.	18
Bale or Bathley	Holt	21	Bircham (Great)	Smith.	35
Banham	Guilt.	16	Bircham Newton	Smith.	35
Banningham	S. Erp.	12	Bircham Tofts	Smith.	35
Barford	Fore.	7	Bittering	Laun.	22
Barmer	Gall.	28	Bixley	Henſ.	3
Barney	N. Gr.	24	Blakeney	Holt.	24
Barnham Broome	Fore.	10	Blickling	S. Erp.	13
Barningham (Little)	S. Erp.	15	Blofield	Blo.	6
Barningham (N. wood)	N. Erp.	16	Blo-Norton	Guilt.	21
Barningham (Town)	N. Erp.	17	Bodham	Holt.	20
Barton Bendiſh	Clac.	30	Bodney	S. Gr.	23
Barton Turf	Tunſ.	10	Booton	S. Erp.	11
Barwick	Smith	28	Boughton	Clac.	38
Baſham (Eaſt)	Gall.	27	Bowthorpe	Fore.	4
Baſham (North)	Gall.	23	Bracon Aſh	Hum.	6
Baſham (Weſt)	Gall.	23	Bradenham (Eaſt)	S. Gr.	20

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Bradenham (West)	S. Gr.	21
Bradfield	Tunſ.	16
Bradiſton	Blo.	6
Bramerton	Henſ.	4
Brampton	S. Erp.	9
Brancaſter	Smith.	38
Brandiſton	Eynſ.	9
Brandon Little	Fore.	9
Breccles	Way.	18
Brettenham	Shrop.	22
Bridgeham	Shrop.	21
Briningham	Holt	19
Brinton	Holt	19
Briſley	Laun.	19
Briſſingham	Diſs	19
Briſton	Holt	17
Broekdiſh	Earſ.	22
Bromehill	Grim.	30
Bromeſthorpe	Gall.	30
Broome	Lod.	13
Brooke	Clav.	6
Brundall	Blo.	5
Brunſtead	Hap.	16
Buckenham	Blo.	9
Buckenham New	Shrop.	15
Buckenham Old	Shrop.	16
Buckenham Tofts	Grim.	23
Bunwel	Dep.	13
Burlingham North	Blo.	9
Burlingham South	Blo.	9
Burlingham St. And.	Blo.	9
Burgh	Holt	18
Burgh St. Peter	Clav.	14
Burgh	W. Fl.	14
Burgh	S. Erp.	10
Burnham Depdale	Bro.	34
Burnham Norton	Bro.	33
Burnham Overy	Bro.	33
Burnham Thorpe	Bro.	31
Burnham Ul. & Sutton	Bro.	32
Burnham Weſt- [gate	Bro.	32
Burſton	Diſs	15
Buxton	S. Erp.	8
Caiſter	E. Fl.	19
Caiſter	Henſ.	3
Caldecote	S. Gr.	25
Calthorpe	S. Erp.	13
Cantley	Blo.	10
Carbroke	Way.	20
Carleton	Lod.	8
Carleton Eaſt	Hum.	5
Carleton Forehoe	Fore.	9
Carleton Rode	Dep.	14
Caſtle Acre	Fr. L.	29
Caſtle Riſing	Fr. L.	39
Caſton	Way.	22
Catfield	Hap.	14
Catton	Tav.	2
Cawſton	S. Erp.	11
Chedgrave	Lod.	10
Choſeley	Smith.	34
Claxton	Lod.	7
Clenchwarton	Fr. M.	43
Cley	Holt	25
Clippeſby	W. Fl.	14
Cockley Cley	S. Gr.	28
Cockthorpe	N. Gr.	23
Colby	S. Erp.	10
Colkirk	Laun.	22
Colney	Hum.	3
Coltiſhall	S. Erp.	7
Colton	Fore.	7
Colveſton	Grim.	27
Congham	Fr. L.	38
Corpuſtey	S. Erp.	16
Coſteſey	Fore.	4
Coſton	Fore.	8
Cranwich	Grim.	27
Cranworth	Mit.	15
Creak North	Bro.	30
Creak South	Bro.	29
Creſſingham Great	S. Gr.	23
Creſſingham Little	S. Gr.	25
Crimpleſham	Clac.	38
Cringleford	Hum.	3
Cromer	N. Erp.	22
Croſtwich	Tav.	16
Croſtwick	Tunſ.	16
Crownthorpe	Fore.	10
Croxton	Grim.	25
Croxton	Gall.	31
Darſingham	Fr. L.	38
Dalling Field	N. Gr.	22
Dalling Wood	Eynſ.	14
Deepham	Fore.	11
Denver	Clac.	40
Benton	Earſ.	17
Dereham East	Mit.	16

Towns.	Hun.	M.	Towns.	Hun.	M.
Dereham West	Clac.	38	Fransham Little	Laun.	21
Dickleburgh	Diss	17	Freethorpe	Blo.	11
Dilham	Tunf.	12	Frenze	Diss	19
Dillington	Laun.	17	Frettenham	Tav.	6
Diss	Diss	22	Fring	Smith.	33
Ditchingham	Lod.	12	Fritton	Dep.	11
Docking	Smith.	38	Fulmondeston	Gall.	19
Doughton	Gall.	20	Fundenhall	Dep.	9
Downham	Clac.	42	Garboldisham	Guilt.	20
Drayton	Tav.	4	Garveston	Mit.	12
Didlington	S. Gr.	28	Gasthorpe	Guilt.	21
Dunham Great	Laun.	24	Gately	Laun.	38
Dunham Little	Laun.	25	Gatesend	Gall.	25
Dunston	Hum.	4	Gayton	Fr. L.	34
Dunton	Gall.	25	Gayton Thorpe	Fr. L.	33
Earsham	Earf.	13	Gaywood	Fr. L.	40
Easton	Fore.	6	Geldeston	Clav.	14
Eccles	Shrop.	17	Gillingham All Saints	Clav.	16
Eccles	Hap.	16	Gillingham St. Mary	Clav.	16
Edgefield	Holt.	19	Gimingham	N. Erp.	17
Edingthorpe	Tunf.	16	Gissing	Diss	16
Egmere	N. Gr.	29	Glanford	Holt	22
Ellingham	Clav.	14	Godwick	Laun.	20
Ellingham Great	Shrop.	14	Gooderstone	S. Gr.	31
Ellingham Little	Way.	14	Gresham	N. Erp	18
Elmham North	Laun.	18	Gressenhall	Laun.	18
Elsing	Eynf.	13	Grimston	Fr. L.	35
Emneth	Fr. M.	50	Griston	Way.	17
Erpingham	S. Erp.	14	Guestwick	Eynf.	14
Fakenham	Gall.	25	Guist	Eynf.	18
Felbrigg	N. Erp.	18	Gunthorpe	Holt	22
Felmingham	Tunf.	13	Gunton	N. Erp.	16
Felthorpe	Tav.	7	Hackford	Fore.	11
Feltwell	Grim.	35	Hackford	Eynf.	11
Fersfield	Diss	19	Hadiscoe	Clav.	16
Filby	E. Fl.	16	Hadiscoe Thorpe	Clav.	16
Fincham	Clac.	37	Hales	Clav.	12
Fishley	Wals.	11	Halvergate	Wals.	13
Flitcham	Fr. L.	37	Hanworth	N. Erp.	14
Flordon	Hum.	7	Happisburgh	Hap.	19
Fordham	Clac.	36	Hapton	Dep.	9
Forncet St. Mary	Dep.	11	Hardingham	Mit.	14
Forncet St. Peter	Dep.	12	Hardley	Lod.	13
Fouldon	S. Gr.	28	Hardwick	Dep.	12
Foulsham	Eynf.	18	Hardwick	Fr. L.	41
Foxley	Eynf.	15	Hargham	Shrop.	18
Framlingham Earl	Henf.	4	Harleston	Earf.	20
Framlingham Pigott	Henf.	4	Harling East	Guilt.	20
Fransham Great	Laun.	22	Harling West	Guilt.	22

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Harpley	Fr. L.	32
Haſingham	Blo.	9
Hauteboys Great	S. Erp.	8
Hauteboys Little	S. Erp.	8
Haynford	Tav.	6
Heacham	Smith.	40
Heckingham	Clav.	13
Hedenham	Lod.	12
Helhoughton	Gall.	24
Helleſdon	Tav.	2
Hellington	Lod.	7
Hemeſby	W. Fl.	17
Hemlington	Walſ.	8
Hempnall	Dep.	10
Hempſtead	Holt	20
Hempton	Gall.	24
Hemſtead	Hap.	18
Herringby	E. Fl.	15
Hethel	Hum.	6
Hetherſet	Hum.	5
Hevingham	N. Erp.	8
Heveringland	Eynſ.	9
Heydon	S. Erp.	14
Hickling	Hap.	16
Hilburgh	S. Gr.	27
Hilgay	Clac.	42
Hillington	Fr. L.	38
Hindolveſton	Eynſ.	18
Hindringham	N. Gr.	21
HINGHAM	Fore.	14
Hockering	Mit.	10
Hockham	Shrop.	19
Hockwold	Grim.	35
Hoe	Laun.	16
Holkam	N. Gr.	31
Holme	Clac.	41
Holme Hale	S. Gr.	20
Holme next the Sea	Smith.	36
HOLT	Holt	22
Holveſton	Henſ.	5
Honing	Tunſ.	14
Honingham	Fore.	7
Horning	Tunſ.	9
Horningtoft	Laun.	19
Horſey	Hap.	18
Horsford	Tav.	4
Horſham St. Faith	Tav.	4
Horſtead	Tav.	7
Hoveton S. John	Tunſ.	8
Hoveton St. Peter	Tunſ.	9
Houghton	Gall.	33
Houghton	S. Gr.	23
Houghton	N. Gr.	21
Howe	Clav.	6
Hunſtanton	Smith.	41
Hunworth	Holt	18
Ickburgh	Grim.	25
Illington	Shrop.	19
Ingham	Hap.	17
Ingoldſtorpe	Smith.	39
Ingworth	S. Erp.	13
Intwood	Hum.	3
Irſtead	Tunſ.	11
Iſlington	Fr. M.	43
Itteringham	S. Erp.	14
Kelling	Holt	22
Kempſtone	Laun.	22
Kenninghall	Guilt	19
Kerdiſtone	Eynſ.	11
Keſwick	Hum.	3
Ketteringham	Hum.	6
Kettleſtone	Gall.	20
Kilverſtone	Shrop.	26
Kimberley	Fore.	10
Kirby Bedon	Henſ.	3
Kirby Cane	Clav.	13
Kirſtead	Lod.	7
Knapton	N. Erp.	16
Lammas	S. Erp.	10
Landgrave	Earſ.	13
Langford	S. Gr.	29
Langham	Holt	25
Langley	Lod.	9
Larling	Shrop.	20
Leſſingham	Hap.	15
Letheringſet	Holt	21
Letton	Mit.	15
Lexham Eaſt	Laun.	25
Lexham Weſt	Laun.	26
Leziate	Fr. L.	38
Limpenhoe	Blo.	11
Lingwood	Blo.	8
Litcham	Laun.	24
LODDON	Lod.	10
Longham	Laun.	20
Lopham North	Guilt.	19
Lopham South	Guilt.	19
Ludham	Hap.	13

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Lynford	Grim.	27
Lyng	Eynſ.	11
Lynn King's	Fr. L.	42
Lynn Weſt	Fr. M.	42
Mannington	S. Erp.	13
Marham	Clac.	34
Marlingford	Fore.	6
Marſham	S. Erp.	9
Martham	W. Fl.	17
Maſſingham Great	Fr. L.	29
Maſſingham Little	Fr. L.	30
Matlaſke	N. Erp.	16
Mattiſhall	Mit.	12
Mattiſhall Bergh	Mit.	12
Mawtby	E. Fl.	18
Melton Great	Hum.	6
Melton Little	Hum.	5
Melton Conſtable	Holt	18
Mendam	Earſ.	20
Merkſhall	Hum.	3
Merton	Way.	20
Methwold	Grim.	36
Metton	N. Erp.	17
Middleton	Fr. L.	38
Mileham	Laun.	21
Mintlyn	Fr. L.	38
Morley St. Botolph	Fore.	10
Morley St. Peter	Fore.	11
Morſton	Holt	26
Morton	Eynſ.	7
Moulton	Walſ.	10
Moulton All Saints	Dep.	13
Moulton St. Michael	Dep.	13
Mourningthorpe	Dep.	11
Mulbarton	Hum.	5
Mundeſley	N. Erp.	17
Mundford	Grim.	30
Mundham	Lod.	10
Narborough	S. Gr.	32
Narford	S. Gr.	32
Neatiſhead	Tunſ.	12
Necton	S. Gr.	24
Needham	Earſ.	16
Newton St. Faiths	Tav.	5
Newton Weſt	Fr. L.	38
Newton	S. Gr.	23
Newton Flotman	Hum.	6
Northwold	Grim.	36
Norton Pudding	Gall.	23
Norton Subcorſe	Clav.	14
NORWICH is a City and County of itſelf, including the Hamlets of Eaton, Lakenham, Earlham, Helleſden, Thorpe, Trowſe, Carrowe, and Bracondale.		
Oby	W. Fl.	14
Ormeſby St. Margaret	E. Fl.	19
Ormeſby St. Michael	E. Fl.	19
Oſmundſton or Scole	Diſs	20
Overſtrand	N. Erp.	19
Ovington	Way.	23
Oulton	S. Erp.	13
Outwell	Clac.	49
Oxborough	S. Gr.	33
Oxnead	S. Erp.	9
Oxwick	Laun.	20
Palgrave	S. Gr.	26
Palling	Hap.	16
Panxworth	Walſ.	9
Paſtan	Tunſ.	16
Patteſly	Laun.	19
Penſthorpe	Gall.	23
Pentney	Fr. L.	33
Pickenham North	S. Gr.	26
Pickenham South	S. Gr.	26
Plumſtead	N. Erp.	16
Plumſtead Great	Blo.	4
Plumſtead Little	Blo.	5
Poringland Great	Henſ.	4
Poringland Little	Henſ.	5
Poſtwick	Blo.	4
Potter Heigham	Hap.	16
Pulham St. Mary	Earſ.	17
Pulham St. Mary Mag.	Earſ.	17
Quarles	N. Gr.	31
Quiddenham	Guilt	17
Rackheath	Tav.	4
Ranworth	Wal.	9
Raveningham	Clav.	15
Raynham Eaſt	Gall.	25
Raynham Weſt	Gall.	24
Raynham South	Gall.	24
Reddenhall	Earſ.	20
Reedham	Walſ.	14
Reepham	Eynſ.	11
Repps	W. Fl.	14

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Repps North	N. Erp.	28
Repps South	N. Er.	17
Reymeſton	Mit.	12
Ridlleſworth	Guilt.	28
Ridlington	Tunſ.	15
Ringland	Eynſ.	6
Ringſtead	Smith.	40
Rockland St. Mary	Henſ.	6
Rockland All Saints	Shrop.	14
Rockland St. Andrew	Shrop.	15
Rockland St. Peter	Way.	15
Rolleſby	W. Fl.	16
Roudham	Shrop.	26
Rougham	Laun.	29
Roughton	N. Erp.	17
Roxham	Clac.	36
Roydon	Diſs	23
Roydon	Fr. L.	30
Rudham Eaſt	Galt.	26
Rudham Weſt	Galt.	26
Runcton Holme	Clac.	36
Runcton North	Fr. L.	37
Runham	E. Fl.	16
Runhall	Fore.	12
Runton	N. Erp.	20
Ruſhall	Earſ.	14
Ruſhford	Guilt.	23
Ruſton Eaſt	Hap.	15
Ryburgh Great	Galt.	18
Ryburgh Little	Galt.	18
Ryſton	Clac.	38
Saham Toney	Way.	23
Salt	Eynſ.	13
Salhouſe	Tav.	6
Salthouſe	Holt	23
Sandringham	Fr. L.	40
Santon	Grim.	32
Saxlingham	Holt	20
Saxlingham Netherg.	Henſ.	7
Saxlingham Thorpe	Henſ.	7
Saxthorpe	S. Erp.	15
Scanning	Laun.	18
Scole	Diſs	20
Sco Ruſton	Tunſ.	12
Scottow	S. Erp.	10
Scoulton	Way	17
Scratby	E. Fl.	19
Scultborpe	Galt.	20
Sedgeford	Smith	38
Seething	Lod.	9
Setchy	Fr. L.	38
Sharington	Holt	22
Shelfangen	Diſs	18
Shelton	Dep.	14
Sherford	Galt.	23
Sheringham Upper	N. Erp.	20
Sheringham Lower	N. Erp.	21
Shernbourne	Smith	40
Shimpling	Diſs	16
Shiogham	Clac.	30
Shipdam	Mit.	19
Sotteſham All Saints	Henſ.	6
Sotteſham St. Mary	Henſ.	6
Sotteſham St. Martin	Henſ.	6
Shouldham	Clac.	36
Shouldham Thorpe	Clac.	36
Shropham	Shrop.	21
Siſland	Lod.	10
Skeyton	S. Erp.	11
Sloley	Tunſ.	10
Smalburgh	Tunſ.	11
Snarehill	Guilt.	30
Snetterton	Shrop.	17
Snettiſham	Smith	40
Snoring Great	N. Gr.	27
Snoring Little	Gall.	26
Somerton Eaſt	W. Fl.	19
Somerton Weſt	W. Fl.	18
Southacre	S. Gr.	28
Southbergh	Mit.	18
Southrey	Clac.	42
Southwood	Blo.	11
Sparham	Eynſ.	12
Spixworth	Tav.	4
Sporle	S. Gr.	26
Sprowſton	Tav.	2
Stalham	Hap.	16
Stanfield	Laun.	22
Stanford	Grim.	29
Stanhoe	Smith.	33
Stanninghall	Tav.	6
Starſton	Earſ.	17
Stibbard	Gall.	17
Stifkey	N. Gr.	29
Stockton	Clav.	15
Stody	Holt	18
Stoke Holy Croſs	Henſ.	5
Stoke Perry	Clac.	36

Towns.	Hun.	M.
Stokesby	E. Fl.	18
Stow Bardolph	Clac.	40
Stow Bedon	Way.	10
Stratfet	Clac.	36
Stratton St. Michael	Dep.	11
Stratton St. Mary	Dep.	9
Stratton Strawleſs	S. Erp.	7
Strumpſhaw	Blo.	9
Sturton	Grim.	20
Suffield	N. Erp.	13
Surlingham	Henſ.	5
Suſtead	N. Erp.	17
Sutton	Hap.	17
SWAFFHAM	S. Gr.	28
Swafield	Tunſ.	15
Swainſtorpe	Hum.	5
Swannington	Eynſ.	8
Swanton Abbots	S. Erp.	11
Swanton Morley	Laun.	13
Swanton Novers	Holt	18
Swardeſton	Hum.	4
Syderſtone	Gall.	34
Syderſtrand	N. Erp.	18
Tacolneſton	Dep.	9
Taſburgh	Dep.	8
Tatterford	Gall.	26
Tatterſet	Gall.	25
Taverham	Tav.	6
Terrington St. John	Fr. M.	48
Terrington St. Clem.	Fr. M.	46
Teſterton	Gall.	19
Tharſton	Dep.	16
Thelveton	Diſs	18
Themilthorpe	Eynſ.	14
THETFORD	Shrop.	29
Thirne	W. Fl.	13
Thompſon	Way.	18
Thornage	Holt	19
Thornham	Smith.	40
Thorpe Abbots	Earſ.	17
Thorpe	Diſs.	17
Thorpe	Clav.	13
Thorpe	Blo.	2
Thorpe Market	N. Erp.	15
Thorpland	Clac.	22
Threxton	Way.	15
Thrigby	E. Fl.	15
Thurgarton	N. Erp.	16
Thurlton	Clav.	15
Thurning	Eynſ.	25
Thurſford	N. Gr.	26
Thurton	Lod.	8
Thuxton	Mit.	21
Thwayte	Lod.	31
Thwayte	S. Erp.	24
Tibbenham	Dep.	23
Tilney St. Laurence	Fr. M.	44
Tilney All Saints	Fr. M.	44
Tilney with Iſlington	F. M.	43
Titchwell	Smith.	40
Tittleſhall	Laun.	22
Tivetſhall St. Margaret	Diſs	15
Tivetſhall St. Mary	Diſs	15
Toft Weſt	Grim.	23
Toft Monks	Clav.	24
Toftrees	Gall.	24
Topcroft	Lod.	32
Tottenhill	Clac.	37
Tottington	Way.	26
Trimingham	N. Erp.	17
Trowſe Newton	Henſ.	11
Trunch	N. Erp.	16
Tuddenham Eaſt	Mit.	19
Tuddenham North	Mit.	12
Tunſtall	Walſ.	21
Tunſtead	Tunſ.	19
Tuttington	S. Erp.	14
Twiford	Eynſ.	25
Upton	Walſ.	10
Upwell	Clac.	30
Weyborne	Holt	25
Wacton All Saints	Dep.	12
Wacton St. Mary	Dep.	12
Walcote	Hap.	16
Wallington	Clac.	40
Walpole St. Peter	Fr. M.	47
Walpole St. Andrew	Fr. M.	47
WALSHAM NORTH	Tunſ.	24
Walſham South	Walſ.	10
Walſingham Old	N. Gr.	28
WALSINGHAM LITT.	N. Gr.	27
Walſoken	Fr. M.	48
Walton Eaſt	Fr. L.	33
Walton Weſt	Fr. M.	48
Warham	N. Gr.	29
Waterden	Bro.	26
Warlington	Clac.	42
WATTON	Way.	21

Towns.	Hun.	M.	Towns.	Hun.	M.
Waxham	Hap.	18	Winfarthing	Diſs	18
Weaſenham St. Peter	Laun.	28	Winterton	W. Fl.	20
Weaſenham All Saints	Laun.	28	Witchingham Great	Eynſ.	10
Weeting	Grim.	33	Witchingham Little	Eynſ.	9
Welborne	Fore.	9	Witlingham	Henſ.	3
Wellingham	Laun.	22	Witton	Blo.	5
Wellney	Clac.	46	Witton	Tunſ.	15
WELLS	N. Gr.	31	Wiveton	Holt	23
Wendling	Laun.	19	Wolferton	Fr. L.	39
Wereham	Clac.	38	Wolterton	S. Erp.	14
Weſtacre	Fr. L.	30	Woodbaſtick	Walſ.	8
Weſtfield	Mit.	14	Woodnorton	Eynſ.	20
Weſton	Eynſ.	8	Woodriſing	Mit.	15
Weſtwick	Tunſ.	11	Woodton	Lod.	10
Whetacre	Clav.	17	Wootton North	Fr. L.	40
Whinbergh	Mit.	13	Wootton South	Fr. L.	40
Whiſſonſet	Laun.	22	Wormegay	Clac.	36
Whitwel	Eynſ.	11	Worſtead	Tunſ.	14
Wickhampton	Walſ.	12	Worthing	Laun.	14
Wicklewood	Fore.	10	Wortwell	Earſ.	17
Wickmere	S. Erp.	14	Wramplingham	Fore.	7
Wiggenhall St. Mary	Fr. M.	40	Wrenningham	Hum.	7
WiggenhallSt.M. Mag	Fr. M.	40	Wretham Eaſt	Shrop.	26
Wiggenhall St. Germ.	Fr. M.	40	Wretham Weſt	Shrop.	25
Wiggenhall St. Peter	Fr. M.	40	Wretton	Clac.	39
Wighton	N. Gr.	29	Wroxham	Tav.	6
Wiſby	Shrop.	16	WYMONDHAM	Fore.	8
Wilton	Grim.	36	YARMOUTH	E. Fl.	22
Wimbotſham	Clac.	40	Yaxham	Mit.	13
Winch Eaſt	Fr. L.	38	Yelverton	Henſ.	6
Winch Weſt	Fr. L.	38			

Names of the Hundreds in the County of Norfolk, as they are contracted in the foregoing Table.

Blo.	for Blofield	S. Gr.	for South Greenhoe
Bro.	Brother Croſs	N. Grim.	North Grimſhoe
Clac.	Clackcloſe	Guilt.	Guiltcroſs
Clav.	Clavering	Hap.	Happing
Dep.	Depwade	Henſ.	Henſtead
Earſ.	Earſham	Hum.	Humbleyard
N. Erp.	North Erpingham	Laun.	Launditch
S. Erp.	South Erpingham	Lod.	Loddon
Eynſ.	Eynsford	Mit.	Mitford
E. Fl.	Eaſt Flegg	Shrop.	Shropham
W. Fl.	Weſt Flegg	Smith.	Smithdon
Fore.	Forehoe	Tav.	Taverham
Fr. L.	Freebridge Lynn	Tunſ.	Tunſtead
Fr. M.	Freebridge Marſhland	Walſ.	Walſham
Gall.	Gallow	Way.	Wayland
N. Gr.	North Greenhoe		

ROADS
to
NORWICH.

Road from London to Yarmouth.

	Post Miles		Post Miles
WHITECHAPEL		Brought forward	66
To Ilford	7	Ipſwich	4
Rumford	5	Woodbridge	8
Burntwood	7	Wickham Market	4
Ingateſtone	5	Saxmundham	8
Chelmsford	6	Yoxford	4
Witham	8	Wangford	9
Kelvedon	4	Wrantham	3
Colcheſter	10	Loweſtoff	8
Stratford	7	Yarmouth	9
Copdock	7		113
Carried over	66		

Post Roads from Norwich to London.

The following are all Poſt Towns or Stages.

	Post Miles		Post Miles
By *Newmarket* from NORWICH		Brought forward	81
To Attleborgh	15	Harlow	7
Thetford	15	Epping	6
Barton Mills	11	Baldfaced Stag Inn	7
Newmarket	9	Woodford	2
Bourn Bridge	12	London (Whitechapel)	8
Cheſterford	4		111
Stanſted	12		
Hockerill	3		
Carried over	81		

	Post Miles
Another Road	
To Bournbridge as before	62
Barkway	14
Wade's Mill	12
Ware	2
Hoddesdon	4
Waltham Cross or Enfield Highway	6
London (Shoreditch)	11
	111

By *Bury St. Edmunds* from NORWICH

To Tivitshall	15
Scole	5
Buddesdale	7
Bury	16
Long Melford	13
Sudbury	3
Halsted	8
Braintree	7
Chelmsford	12
Ingatestone	7
Burntwood	5
Rumford	6
Ilford	5
London (Whitechapel)	7
	116

Or from NORWICH

To Attleburgh	15
Thetford	15
Carried over	30

	Post Miles
Brought forward	30
Bury	12
London as above	73
	115
Another Road	
To Sudbury as before	59
Castle Hedingham	7
Braintree	8
London as before	42
	116

By *Colchester* from NORWICH

To Tivitshall	15
Scole	5
Thwaite	7
Stonham	5
Copdock	13
Stratford	7
Colchester	7
Kelvedon	10
Witham	4
Chelmsford	8
London (Whitechapel) See Road to Bury	30
	111
Another Road	
To Stonham as before	32
Ipswich	11
Copdock	4
London as before	66
	113

POST ROADS from NORWICH to many of the Principal Cities and Manufacturing Towns in England.

N. B. Such as lie through London are omitted.

The following are all Post Towns or Stages.

	Post Miles
To BATH.	
From NORWICH	
To Attleburgh	15
Thetford	15
Barton Mills	11
Carried over	41

	Post Miles
Brought forward	41
Newmarket	9
Bourn Bridge	12
Royston	13
Baldock	9
Carried over	84

	Post Miles
Brought forward	84
Hitchin	9
Dunſtable	14
Tring	10
Aylesbury	7
Thame	10
Oxford	13
Witney	10
Burford	7
Bibury	10
Cirenceſter	7
Tatbury	10
Petty France	8
Bath	15
	210

See another Road, p. 334.

To BRISTOL

To Petty France as above	195
Briſtol	17
	212

To HEREFORD From NORWICH

To Newmarket as before	50
Cambridge	13
Huntingdon	16
Thrapſton	17
Wellingborough	11
Northampton	10
Daventry	12
Southam	10
Warwick	10
Stratford on Avon	8
Alceſter	8
Droitwich	14
Worceſter	7
Ledbury	16
Hereford	16
	218
Or To Worceſter as above	186
Broomyard	14
Hereford	14
	214

To CHESTER

To Thrapſton as before	96
Kettering	9
Carried over	105

	Post Miles
Brought forward	105
Harborough	11
Lutterworth	14
Coventry	15
Meriden	6
Coleſhill	6
Litchfield	15
Wolſaley Bridge	9
Stone	12
Woore	13
Nantwich	9
Tarporley	10
Cheſter	10
	235

To BIRMINGHAM

To Meriden as above	151
Birmingham	14
	165

To LIVERPOOL From NORWICH

To Dereham	16
Swaffham	12
Downham	14
Wiſbeach	13
Peterborough	21
N. B. By Thorney (to avoid the Bank)	22
Wansford	8
Uppingham	14
Leiceſter	20
Loughborough	11
Derby	17
Aſhbourn	13
Leek	15
Macclesfield	13
Knutsford	12
Warrington	11
Preſcot	12
Liverpool	8
	230

To MANCHESTER

To Aſhbourn as before*	159
Buxton	20
Diſley	9
Stockport	7
Mancheſter	7
	202

	Post Miles
* *Another Road to Derby and Aſhbourn*	
To Wiſbeach as before	55
Long Sutton	10
Spalding	13
Donnington	10
Folkingham	8
Grantham *	12
Bingham	15
Nottingham	10
Derby	16
Aſhbourn	13
	162

* *See another Road to Grantham, below.*

Another Road to MANCHESTER, *(through Matlock and the Peak of Derbyſhire.)*

To Nottingham as before	133
Alfreton	18
Matlock	9
Bakewell	10
Chapel in Frith	14
Diſley	7
Stockport	7
Mancheſter	7
	205

Another Road (By Newark and Mansfield.)

To Grantham as before	108
Newark	14
Southwell	8
Mansfield	11
Cheſterfield	12
Middleton	11
Chapel in Frith	12
Mancheſter as above	21
	198

To HALIFAX From NORWICH

To Wansford, ſee Road to Liverpool	84
Stamford	6
Greetham	7
Witham Common	4
Colſterworth	2
Grantham *	8
Carried over	109

	Post Miles
Brought forward	109
Newark	14
Southwell	8
Mansfield	12
Cheſterfield	12
Sheffield	12
Peniſton	13
Huddersfield	13
Halifax	8
	203

To LEEDS From NORWICH

To Newark, by Peterboro' as before	125
N. B. By Spalding	122
Scarthing Moot	12
Tuxford	2
Barnby Moor	10
Bawtry	5
Doncaſter	9
Ferrybridge	15
Leeds	15
	193

To YORK.

To Ferrybridge as above	178
Tadcaſter	12
York	9
	199

To LINCOLN From NORWICH.

To Wiſbeach as before	55
Long Sutton	10
Spalding	13
Donnington	10
Folkingham	8
Sleaford	10
Lincoln	18
	124

Another Road to BATH, *See p. 332.*

To Newmarket as before	50
Cambridge	13
Royſton	15
Bath as before	135
	213

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM